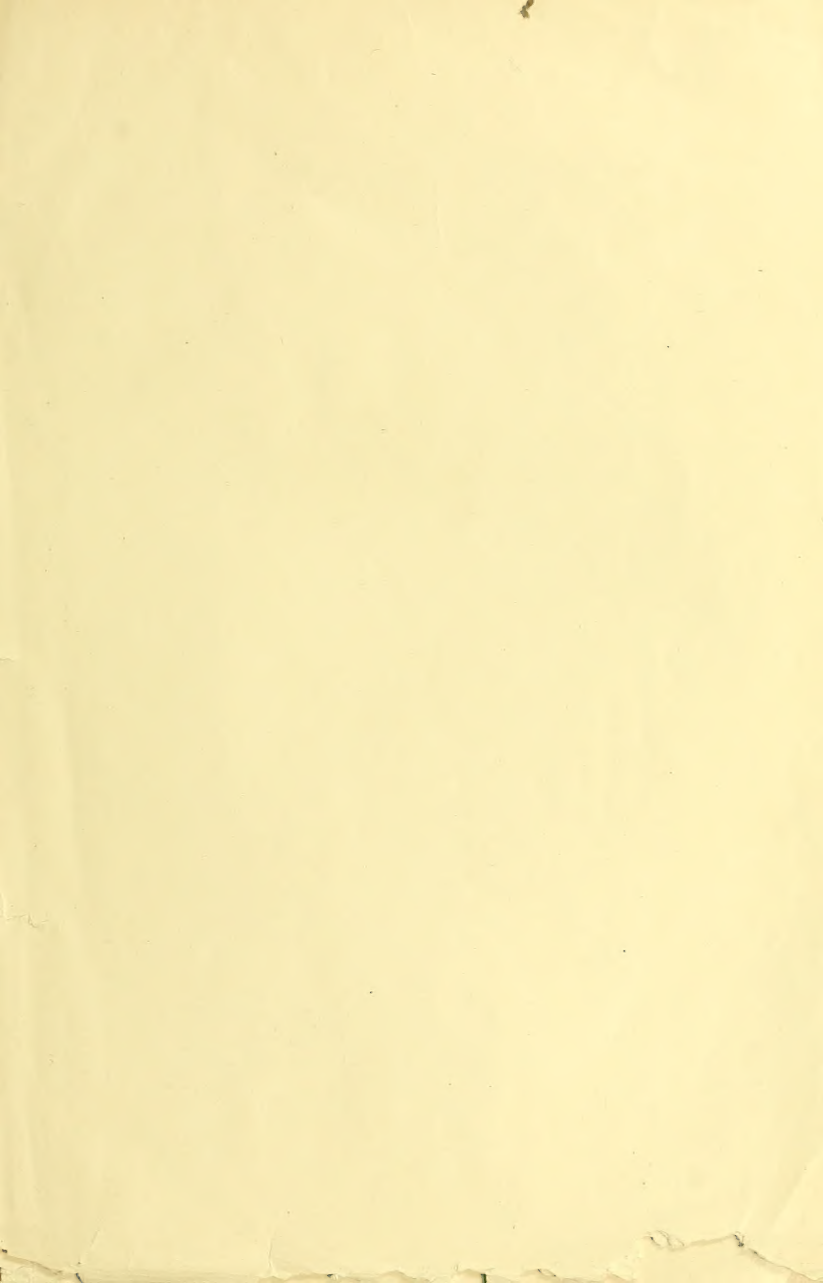
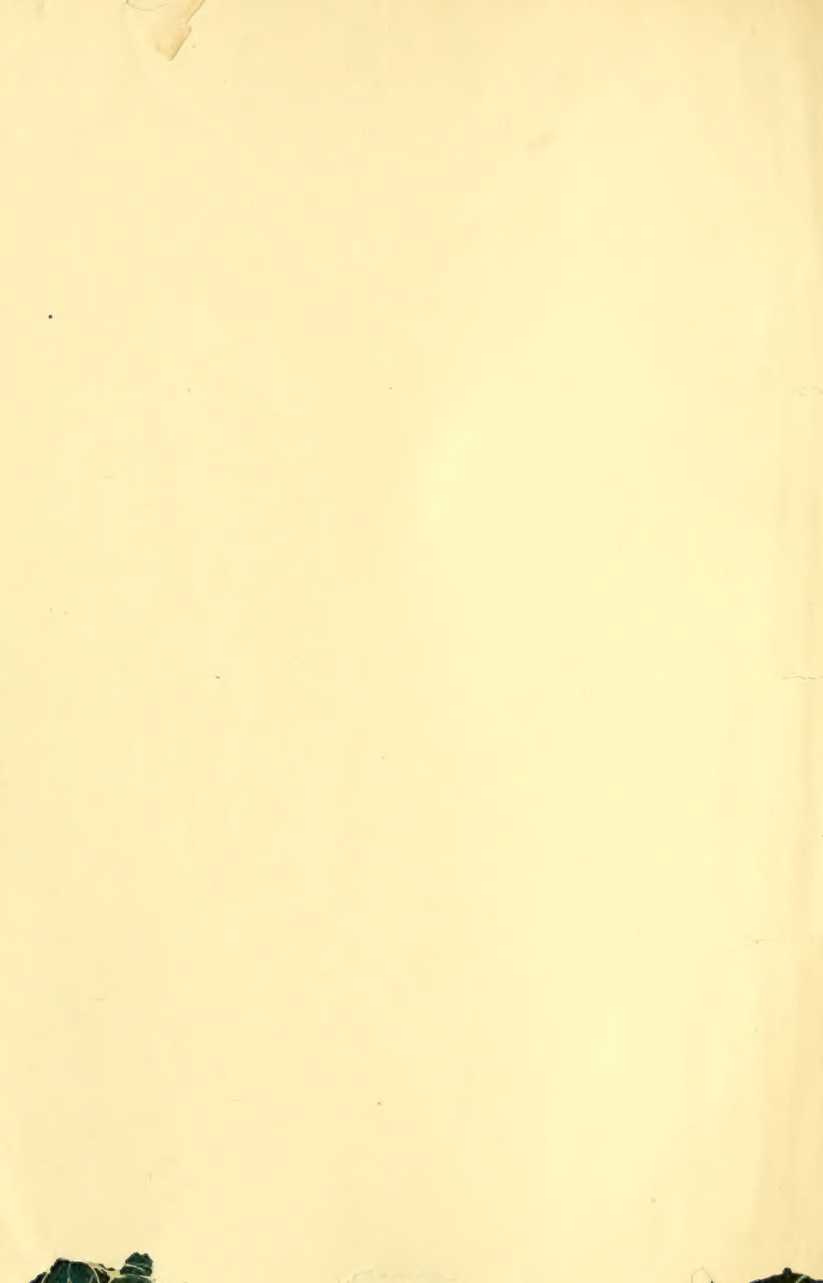


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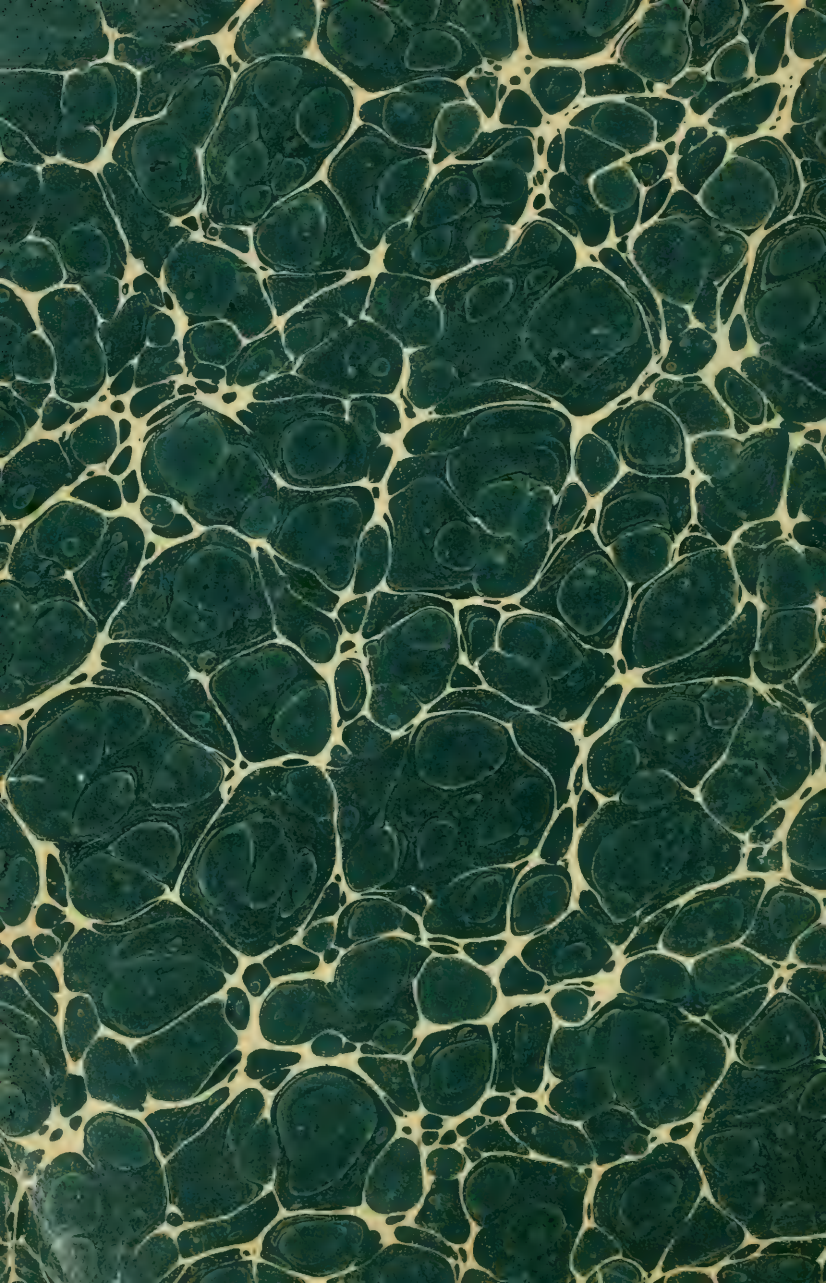


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HISTORY
OF THE
COUNTIES
OF
McKEAN, ELK AND FOREST,
PENNSYLVANIA,
WITH
BIOGRAPHICAL SELECTIONS,

INCLUDING

THEIR EARLY SETTLEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT. A DESCRIPTION OF THE HISTORIC AND
INTERESTING LOCALITIES; SKETCHES OF THEIR CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES;
PORTRAITS OF PROMINENT MEN. BIOGRAPHIES OF REPRESENTATIVE
CITIZENS; OUTLINE HISTORY OF PENNSYLVANIA; STATISTICS, ETC.

ILLUSTRATED.

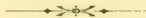


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PREFACE.



Go fix some weighty truth;
Chain down some passion; do some good;
Teach ignorance to see or grief to smile;
Correct thy friend; befriend thy greatest foe;
Be just in all things; make amends
For follies past, and, with warm heart,
Forgive, and be forgiven. Let work not words
Thy virtue prove. Go act as well as prate,
And then thy counsels will be strong,
Thy reprimands avail.—ANON.

THE province of the historian is to gather the threads of the past ere they elude forever his grasp, and weave them into a harmonious web to which the "art preservative" may give immortality. Therefore he, who would rescue from fast-gathering oblivion the deeds of a community, and send them on to futurity in an imperishable record, should deliver a plain, unvarnished tale. In such a spirit have the compilers of the following pages approached the work of detailing the history embodied therein, and trust they have been fairly faithful to the task imposed. It has been their honest endeavor to trace the history of the development of this section from that period when it was in the undisputed possession of the red man to the present, and to place before the reader an authentic narrative of its rise and progress to the prominent position it now occupies in the Keystone State.

This volume has been prepared in strict accordance with the announcements made in the prospectus issued more than a year ago. The publishers were fortunate in securing the services of Prof. M. A. Leeson, whose many years of labor in the field of local history have especially fitted him for the work. To him was assigned the task of preparing the general histories of these counties.

The biographical sketches, which are an important feature of the work, were prepared, for the most part, by a special corps of writers, who gathered the facts from those immediately interested, to whom they were submitted, in type-written form, for revision and correction. The personal and family histories given in these sketches chronicle much interesting and valuable matter which, through death and the ravages of time, would otherwise be lost, and it is believed that in succeeding years they will be found to possess an additional interest and value.

The volume is believed to contain a larger and more varied amount of historical materials than was ever before embodied in a local history; but he who expects to find it entirely free from errors or defects has little knowledge of the difficulties attending the preparation of a work of this kind. To procure material for its compilation, official records have been carefully examined; newspaper files searched; manuscripts, letters and memoranda have been sought, and hundreds of citizens interviewed. In some cases it was necessary to reconcile contradictory statements. Some errors are unavoidable. The publishers trust that the book will be received in that generous spirit which is gratified at honest and conscientious effort, and not in that captious spirit which refuses to be satisfied short of unattainable perfection.

Throughout the pages of the history of the counties literary credit is given to those, who, in earlier years, did so much for the cause of history in this district; acknowledgment is made to others for the ready assistance given in the prosecution of the work. The number who have assisted by suggestion, relation or written testimony to render this volume what it is, is too large to warrant individual mention here, but the aid and courtesy of each one are fully remembered and appreciated.

Special thanks are tendered to the prothonotaries, commissioners' clerks and recorders, and to all other officials of these counties, for their co operation with the writer in searching the public record books and documents. To the clerks of the boroughs and the record keepers of religious, secret, benevolent, temperance and military organizations, acknowledgement is gratefully made for their material aid.

To the members of the newspaper circle of McKean county, who not only permitted the examination of their most valuable files, but also suggested many interesting historical points, hitherto unpublished, much of the complete character of this volume must be credited. The files examined comprise the *Miner*, in possession of Lucius Rogers; the *Reporter*, of A. J. Hughes; the *Era* and older papers, as well as the *Oil News*, of the *Era* Publishing Company, through Editors P. C. Boyle and A. L. Snell; the *Star*, of the *Star* Publishing Company, through Editor H. F. Barbour; the *Eldred Eagle*, of A. D. Gould; the *McKean Democrat*, of Clark Wilson; the *Kane Leader*, of Ada C. Malone, and the *Oswayo Valley Mail*, of J. P. Herrick; while a thorough summary was made of the old newspaper files of 1832-42; of the King survey books of 1799-1805, and historical papers of Orlo J. Hamlin, published in 1832, all in possession of Byron D. Hamlin. The reminiscences of Loyal Ward, and the private documents in possession of Henry Hamlin, proved very valuable.

To the editors of Elk county an equal measure of thanks is extended. The old files of the *Advocate*, in possession of Jerome Powell, the new ones, of Editor Baker, the files of the *Democrat*, of George R. Dixon; the *Gazette*, of the Wilmarth Brothers, and the *Herald*, of F. A. Jacob, yielded up a wealth of local history. The pamphlet entitled *Our Common Schools*, by George R. Dixon, the papers by Erasmus Morey, Jefferson L. Brown and George A. Rathbun, with short sketches by Henry Souther and Dr. C. R. Earley, contributed largely to render the history of Elk county complete; while the collection of old school records and documents in possession of Charles Lühr, and the reminiscences of Ignatius Garner, were invaluable contributions to the sketches of Benzinger township and St. Mary's borough. From copies of the *Charion Breeze* accounts of modern Johnsonburg and vicinity are taken.

Forest county is singularly fortunate in its possession of citizens who have always taken a deep interest in her history. In 1876 Samuel D. Irwin wrote his Centennial sketches, a valuable collection of pioneer memoirs. Daniel Harrington's contributions to the *Spectator* were equally valuable. To James B. Muse, of the *Democratic Vindicator*, the writer is indebted for the Harrington reminiscences, and to Mr. Jacob E. Wenk, of the *Forest Republican*, for the Irwin history; and to both editors much is due for their successful efforts in preserving historical facts. The files of the *National Democrat*, of J. M. Kepler, have also afforded valuable data for this compilation.

To all people, whose intelligent co operation renders this work successful, is sent a message of hope and belief that this volume will prove authentic and be acceptable.

THE PUBLISHERS

CONTENTS.

History of Pennsylvania.

PAGE.	PAGE.
INTRODUCTION.—First Settlers Along the Delaware—William Penn—His Early Difficulties.—Dissensions in the Colony—Penn's Second Visit to the Province—Accession of Governor Keith—French and Indian War—Franklin's Mission to England—The	Boundary Line—Struggle for Independence—Convention of 1787—Constitution of 1790—Whisky Insurrection—Stone Coal—Convention of 1847—Pennsylvania in the War of the Rebellion—Subsequent Events
	17-48

History of McKean County.

CHAPTER I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.—Boundary and Area—Land Cessions and Purchases—Population—Assessment Statistics—General Description—Topography—Creek—Nomenclature—Vegetation—Lumber—Manufacture—Game and Fish—Fossils—Coal—Minerals—Gas Wells.	53-58
CHAPTER II.—OIL FIELDS.—Early Discoveries of Oil—Coal Oil Mills and Oil Wells—Oil Companies—Wells of the Pioneer Period—The Bradford Oil Field—"Shot-In" by Producers—Pipe Lines and Companies—Well Drilling, Past and Present—Oil Scouts—Well Torpedoes—Miscellaneous.	58-94
CHAPTER III.—PIONEERS AND PIONEER DAYS.—Prehistoric Remains—Indians—Indian Land Purchases—Sale of Lands—Early Surveys and Settlements—Early Tax-payers—Underground Railroad—Hunting—Storms and Floods—First Court-house—First Ball—Early Wedding—Early Incidents and Reminiscences—County Centennial Celebration.	95-105
CHAPTER IV.—TRANSACTIONS OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—Organization of the County—Holland Land Company's Lands—John Keating's Liberality—Smethport, the County Town—County Administration—County Buildings—Public Roads—Bridges—Poor Farm—Mortgages—Forfeited Lands.	106-112
CHAPTER V.—COURTS AND BAR.—First Courts—Character of the Early Bench and Bar, with Dates of Admission of Members—Prior to 1878—Celebrated Causes—Judges and Associate Judges—Prominent Attorneys, Probationaries, etc.—Attorneys Admitted to the McKean County Bar since May, 1878, Term—Ordo J. Hamlin—John W. Howe.	112-118
CHAPTER VI.—POLITICAL AFFAIRS.—Introductory—Ordo J. Hamlin—Elections for Governor, 1835—Elections from 1840 to 1883—General Elections, 1881 to 1889—Prohibitory Amendment Vote, 1892.	121-128
CHAPTER VII.—MILITARY HISTORY.—Forty-second Regiment—Bucktails—Col. Kane—Fifty-eighth Regiment, P. V. I.—Eighty-third Regiment, P. V. I.—One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment, P. V. I.—One Hundred and Seventy-second Regiment, P. V. I.—Two Hundred and Eleventh Regiment, P. V. I.—Miscellaneous.	128-144
ADDENDUM.—List of soldiers buried in the vicinity of Bradford.	144-150
CHAPTER VIII.—NEWSPAPERS—SCHOOLS—PHYSICIANS.— <i>Newspapers</i> .—Introductory—Journals and Journalists—Bradford Newspapers—Bradford Press Club—Miscellaneous Journals, <i>Schools</i> .—Grant of Land and Money by John Keating—First Schools—Primitive Eleemosynary Institution—Early School at Smethport—Education Law—School Commissioners and Delegates—School Tax—Statistical Report for 1888, <i>Medical</i> .—Physicians, Past and Present—Early Practitioners—Indian Doctors—Remarkable Cure—Itinerant Disciples of Its origin—McKean County Medical Association—List of Medical Men Who Have Resided in McKean County since 1881.	144-151
CHAPTER IX.—RAILROADS.—The Kintner Viaduct—The Warren Railroad Convention—Snyder & Eric R. R., Buffalo, Bradford & Pittsburgh R. R., Erie, Tullyville, Side of the Western New York & Pennsylvania R. R., Olean, Bradford & Warren R. R., Bradford & Foster Brook R. R., The "Pie-Leg" Line, Bradford, Randolph & Kintner R. R.—Bradford, DeGoller & Smethport R. R.—Pittsburgh, Bradford & Buffalo R. R., and Big Level & Bradford R. R.—Erie, Fred & Kintner R. R.—Bradford R. R. and Kintner R. R.—Bradford & State Line R. R., Co.—Buffalo Division of Rochester & Pittsburgh R. R. Co., Miscellaneous.	151-160
CHAPTER X.—BRADFORD TOWNSHIP AND CITY OF BRADFORD.— <i>Bradford Township</i> .—General Description—Census Statistics—Early Settlers—Land Warrants and Companies—Early Schools and Churches—Some	

PAGE.	PAGE.
First Things Bradford Village in 1875. Township Officers Elected in 1890. Villages, <i>City of Bradford</i> . Pioneers. Origin of the Town. Oil Boom, etc. Fires. Municipal Affairs. Light and Heat Companies. Banks, Etc. Oil Exchanges. Post-office. Hotels—Schools—Churches—Cemeteries— Hospital—Societies, etc.—Manufacturing and Other Industries. Conclusion. 162-214	CHAPTER XVII.—LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.— BOROUGH OF PORT ALLEGANY.— <i>Liberty Township</i> . Topography. Geology. Coal Measures and Mines. Oil Well. Early Set- tlers, etc. Resident Tax-payers, 1890-7. Early Stores. Population. Officers Elected in February, 1890—Churches—Cemetery —Fires. <i>Borough of Port Allegany</i> . Intro- ductory. Canoe Race. Pioneers, etc. Popu- lation—Fires and Floods—Municipal Mat- ters—Industries. Banks—Cemetery. Asso- ciation. Hotels—Churches—Public Schools —Societies, Associations, etc. 281-295
CHAPTER XI.—FOSTER TOWNSHIP.—BOR- OUGH OF KENDALL.— <i>Corydon Town- ship</i> .— <i>Foster Township</i> . Formations—Con- sols—Fires—Township Officers Elected in 1890. Villages, <i>Borough of Kendall</i> .—Loca- tion. Population—Business—Fog 1897. Line —Incidents. Fires, etc. Electorates—Schools —Churches—Cemetery. Societies. <i>Corydon Township</i> .—Topography, etc.—Population— Seated Tax-payers, 1836-37—Early Mills— Township Officers Elected in 1890. 214-225	CHAPTER XVIII.—NORWICH TOWNSHIP.— Topography, etc.—Geology. Coal Mines. Oil Wells. Population. Officers Elected in 1890. Assessment, 1897. Early Settlers. The Old Norwich Church—The Old Norwich Ceme- tery Association—Stores in 1847. Mineral Wells—Timber Lands and Sawmills. Newport. 296-301
CHAPTER XII.—ANNIN TOWNSHIP.— CERES TOWNSHIP.— <i>Annin Township</i> .— Topography and Natural History—Popu- lation—Officers of the Township, 1890—Little Point—Newell Creek—Churches and Ceme- tery. <i>Ceres Township</i> .—Topography. Oil Wells—Population—Officers of Township, 1890—First Justice of the Peace—Early Set- tlers—Resident Tax-payers, 1890-57. Re- survey of the Northern State Line. <i>Ceres Village</i> .—First Arrivals—Post-office—Mer- chants. Schools—Churches—Military. Rail- roads—Industries. 225-230	CHAPTER XIX.—OTTO TOWNSHIP.— <i>Otto Township</i> . Topography. Population—Offi- cers Elected in 1890. Resident Tax-payers, 1854-55. Arthur Prentiss. Account—Some Early Settlers. Storms and Fires. Church —Society at Rixford. Miscellaneous. <i>Oske Center</i> . Some First Things. The Place in 1879—Postmasters—Population—Charter Election, 1881—Gas Company—Bank— Churches. Societies. 301-306
CHAPTER XIII.—ELDRID TOWNSHIP.— BOROUGH OF ELDRID.— <i>Eldrid Township</i> .— Topography. Oil Wells—Population—Offi- cers of the Township, 1890—First Settle- ments—Resident Tax-payers, 1843-44. First Shingle-mill—Villages, etc. <i>Borough of Eldrid</i> . Origin of Name—Early History— Growth of the Town—Incorporation—First Council—Officers Chosen in 1890—Hurri- cane, Fires, etc.—Fire Company—Schools and Churches—Societies—Banks—Water- works—Gas Company. Industries—Miscel- laneous. 231-241	CHAPTER XX.—SERGEANT TOWNSHIP.— Topography, etc.—Coal Measures. Oil Wells. Population.—The Cooper Lands. Town of Instanter. The Place in 1810-14-17. Assess- ment of Sergeant Township for 1830-37. Villages, <i>Cornwall</i> . Some First Things. Fire Gas Wells. Cemetery Association. Societies. 306-312
CHAPTER XIV.—HAMILTON TOWNSHIP.— HAMILTON TOWNSHIP.— <i>Hamilton Township</i> .— Topography—Geology—Population—Resi- dent Tax-payers, 1837-57—Officers Elected in 1890. Villages. <i>Hamilton Township</i> .—Boun- dary. Topography. Oil Wells—Discovery of Limestone. Forests—Population. Resident Tax-payers, 1847-48. <i>Mound-Jewett</i> . Its Rise and Growth—Natural Gas. Industries. Post-office. Churches and Cemetery. Soci- ety. Kinzua Bridge. Oil Companies. 241-251	CHAPTER XXI.—WILMORE TOWNSHIP.— BOROUGH OF KANE.— <i>Wilmore Township</i> .— General Topography. Oil Wells and Lands. Lumber Company. Oil Fields and Enterprises—Population—Officers Elected in 1890—Gen. Kane. The Seneca Hunters— Forest Fires. Town of Jocko. Large Sale of Oil Interests. <i>Borough of Kane</i> .—Orig- in of Name. Col. Kane and David Cummings —Population. The Place in 1890-74. Elec- tion—Schools—The Board of Trade—Nat- ural Gas Companies. Water Company. Bank and Industries—Hotels. Churches. Societies. Miscellaneous. 312-326
CHAPTER XV.—KEATING TOWNSHIP.— BOROUGH OF SMETHPORT.— <i>Keating Township</i> . Topography. Geology. Oil Wells—Population—Township Officers in 1890. Port of Entry. Early Settlers. The Forester. Solomon Sartwell and Others. Resident Tax-payers, 1890-57. Early Mer- chants in the Township. Villages. <i>Borough of Smethport</i> .—Population, etc.—Officers Elected in 1890. First Cabin and House. Enterprises of Asa Sartwell—Early Set- tlers. Some First Things. Post-office. Resi- dent Property Owners, 1850-57. Municipal Affairs. Academies. Churches. Societies. Hotels. Banks. Water and Gas Systems. Floods and Fires. Miscellaneous. 251-276	CHAPTER XXII.—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.—Bradford Township and City of Bradford. 327-413
CHAPTER XVI.—KEATING TOWNSHIP.— BOROUGH OF SMETHPORT.— <i>Keating Township</i> . Topography. Geology. Oil Wells—Population—Township Officers in 1890. Port of Entry. Early Settlers. The Forester. Solomon Sartwell and Others. Resident Tax-payers, 1890-57. Early Mer- chants in the Township. Villages. <i>Borough of Smethport</i> .—Population, etc.—Officers Elected in 1890. First Cabin and House. Enterprises of Asa Sartwell—Early Set- tlers. Some First Things. Post-office. Resi- dent Property Owners, 1850-57. Municipal Affairs. Academies. Churches. Societies. Hotels. Banks. Water and Gas Systems. Floods and Fires. Miscellaneous. 251-276	CHAPTER XXIII.—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.—Keating Township and Bor- ough of Smethport. 413-465
CHAPTER XVII.—LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.— BOROUGH OF PORT ALLEGANY.— <i>Liberty Township</i> . Topography. Geology. Coal Measures and Mines. Oil Well. Early Set- tlers, etc. Resident Tax-payers, 1890-7. Early Stores. Population. Officers Elected in February, 1890—Churches—Cemetery —Fires. <i>Borough of Port Allegany</i> . Intro- ductory. Canoe Race. Pioneers, etc. Popu- lation—Fires and Floods—Municipal Mat- ters—Industries. Banks—Cemetery. Asso- ciation. Hotels—Churches—Public Schools —Societies, Associations, etc. 281-295	CHAPTER XXIV.—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.—Foster Township and Borough of Kendall. 465-484
CHAPTER XVIII.—NORWICH TOWNSHIP.— Topography, etc.—Geology. Coal Mines. Oil Wells. Population. Officers Elected in 1890. Assessment, 1897. Early Settlers. The Old Norwich Church—The Old Norwich Ceme- tery Association—Stores in 1847. Mineral Wells—Timber Lands and Sawmills. Newport. 296-301	CHAPTER XXV.—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.—Eldrid Township and Borough of Eldrid. Otto Township. 484-513
CHAPTER XIX.—OTTO TOWNSHIP.— <i>Otto Township</i> . Topography. Population—Offi- cers Elected in 1890. Resident Tax-payers, 1854-55. Arthur Prentiss. Account—Some Early Settlers. Storms and Fires. Church —Society at Rixford. Miscellaneous. <i>Oske Center</i> . Some First Things. The Place in 1879—Postmasters—Population—Charter Election, 1881—Gas Company—Bank— Churches. Societies. 301-306	CHAPTER XXVI.—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.—Liberty Township and Bor- ough of Port Allegany—Annin and Ceres Townships. 513-559
CHAPTER XX.—SERGEANT TOWNSHIP.— Topography, etc.—Coal Measures. Oil Wells. Population.—The Cooper Lands. Town of Instanter. The Place in 1810-14-17. Assess- ment of Sergeant Township for 1830-37. Villages, <i>Cornwall</i> . Some First Things. Fire Gas Wells. Cemetery Association. Societies. 306-312	CHAPTER XXVII.—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.—Norwich, Hamilton, Lelandette and Sergeant Townships. 559-554
CHAPTER XXI.—WILMORE TOWNSHIP.— BOROUGH OF KANE.— <i>Wilmore Township</i> .— General Topography. Oil Wells and Lands. Lumber Company. Oil Fields and Enterprises—Population—Officers Elected in 1890—Gen. Kane. The Seneca Hunters— Forest Fires. Town of Jocko. Large Sale of Oil Interests. <i>Borough of Kane</i> .—Orig- in of Name. Col. Kane and David Cummings —Population. The Place in 1890-74. Elec- tion—Schools—The Board of Trade—Nat- ural Gas Companies. Water Company. Bank and Industries—Hotels. Churches. Societies. Miscellaneous. 312-326	CHAPTER XXVIII.—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.—Wilmore Township and Bor- ough of Kane—Corydon and Hamilton Townships. 554-569

Biographical Sketches.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Annin Township.....	527	Keating Township and Borough of Smithport.....	413
Bradford Township and City of Bradford.....	327	Lafayette Township.....	549
Ceres Township.....	531	Liberty Township and Borough of Ft. Allegany.....	515
Corydon Township.....	527	Norwich Township.....	536
Eldred Township and Borough of Eldred.....	484	Otto Township.....	541
Foster Township and Borough of Kendall.....	465	Sergeant Township.....	553
Hamilton Township.....	567	Wetmore Township and Borough of Kane.....	554
Hamilin Township.....	541		

Portraits.

Alford, B.....	397	Hamilin, Henry.....	79
Arnold, A. S.....	119	Hamilin, Orlo J.....	49
Baker, H. S., M. D.....	169	Hazleton, E. F.....	245
Barbour, H. F.....	211	Hughes, A. J.....	217
Benton, A. M.....	129	Jones, J. T.....	139
Brown, William Wallace.....	109	Kane, Maj.-Gen. Thomas L.....	43
Campbell, G. W.....	261	Keyes, D. J.....	287
Chrisman, Wm. L. M. D.....	233	Lillibridge, A. N.....	223
Coleman, O. D.....	235	Newell, Aug. W.....	149
Davis, Joshua.....	267	Rogers, Lucius.....	179
Dennis, Reuben.....	255	Rose, Robert H.....	205
Foster, C. H.....	159	Sprague, F. W.....	239
Guthrie, J. T.....	317	Stone R. B.....	189
Hamilin, Byron D.....	59	Taylor, A. N.....	89
Hamilin, Dekano R.....	199	Wainman, T. C.....	577

History of Elk County.

CHAPTER I. TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.—Formation—Judge Geddes' Report—General Topography—Population—Area and Natural Resources—Oil and Gas Wells and Pipe Lines—Coal Deposits, etc.—Lumber Resources—Fires and Floods—Wild Fruits, Animals, etc....573-579

CHAPTER II. INDIANS AND PIONEERS.—The Aborigines—Gen. Wade—Early Reminiscences of Judge Kyler—Pioneer Settlers—Judge J. L. Gills and Others—Irishtown—First Declarations of Citizenship—The German Union Bond Society—Some First Things in the County—Reminiscences of John Brooks.....579-589

CHAPTER III.—COURTS AND BAR.—First Courts, Where Held—First Record of Courts in Elk County—Business Transacted in the Courts of 1844—Early Admissions to the Bar—Crimes—Licenses—Appointments—Names of Attorneys Who Practiced Here from 1848 to 1879, and Subsequently—New Court-house and Jail—Law Libraries.....590-595

CHAPTER IV.—TRANSACTIONS OF THE COMMISSIONERS.—Introductory—Establishment of Elk County—Its Boundaries—The Commissioners of 1843 and Their Transactions—Location of the County Seat—County Contracts, etc.—Doings of the Commissioners from Dates of Appointment—County Officials—Court-house—First Court—New Jail, etc.....596-602

CHAPTER V.—POLITICAL HISTORY.—Political Status of Elk County from 1843 to 1889—Vote on the Prohibitory Amendment in 1889—Returns by Boroughs and Townships—Elections in 1889.....602-610

CHAPTER VI.—JOURNALISM—SCHOOLS.—Journalism—St. Mary's Republican—The

Elk County Advocate—The Elk Democrat—The Daily Democrat—The Elk County Gazette—Other Journals, Schools—First School in Elk County and Early Teaching—Township Schools—First Public School—Statistics, 1888-89—School Superintendents—County Institutes.....613-619

CHAPTER VII.—MILITARY AFFAIRS.—Some Veterans of the War of 1812—Elk County in the Civil War—The Forty-second Regiment (Bucktails)—Names of Soldiers—The Elk County Guards—Sixteenth Regiment, P. V. I.—Company H of Ridgeway, and its Record.....620-625

CHAPTER VIII.—RAILROADS.—Philadelphia & Erie Railroad—Sunbury & Erie Railroad—Pittsburgh & New York Railroad—Other Roads—Accidents, etc.....625-627

CHAPTER IX.—MEDICAL.—The Pioneer Physicians of the County and Later Practitioners—Record of Physicians Who Registered under the Act of 1881.....628-634

CHAPTER X.—BENEZETTE TOWNSHIP.—Elevations—Minerals—Population—Elections—Resident Taxpayers, 1844—The Township in 1890—Village of Benetzette—Miscellaneous.....634-635

CHAPTER XI.—BENZINGER TOWNSHIP.—BOROUGH OF ST. MARY'S.—Benzinger Township—General Description—Early Land Purchases—Resident Taxpayers in 1844—Elections—Voters in 1846—Population—Business.—Borough of St. Mary's.—Location, etc.—Beginnings of the Town—Reminiscences of Charles Lahr—Municipal Affairs—Fires—Industries—Bank—Hotels—Churches—Convents and Convent Schools—Academies—Public Schools—Societies—Miscellaneous.....634-657

	PAGE.
CHAPTER IV.—COURTS AND BAR.—First Court Held in Forest County, 1857—Proceedings from 1857 to 1860—First Court Held at Tionesta, 1867—Admissions to the Bar from 1857 to 1889—Forest Bar Association—Important Civil and Criminal Cases—Desperadoes	862-867

CHAPTER V.—POLITICAL HISTORY.—Establishment of the Little Original County of Forest—The Joint Resolution—Judicial and Administrative Government up to 1856—Birth of the Greater Forest County, 1856—List of Representatives from 1860 to 1866—Officers of Venango County Prior to 1866—Elections from 1856 to 1888—Prohibitory and Suffrage Amendments, June, 1889—Republican Candidates Selected, July, 1889—Democratic Nominations, July, 1889—Elections in 1889	867-874
--	---------

CHAPTER VI.—MILITARY HISTORY.—Soldiers of the Revolution, War of 1812 and Mexican War—Forest County in the Civil War—First Company Organized—Eighty-third Regiment, P. V. I.—Thirty-ninth, P. V. I.—Fortieth, P. V. I.—One Hundred and Fiftieth, P. V. I.—One Hundred and Third, P. V. I.—One Hundred and Fifth, P. V. I.—Soldiers' Graves in Forest County—Miscellaneous	874-878
---	---------

CHAPTER VII.—JOURNALISM—PHYSICIANS.— <i>Journalism</i> —The Forest Press—The Forest County Bee—The Forest Republican—The Fagundas City Press—The Commonwealth—The Democratic Vindicator—The National Democrat. <i>Physicians</i> —Pioneer Doctors—List of Physicians Who Have Registered Under the Act of 1881.	879-882
--	---------

CHAPTER VIII.—RAILROADS.—Meeting in 1867—Lamentation Railroad—Pennsylvania Petroleum Railroad Company—Foxburg & St. Petersburg Railroad Company—Foxburg, Kane & Bradford Railroad Company—Tionesta Valley Railroad Company—Pittsburgh, Bradford & Buffalo Narrow Gauge—Miscellaneous	885-886
--	---------

CHAPTER IX.—TIONESTA TOWNSHIP.—BOROUGH OF TIONESTA. <i>Tionesta Township</i> —General Topography—An Unfavorable Pit—Population—The Township's Historic Beginnings—Officers Elected in 1889.	
---	--

	PAGE.
<i>Borough of Tionesta</i> —General Description—Ice Floods, et. c.—Deed to Shohass Range—First Settlers—Business, etc.—Improvements—Municipal Matters—Banks—Natural Gas—Hotels—Manufacturers—Postmasters—Educational—Churches—Societies—Miscellaneous	886-900

CHAPTER X.—BARNETT AND GREEN TOWNSHIPS.— <i>Barnett Township</i> —General Description—Population—Officers Elected in February, 1890—Owners of Personal Property in 1852, and Value of Unseated Lands—The Pioneers—Villages. <i>Green Township</i> —Topography—Coal Beds—Population Elections in February, 1890—Villages	901-904
---	---------

CHAPTER XI.—HARMONY AND HICKORY TOWNSHIPS.— <i>Harmony Township</i> —Topography—Minerals—Oil Wells—Elections in February, 1890—Population—Villages. <i>Hickory Township</i> —Streams—Elevations—Population—Elections in February, 1890—Industries, etc.—Fire—United States Sale of Land—Miscellaneous	905-907
---	---------

CHAPTER XII.—HOWE TOWNSHIP.—Streams—Minerals—Population—Officers Elected in February, 1890—Assessments—Lumber Manufacture in 1867—Villages—Post-offices—Fires, etc.	908-911
--	---------

CHAPTER XIII.—JENKS TOWNSHIP.—Streams—Minerals—Population—Officers Elected in February, 1890—First Assessment Roll—The Township in 1882—Daniel Harrington's Description—Miscellaneous. <i>Marionville</i> —First Settlement—Additions and Improvements—The Village in 1884—Schools, Churches, Societies, etc.	911-918
--	---------

CHAPTER XIV.—KINGSLEY TOWNSHIP.—Streams—Population—Officers Elected in February, 1890—The History of the Township—Lumber Companies and Mills—Villages, Post-office, Incidents, etc.	918-920
--	---------

CHAPTER XV.—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.—TIONESTA TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF TIONESTA—HICKORY AND HARMONY TOWNSHIPS	920-950
--	---------

CHAPTER XVI.—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.—JENKS, BARNETT, HOWE, KINGSLEY AND GREEN TOWNSHIPS.	951-970
--	---------

Biographical Sketches.

Barnett Township	930	Howe Township	962
Green Township	936	Jenks Township	951
Harmony Township	947	Kingsley Township	963
Hickory Township	942	Tionesta Township and Borough of Tionesta	920

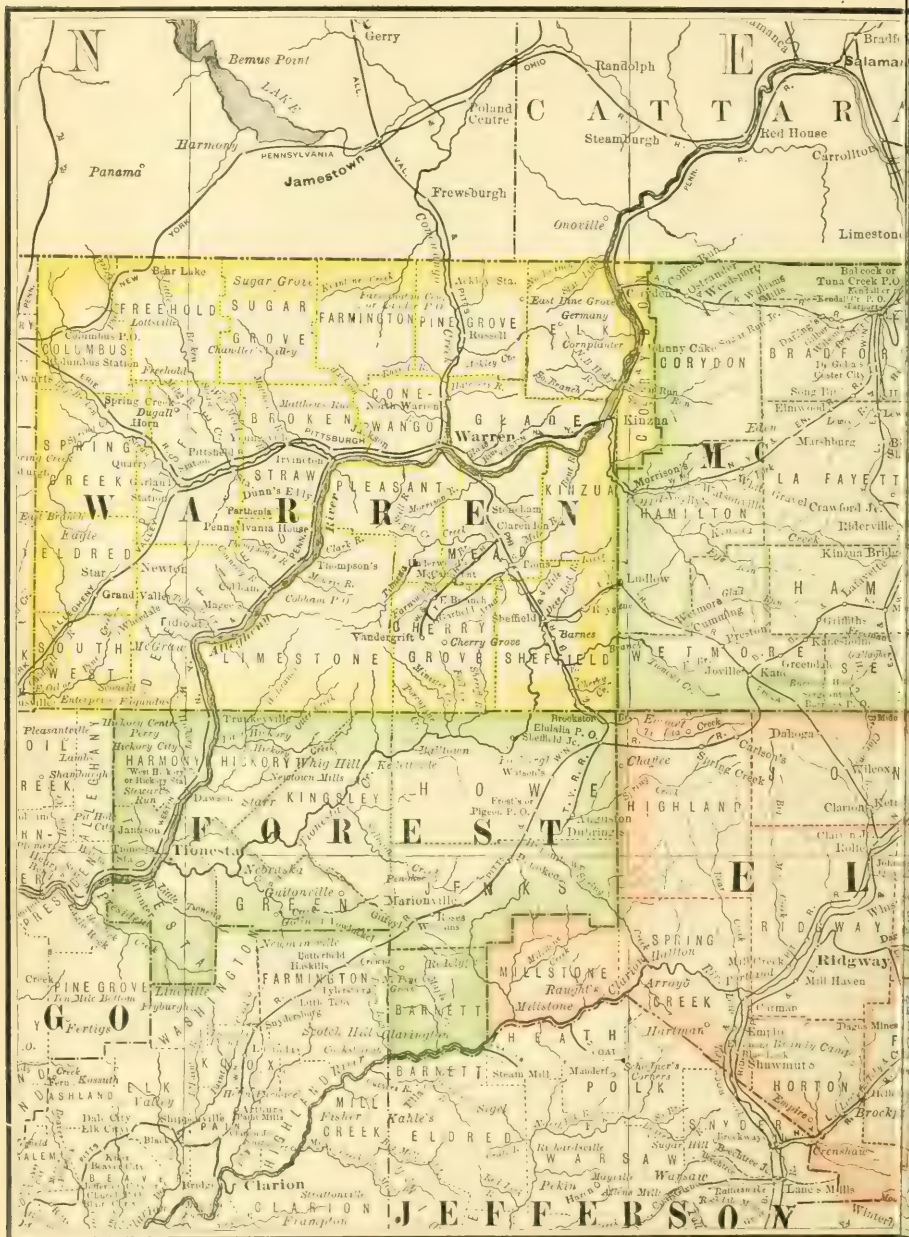
Portraits.

Blood, Cyrus	847	Dale, J. G.	883
Dale, John A.	829	Davis, E. L.	865

Miscellaneous.

Outline map of McKean, Potter, Cameron, Elk, Forest and Warren Counties.....	14 and 15
Table showing the vote of Governors of Pennsylvania since the organization of the State.....	47
Map showing the various purchases from the Indians	48







INTRODUCTORY.

HISTORY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FIRST SETTLERS ALONG THE DELAWARE—WILLIAM PENN—HIS EARLY DIFFICULTIES—DISSENSIONS IN THE COLONY—PENN'S SECOND VISIT TO THE PROVINCE—ACCESSION OF GOVERNOR KEITH—FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR—FRANKLIN'S MISSION TO ENGLAND—THE BOUNDARY LINE—STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE—CONVENTION OF 1787—CONSTITUTION OF 1790—WHISKY INSURRECTION—STONE COAL—CONVENTION OF 1837—PENNSYLVANIA IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION—SUBSEQUENT EVENTS.

THE region which is now known as Pennsylvania was, prior to the coming of Europeans, a vast forest, inhabited by its native Indians. The uncertain traditions which these people have preserved of themselves have often been recorded, and their sad history since the advent of the white man is well known.

Early in the seventeenth century the region watered by the Delaware river was visited by Dutch traders. Such was their success that posts were established and trade was kept up during some years. They did not seek to establish colonies for the cultivation of the soil, but limited themselves to the profitable exchange of commodities with the natives. They were followed by the Swedes, who established settlements along the river and brought hither the habits of industry and thrift in which they had been reared at home. Between the Swedes and the Dutch arose conflicts of authority and hostilities which finally resulted in the subjugation of the former. The Dutch were in turn dispossessed by the diplomacy and arms of the aggressive English, who became masters of the territory along the Delaware in 1664.

William Penn became a trustee and finally a part owner of West New Jersey, which was colonized by Quakers in 1675. To his father, Admiral Penn, was due, at his death, the sum of £16,000 for services rendered the English government. The son petitioned to Charles II to grant him, in liquidation of this debt, a tract of land in America lying north of Maryland, bounded east by the Delaware river, on the west limited as Maryland, and northward to extend as far as plantable.

The charter of King Charles II was dated April 2, 1681, and other grants to lands south from the territory originally conveyed were procured in 1682. Not being in readiness to go to his province during the first year, he dispatched three ship-loads of settlers, and with them sent his cousin, William Markham, to take formal possession of the country and act as deputy-governor. It is hardly necessary to say that these settlers were of the then proscribed sect of Quakers. Having made the necessary preparations and settled his affairs in England, Penn embarked on the ship "Welcome," in August, 1682, in company with a hundred planters, and set his prow toward the new world. He arrived at New Castle in October, and on the site of Philadelphia in November of that year. The arrival of Markham and Penn, with their colonists, on the west bank of the Delaware was the inauguration of a new regime there: that of the people who had never before enjoyed such a measure of self government.

By reason of ignorance of the geography of this country the language of royal grants was often ambiguous, and sometimes the descriptions covered territory that had been previously granted. Conflicts of claims then arose that were sometimes difficult of settlement. Soon after his arrival Penn learned of such a conflict in the claims of himself and Lord Baltimore, and he visited the latter to adjust the matter, if possible. In this he was not successful. Subsequent attempts to negotiate also failed, and finally Penn proposed to pay Lord Baltimore for territory which he had already purchased from the crown. This Lord Baltimore refused, and soon afterward made forcible entry on the lands claimed, and drove off those who had purchased from Penn. The latter also learned that secret and *ex parte* representations of the case had been made to the lords of the committee of plantations in England, and he decided to return and defend his imperiled interests.

He accordingly empowered the provincial council, of which Thomas Lloyd was president, to act in his stead: commissioned Nicholas Moore, William Welch, William Wood, Robert Turner and John Eckley provincial judges for two years; appointed Thomas Lloyd, James Claypole and Robert Turner to sign land patents and warrants; and William Clark as justice of the peace for all the counties, and on the 6th. of June, 1684, sailed for England, where his efforts were successful, though the boundary line was not definitely fixed till 1766. In his absence the affairs of his province exhibited the great need of his strong guiding hand to check abuse, and direct the course of legislation in proper channels.

He had labored to place the government in the hands of the people, an idea most attractive in the abstract, and one which, were the entire population wise and just, would result fortunately; yet, in practice, he found to his sorrow the results most vexatious. The proprietor had not long been gone before troubles arose between the two houses of the legislature relative to promulgating the laws as not being in accordance with the requirements of the charter. Nicholas Moore, the chief justice, was impeached for irregularities in imposing fines and in other ways abusing his high trust. But though formally arraigned and directed to desist from exercising his functions, he successfully resisted the proceedings, and a final judgment was never obtained. Patrick Robinson, clerk of the court, for refusing to produce the records in the trial of Moore, was voted a public enemy. These troubles in the government were the occasion of much grief to Penn, who wrote naming a number of the most influential men in the colony, and beseeching them to unite in an endeavor to check further irregularities, declaring that they disgraced the province, "that their conduct had struck back hundreds, and was ten thousand pounds out of his way, and one hundred thousand pounds out of the country."

In the latter part of the year 1686, seeing that the whole council was too unwieldy a body to exercise executive power, Penn determined to contract the number, and accordingly appointed Thomas Lloyd, Nicholas Moore, James Claypole, Robert Turner and John Eckley, any three of whom should constitute a quorum, to be commissioners of State to act for the proprietor. In place of Moore and Claypole, Arthur Cook and John Simcock were appointed. They were to compel the attendance of the council; see that the two houses admit of no parley; to abrogate all laws except the fundamentals; to dismiss the assembly and call a new one; and finally he solemnly admonishes them: "Be most just, as in the sight of the all seeing, all searching God." In a letter to these commissioners he says: "Three things occur to me eminently: First, that you be watchful that none abuse the king, etc.; secondly, that you get the custom act revived as being the equalest and least offensive way to

support the government; thirdly, that you retrieve the dignity of courts and sessions."

Thomas Lloyd acted as president of the council after the departure of Penn. At his own request he was relieved, and Samuel Carpenter was appointed in his place, with Thomas Ellis as alternate. July 27, 1688, Penn commissioned John Blackwell, who was at that time in New England, and who possessed his esteem and confidence, to be lieutenant governor. With the commission the proprietor sent full instructions, chiefly by way of caution, the last one being: "Rule the meek meekly; and those that will not be ruled, rule with authority." Though Lloyd had been relieved of power, he still remained in the council, probably because neither of the persons designated was willing to serve. Having seen the evils of a many-headed executive, he had recommended the appointment of one person to exercise executive authority. It was in conformity with this advice that Blackwell was appointed. He met the assembly in March, 1689; but either his conceptions of business were arbitrary and imperious, or the assembly had become accustomed to great latitude and lax discipline, for the business had not proceeded far before the several branches of the government were at variance. Lloyd refused to give up the great seal, alleging that it had been given him for life. The governor, arbitrarily and without warrant of law, imprisoned officers of high rank, denied the validity of all laws passed by the assembly previous to his administration, and set on foot a project for organizing and equipping the militia under the plea of threatened hostility of France. The assembly attempted to arrest his proceedings, but he shrewdly evaded their intents by organizing a party among the members, who persistently absented themselves. His reign was short, for in January, 1690, he left the colony and sailed away for England; whereupon the government again devolved upon the council, Thomas Lloyd, president. Penn had a high estimation of the talents and integrity of Blackwell, and adds: "He is in England and Ireland of great repute for ability, integrity and virtue."

Penn's favor at court during the reign of James II caused him to be suspected of disloyalty to the government when William and Mary had come to the throne. He was three times arraigned before the lords of the council, but was each time acquitted. He organized a large party of settlers for his colony, but a great accusation compelled him to abandon the voyage, and induced him to go into retirement for two or three years. His personal grievances in England were the least which he suffered. For lack of guiding influence, bitter dissensions had sprung up in his colony, which threatened the loss of all. Desiring to secure peace, he had commissioned Thomas Lloyd deputy-governor of the province, and William Markham deputy governor of the lower counties. Penn's grief on account of this division is disclosed in a letter to a friend in the province: "I left it to them to choose either the government of the council, five commissioners, or a deputy. What could be tenderer? Now I perceive Thomas Lloyd is chosen by the three upper, but not the three lower, counties, and sits down with this broken choice. This has grieved and wounded me and mine, I fear, to the hazard of all! * * * for else the governor of New York is like to have all, if he has it not already."

But the troubles of Penn in America were not confined to civil affairs. His religious society was torn with dissension. George Keith, a man of considerable power in argumentation, but of over-weening self conceit, attacked the Friends for the laxity of their discipline, and drew off some followers. So venomous did he become that on the 20th of April, 1692, a testimony of denial was drawn up against him at a meeting of ministers, wherein he and his

conduct were publicly disowned. This was confirmed at the next yearly meeting. He drew off large numbers and set up an independent society, who termed themselves Christian Quakers. Keith appealed from this action of the American church to the yearly meeting in London, but was so intemperate in speech that the action of the American church was confirmed. Penn was silenced, and thrown into retirement in England. It can be readily seen what an excellent opportunity these troubles in America, the separation in the government and the schism in the church, gave his enemies to attack him. They represented that he had neglected his colony by remaining in England and meddling with matters in which he had no business; that the colony in consequence had fallen into great disorder, and that he should be deprived of his proprietary rights. These complaints had so much weight with William and Mary that on the 21st of October, 1692, they commissioned Benjamin Fletcher, governor of New York, to take the province and territories under his government. There was another motive operating at this time, more potent than those mentioned above, to induce the king and queen to put the government of Pennsylvania under the governor of New York. The French and Indians from the north were threatening the English. Already the expense for defense had become burdensome to New York. It was believed that to ask aid for the common defense from Penn, with his peace principles, would be fruitless, but that through the influence of Gov. Fletcher, as executive, an appropriation might be secured.

Through the kind offices of Lords Rochester, Ranelagh, Sidney and Somers, the Duke of Buckingham and Sir John Trenchard, the king was asked to hear the case of William Penn, against whom no charge was proven, and who would two years before have gone to his colony had he not supposed that he would have been thought to go in defiance of the government. King William answered that William Penn was his old acquaintance as well as theirs, that he might follow his business as freely as ever, and that he had nothing to say to him. Penn was accordingly reinstated in his government by letters patent dated on the 20th of August, 1694, whereupon he commissioned William Markham lieutenant governor.

Free from harassing persecutions at last, and in favor at court, Penn determined to remove with his family to Pennsylvania, and now with the expectation of living and dying here. Accordingly in July, 1699, he set sail, and, on account of adverse winds, was three months tossed about upon the ocean. Great joy was everywhere manifested throughout the province at the arrival of the proprietor and his family, fondly believing that he had now come to stay. He met the assembly soon after landing, but, it being an inclement season, he only detained them long enough to pass two measures aimed against piracy and illicit trade, exaggerated reports of which having been spread broadcast through the kingdom had caused him great uneasiness and vexation. In February, 1701, he met the most renowned and powerful of the Indian chieftains from the Potomac to the Onondagas of the Five Nations, and entered into a formal treaty of active friendship with them.

Several sessions of the Legislature were held in which great harmony prevailed, and much attention was given to revising and recomposing the constitution. But in the midst of their labors for the improvement of the organic law, intelligence was brought to Penn that a bill had been introduced in the house of lords for reducing all the proprietary governments in America to regal ones, under pretense of advancing the prerogative of the crown, and the national advantage. Such of the owners of land in Pennsylvania as happened to be in England remonstrated against action upon the bill until Penn

could return and be heard, and wrote to him urging his immediate coming hither. Though much to his disappointment and sorrow, he determined to go immediately thither. He promptly called a session of the assembly, and in his message to the two houses said: “* * * review again your laws, propose new ones, and you will find me ready to comply with whatsoever may render us happy, by a nearer union of our interests.” The assembly returned a suitable response, and then proceeded to draw up twenty one articles. The first related to the appointment of a lieutenant-governor. Penn proposed that the assembly should choose one. But this they declined, preferring that he should appoint one. Little trouble was experienced in settling everything broached, except the union of the province and lower counties. Penn used his best endeavors to reconcile them to the union, but without avail. The new constitution was adopted on the 28th of October, 1701. The instrument provided for the union, but in a supplementary article, evidently granted with great reluctance, it was provided that the province and the territories might be separated at any time within three years. As his last act before leaving, he presented the city of Philadelphia, now grown to be a considerable place, and always an object of his affectionate regard, with a charter of privileges. As his deputy he appointed Andrew Hamilton, one of the proprietors of East New Jersey, and sometime governor of both East and West Jersey; and for secretary of the province and clerk of the council he selected James Logan, a man of singular urbanity and strength of mind, and withal a scholar. Penn set sail for Europe on the 1st of November, 1701. Soon after his arrival, on the 18th of January, 1702, King William died, and Anne of Denmark succeeded him.

Gov. Hamilton's administration continued only till December, 1702, when he died. He was earnest in his endeavors to induce the territories to unite with the province, they having as yet not accepted the new charter, alleging that they had three years in which to make their decision, but without success. He also organized a military force, of which George Lowther was commander, for the safety of the colony. The executive authority now devolved upon the council, of which Edward Shippen was president. Conflict of authority, and contention over the due interpretation of some provisions of the new charter, prevented the accomplishment of much, by way of legislation, in the assembly which convened in 1703; though in this body it was finally determined that the lower counties should thereafter act separately in a legislative capacity. The separation proved final, the two bodies never again meeting in common.

Though the bill to govern the American colonies by royal authority failed, yet the clamor of those opposed to the proprietary governors was so strong that an act was finally passed requiring the selection of deputies to have the royal assent. Hence, in choosing a successor to Hamilton, he was obliged to consider the queen's wishes. John Evans, a man of parts, of Welsh extraction, only twenty six years old, a member of the queen's household, and not a Quaker, nor even of exemplary morals, was appointed, who arrived in the colony in December, 1703. He was accompanied by William Penn, Jr., who was elected a member of the council, the number having been increased by authority of the governor, probably with a view to his election. The first care of Evans was to unite the province and the lower counties, though the final separation had been agreed to. He presented the matter so well that the lower counties, from which the difficulty had always come, were willing to return to a firm union. But now the provincial assembly, having become impatient of the obstacles thrown in the way of legislation by the delegates from these counties, was unwilling to receive them. They henceforward remained separate in

a legislative capacity, though still a part of Pennsylvania, under the claim of Penn, and ruled by the same governor; and thus they continued until the 20th of September, 1776, when a constitution was adopted, and they were proclaimed a separate State under the name of Delaware. During two years of the government of Evans, there was ceaseless discord between the council, headed by the governor and Secretary Logan on the one side, and the assembly led by David Lloyd, its speaker, on the other, and little legislation was effected.

In conjunction with the legislature of the lower counties, Evans was instrumental in having a law passed for the imposition of a tax on the tonnage of the river, and the erection of a fort near the town of New Castle for compelling obedience. This was in direct violation of the fundamental compact, and vexatious to commerce. It was at length forcibly resisted, and its imposition abandoned. His administration was anything but efficient or peaceful, a series of contentions, of charges and counter charges, having been kept up between the leaders of the two factions, Lloyd and Logan, which he was powerless to properly direct or control. He was relieved in 1709.

The experience with Gov. Evans led the proprietor to select a more sedate character in his successor. After considering the candidature of his son for a time, the founder finally selected Charles Gookin, who was reputed to be a man of wisdom and prudence, though, as was afterward learned to the sorrow of the colony, he was subject to fits of derangement, which toward the close of his term were exhibited in the most extravagant acts. He had scarcely arrived in the colony before charges were prepared against the late governor, and he was asked to institute criminal proceedings, which he declined. This was the occasion of a renewal of contentions between the governor and his council and the assembly, which continued during the greater part of his administration. In the midst of them, Logan, who was at the head of the council, having demanded a trial of the charges against him, and failed to secure one, sailed for Europe, where he presented the difficulties experienced in administering the government so strongly, that Penn was seriously inclined to sell his interest in the colony. He had already greatly crippled his estate by expenses he had incurred in making costly presents to the natives and in settling his colony, for which he had received small return. In the year 1707 he had become involved in a suit in chancery with the executors of his former steward, in the course of which he was confined in the Old Bailey during this and a part of the following year, when he was obliged to mortgage his colony in the sum of £6,600 to relieve himself. Foreseeing the great consequence it would be to the crown to buy the rights of the proprietors of the several English colonies in America before they would grow too powerful, negotiations had been entered into early in the reign of William and Mary for their purchase, especially the "fine province of Mr. Penn." Borne down by these troubles and by debts and litigations at home, Penn seriously entertained the proposition to sell in 1712, and offered it for £20,000. The sum of £12,000 was offered on the part of the crown, which was agreed upon; but before the necessary papers were executed, he was stricken down with apoplexy, by which he was incapacitated for transacting any business, and a stay was put to further proceedings until the queen should order an act of parliament for consummating the purchase.

A year before the death of Penn, the lunacy of Gov. Gookin having become troublesome, he was succeeded in the government by Sir William Keith, a Scotchman, who had served as surveyor of customs to the English government, in which capacity he had visited Pennsylvania previously, and knew something of its condition. He was a man of dignified and commanding bearing,

endowed with cunning, of an accommodating policy, full of faithful promises, and usually found upon the stronger side. Hence, upon his arrival in the colony, he did not summon the assembly immediately, assigning as a reason in his first message that he did not wish to inconvenience the country members by calling them in harvest time. The disposition thus manifested to favor the people, and his advocacy of popular rights on several occasions in opposition to the claims of the proprietor, gave great satisfaction to the popular branch of the legislature, which manifested its appreciation of his conduct by voting him liberal salaries, which had often been withheld from his less accommodating predecessors. By his artful and insinuating policy, he induced the assembly to pass two acts which had previously met with uncompromising opposition—one to establish a court of equity, with himself as chancellor (the want of which had been seriously felt), and another for organizing the militia. Though the soil was fruitful and produce was plentiful, yet, for lack of good markets, and on account of the meagerness of the circulating medium, prices were very low, the toil and sweat of the husbandman being little rewarded, and the taxes and payments on land were met with great difficulty. Accordingly, arrangements were made for the appointment of inspectors of provisions, who from a conscientious discharge of duty soon caused the Pennsylvania brands of best products to be much sought for, and to command ready sale at highest prices in the West Indies, whither most of the surplus produce was exported. A provision was also made for the issue of a limited amount of paper money, on the establishment of ample securities, which tended to raise the value of the products of the soil and of manufactures, and encourage industry.

Though Gov. Keith, during the early part of his term, pursued a pacific policy, yet the interminable quarrels which had been kept up between the assembly and council during previous administrations at length broke out with more virulence than ever, and he who in the first flush of power had declared that "he should pass no laws, nor transact anything of moment relating to the public affairs, without the advice and approbation of the council," took it upon himself finally to act independently of the council, and even went so far as to dismiss the able and trusted representative of the proprietary interests, James Logan, president of the council and secretary of the province, from the duties of his high office, and even refused the request of Hannah Penn, the real governor of the province, to reinstate him. This unwarrantable conduct cost him his dismissal from office in July, 1726.

Upon the recommendation of Springett Penn, who was now the prospective heir to Pennsylvania, Patrick Gordon was appointed and confirmed lieutenant-governor in place of Keith, and arrived in the colony and assumed authority in July, 1726. He had served in the army, and in his first address to the assembly, which he met in August, he said that as he had been a soldier he knew nothing of the crooked ways of professed politicians, and must rely on a straightforward manner of transacting the duties devolving upon him. George I died in June, 1727, and the assembly at its meeting in October prepared and forwarded a congratulatory address to his successor, George II. By the decision of the court in chancery in 1727, Hannah Penn's authority over the colony was at an end, the proprietary interest having descended to John, Richard and Thomas Penn, the only surviving sons of William Penn, Sr. This period, from the death of Penn in 1718 to 1727, one of the most prosperous in the history of the colony, was familiarly known as the "Reign of Hannah and the Boys."

In 1732 Thomas Penn, the youngest son, and two years later John Penn, the eldest, and the only American born, arrived in the province, and were

received with every mark of respect and satisfaction. Soon after the arrival of the latter, news was brought that Lord Baltimore had made application to have the provinces transferred to his colony. A vigorous protest was made against this by Quakers in England, headed by Richard Penn; but lest this protest might prove ineffectual, John Penn very soon went to England to defend the proprietary rights at court, and never again returned, he having left a bachelor in 1745. In August, 1736, Gov. Gordon died, deeply lamented as a most honest, upright and straightforward executive, a character which he expressed the hope he would be able to maintain when he assumed authority. His term had been one of prosperity, and the colony had grown rapidly in numbers, trade, commerce and manufactures, ship-building especially having assumed extensive proportions.

James Logan was president of the council, and in effect governor during the two years which elapsed between the death of Gordon and the arrival of his successor. During this period troubles broke out on the Maryland border, west of the Susquehanna. The question of boundary was involved in these difficulties, but the troubles were quelled by an order of the king and council.

George Thomas, a planter from the West Indies, was appointed governor in 1737, but did not arrive in the colony till the following year. His intercourse with the assembly was not at first harmonious, but became more so on his relinquishment of the executive policy which he at first adopted. After the death of John Penn, the eldest of the proprietors, he retired from the duties of his office because of declining health.

Anthony Palmer was president of the council at the time of the withdrawal of Thomas, and became acting governor. He continued at the head of the government about two years. He was a wealthy retired merchant from the West Indies, and had come into the colony in 1708.

On the 23d of November, 1748, James Hamilton arrived in the colony from England, bearing the commission of lieutenant governor. He was born in America, a son of Andrew Hamilton, who had for many years been speaker of the assembly. The Indians west of the Susquehanna had complained that settlers had come upon their best lands, and were acquiring titles to them, whereas the proprietors had never purchased these lands of them and had no claim to them. The first care of Hamilton was to settle these disputes, and allay the rising excitement of the natives. Richard Peters, secretary of the colony, a man of great prudence and ability, was sent in company with the Indian interpreter, Conrad Weiser, to remove the intruders. It was firmly and fearlessly done, the settlers giving up their tracts and the cabins which they had built, and accepting lands on the east side of the river. The hardship was, in many cases, great, but when they were in actual need the secretary gave money and placed them on lands of his own, having secured a tract of two millions of acres.

But these troubles were of small consequence compared with those that were threatening from the West. The French were determined to occupy the whole territory drained by the Mississippi, including that on the Ohio, by force of arms, and a body of one hundred and fifty men, of which Washington was second in command, was sent to the support of the settlers there; but the French having the Allegheny river at flood tide on which to move, and Washington, without means of transportation, having a rugged and mountainous country to overcome, the former first reached the point of destination. Consequently, the French commander, with 1,000 men and field pieces on a fleet of sixty boats and 300 canoes, dropped down the Allegheny and easily seized the fort then being constructed by the Ohio Company at its mouth, and proceeded

to erect there an elaborate work which he called Fort Du Quesne, after the governor general. Informed of this proceeding, Washington pushed forward, and finding that a detachment of the French was in his immediate neighborhood he made a forced march by night, and coming upon them unawares killed and captured the entire party save one. Ten of the French, including their commander, Jumonville, were killed, and twenty one made prisoners. Col. Fry, the commander of the Americans, died at Will's creek, where the command devolved on Washington. Though re-enforcements had been dispatched from the several colonies in response to the urgent appeals of Washington, none reached him but one company of 100 men under Capt. Mackay, from South Carolina. Knowing that he was confronting a vastly superior force of the French, well supplied with artillery, he threw up works at a point called the Great Meadows, which he characterizes as a "charming field for an encounter," naming his hastily built fortification Fort Necessity. Stung by the loss of their leader, the French came out in strong force and soon invested the place. Unfortunately one part of Washington's position was easily commanded by the artillery of the French, which they were not slow in taking advantage of. The action opened on the 3d of July, and was continued until late at night. A capitulation was proposed by the French commander, which Washington reluctantly accepted, seeing all hopes of re-enforcements reaching him cut off, and on the 4th of July marched out with the honors of war and fell back to Fort Cumberland. Gov. Hamilton had strongly recommended, before hostilities opened, that the assembly should provide for defense and establish a line of block-houses along the frontier. But the assembly, while willing to vote money for buying peace from the Indians, and contributions to the British Crown, from which protection was claimed, was unwilling to contribute directly for even defensive warfare. In a single year £8,000 were voted to Indian gratuities. The proprietors were appealed to to aid in bearing this burden. But, while they were willing to contribute liberally for defense, they would give nothing for Indian gratuities. They sent to the colony cannons to the value of £400.

In February, 1753, John Penn, grandson of the founder, son of Richard, arrived in the colony, and as a mark of respect was immediately chosen a member of the council, and made its president. In consequence of the defeat of Washington at Fort Necessity, Gov. Hamilton convened the assembly in extra session on the 6th of August, at which money was freely voted; but owing to the instructions given by the proprietors to their deputy governor not to sign any money bill that did not place the whole of the interest at their disposal, the action of the assembly was abortive.

Finding himself in a false position by the repugnant instructions of the proprietors, Gov. Hamilton had given notice in 1753, that at the end of twelve months from its reception, he would resign. Accordingly, in October, 1754, he was succeeded by Robert Hunter Morris, son of Lewis Morris, chief justice of New York and New Jersey, and governor of New Jersey. The son was bred a lawyer, and was for twenty-six years a counselor, and for twenty chief justice of New Jersey. The assembly at its first session voted a money bill for £40,000, but not having the proviso required by the proprietors it was vetoed. Determined to push military operations, the British government had called early in the year for three thousand volunteers from Pennsylvania, with subsistence, camp equipage and transportation, and had sent two regiments of the line, under Gen. Braddock, from Cork, Ireland. Landing at Alexandria, Va., he marched to Frederick, Md., where, finding no supplies of transportation, he halted. The assembly of Pennsylvania had voted to borrow £5,000, on its

own account, for the use of the crown in prosecuting the campaign, and had sent Franklin, who was then postmaster general for the colonies, to Braddock to aid in prosecuting the expedition. Finding that the army was stopped for lack of transportation, Franklin returned into Pennsylvania, and by his commanding influence soon secured the necessary wagons and beasts of burden.

Braddock had formed extravagant plans for his campaign. He would march forward and reduce Fort Du Quesne, thence proceed against Fort Niagara, having conquered which he would close a season of triumphs by the capture of Fort Frontignac. But this is not the first time in warfare that the result of a campaign has failed to realize the promises of the manifesto. Accustomed to the discipline of military establishments in old, long settled countries, Braddock had little conception of making war in a wilderness with only Indian trails to move upon, and against wily savages. Washington had advised to push forward with pack horses, and by rapidity of movement forestall ample preparation. But Braddock had but one way of soldiering, and where roads did not exist for wagons he stopped to fell the forest and construet bridges over streams. The French, who were kept advised of every movement, made ample preparations to receive him. In the meantime Washington fell sick; but intent on being up for the battle, he hastened forward as soon as sufficiently recovered, and only joined the army on the day before the fatal engagement. He had never seen much of the pomp and circumstance of war, and when on the morning of the 9th of July the army of Braddock marched on across the Monongahela, with gay colors flying and martial music awakening the echoes of the forest, he was accustomed in after years to speak of it as the "most magnificent spectacle" that he had ever beheld. But the gay pageant was destined to be of short duration: for the army had only marched a little distance before it fell into an ambuscade skillfully laid by the French and Indians, and the forest resounded with the unearthly whoop of the Indians and the continuous roar of musketry. The advance was checked and thrown into confusion by the French from their well chosen position, and every tree upon the flanks of the long drawn outline concealed a murderous foe, who with unerring aim picked off the officers. A resolute defense was made and the battle raged with great fury for three hours; but the fire of the English was ineffectual because directed against an invisible foe. Finally, the mounted officers having all fallen, killed or wounded, except Washington, the survivors being left without leaders were seized with a panic, and "they ran," says Washington, "before the French and Indians like sheep before dogs."

Gov. Morris made an earnest appeal to the assembly for money to ward off the impending enemy and protect the settlers, in response to which the assembly voted £50,000; but having no exemption of the proprietor's estates it was rejected by the governor, in accordance with his original instructions. Expeditions undertaken against Nova Scotia and at Crown Point were more fortunate than that before Du Quesne, and the assembly voted £15,000 in bills of credit to aid in defraying the expense. The proprietors sent £5,000 as a gratuity, not as any part of expense that could of right be claimed of them. In this pressing emergency, while the governor and assembly were waging a fruitless war of words over money bills, the pen of Franklin was busy in infusing a wholesome sentiment in the minds of the people. In a pamphlet that he issued, which he put in the familiar form of a dialogue, he answered the objections which had been urged to a legalized militia, and willing to show his devotion by deeds as well as words, he accepted the command upon the frontier. By his exertions a respectable force was raised, and, though in the dead of winter, he commenced the erection of a line of forts

and block-houses along the whole range of the Kittatinny hills, from the Delaware to the Potomac, and had them completed and garrisoned with a body sufficient to withstand any force not provided with artillery. In the spring he turned over the command to Col. Clapham, and returning to Philadelphia took his seat in the assembly. The governor now declared war against the Indians, who had established their headquarters thirty miles above Harris' Ferry, on the Susquehanna, and were busy in their work of robbery and devastation, having secured the greater portion of the crops of the previous season of the settlers whom they had killed or driven out. The peace party strongly objected to the course of the governor, and voluntarily going among the Indians induced them to bury the hatchet. The assembly which met in May, 1756, prepared a bill with the old clause for taxing the proprietors, as any other citizens, which the governor was forbidden to approve by his instructions, "and the two parties were sharpening their wits for another wrangle over it," when Gov. Morris was superseded by William Denny, who arrived in the colony and assumed authority on the 20th of August, 1756. He was joyfully and cordially received, escorted through the streets by the regiments of Franklin and Duché, and royally feasted at the State House.

But the promise of efficient legislation was broken by an exhibition of the new governor's instructions, which provided that every bill for the emission of money must place the proceeds at the joint disposal of the governor and assembly; paper currency could not be issued in excess of £40,000, nor could existing issues be confirmed unless proprietary rents were paid in sterling money; proprietary lands were permitted to be taxed which had been actually leased, provided that the taxes were paid out of the rents, but the tax could not become a lien upon the land. In the first assembly the contention became as acrimonious as ever.

The finances of the colony, on account of the repeated failures of the money bills, were in a deplorable condition. Military operations could not be carried on, and vigorous campaigns prosecuted, without ready money. Accordingly, in the first meeting of the assembly after the arrival of the new governor, a bill was passed levying £100,000 on all property alike, real and personal, private and proprietary. This Gov. Denny vetoed. Seeing that money must be had the assembly finally passed a bill exempting the proprietary estates, but determined to lay their grievances before the crown. To this end two commissioners, Isaac Norris and Benjamin Franklin, were appointed to proceed to England and beg the interference of the royal government in their behalf. Failing health and business engagements of Norris prevented his acceptance, and Franklin proceeded alone. He had so often defended the assembly in public, and in drawing remonstrances, that the whole subject was at his fingers' ends. Franklin, upon his arrival in England, presented the grievances before the proprietors, and that he might get his case before the royal advisers and the British public, wrote frequent articles for the press, and issued a pamphlet entitled "Historical Review of the Constitution and Government of Pennsylvania." The dispute was adroitly managed by Franklin before the privy council, and was finally decided substantially in the interest of the assembly. It was provided that the proprietors' estates should be taxed, but that their located uncultivated lands should be assessed as low as the lowest uncultivated lands of the settlers; that bills issued by the assembly should be receivable in payment of quit rents, and that the deputy governor should have a voice in disposing of the revenues. Thus was a vexed question of long standing finally put to rest. So success-

tully had Franklin managed this controversy that the colonies of Massachusetts, Maryland and Georgia, appointed him their agent in England.

In October, 1759, James Hamilton was again appointed governor, in place of Gov. Denny, who had by stress of circumstances transcended his instructions. The British government, considering that the colonies had borne more than their proportionate expense in carrying on the war against the French and Indians, voted £200,000 for five years, to be divided among the colonies, the share falling to Pennsylvania being £26,000.

The boundary line between Maryland and Pennsylvania had long been in dispute, and had occasioned serious disturbances among the settlers in the lifetime of Penn, and repeatedly since. It was not definitely settled until 1763, when a beginning was made of a final adjustment, though so intricate were the conditions that the work was prosecuted for seven years by a large force of surveyors, as men and pioneers. Finally, the proprietors, Thomas and Richard Penn, and Frederick, Lord Baltimore, entered into an agreement for the executing of the survey, and John Lukens and Archibald McLean on the part of the Penns, and Thomas Garnett and Jonathan Hall on the part of Lord Baltimore, were appointed with a suitable corps of assistants to lay off the lines. After these surveyors had been three years at work, the proprietors in England, thinking that there was not enough energy and practical and scientific knowledge manifested by these surveyors, appointed Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, two mathematicians and surveyors, to proceed to America to take charge of the work. They brought with them the most perfect and best constructed instruments known to science, arriving in Philadelphia on the 15th of November, 1763, and, assisted by some of the old surveyors, entered upon their work. By the 1th of June, 1765, they had reached the summit of the Little Allegheny, when the Indians began to be troublesome. They looked with an evil eye on the mathematical and astronomical instruments, and felt a secret dread and fear of the consequences of the frequent and long continued peering into the heavens. The Six Nations were understood to be inimical to the further progress of the survey. But through the influence of Sir William Johnson a treaty was concluded, providing for the prosecution of the work unobstructed, and a number of chieftains was sent to accompany the surveying party. Mason and Dixon now had with them thirty surveyors, fifteen axmen, and fifteen Indians of consequence. Again the attitude of the Indians gave cause of fear, and, on the 29th of September, twenty six of the surveyors abandoned the expedition and returned to Philadelphia. Having reached a point two hundred and twenty four miles from the Delaware, and within thirty six miles of the western limit of the State, in the bottom of a deep, dark valley they came upon a well worn Indian path, and here the Indians gave notice that it was the will of the Six Nations that this survey proceed no further. There was no questioning this authority, and no means at command for resisting, and accordingly the party broke up and returned to Philadelphia. And this was the end of the labors of Mason and Dixon upon this boundary. The line was marked by stones which were quarried and engraved in England, on one side having the arms of Penn, and on the opposite those of Lord Baltimore. These stones were firmly set every five miles. At the end of each intermediate mile a smaller stone was placed, having on one side engraved the letter **P**, and on the opposite the letter **M**. The remainder of the line was finished and marked in 1782-84 by other surveyors. A vista was cut through the forest eight yards in width the whole distance. In 1849 the stone at the northeast corner of Maryland having been removed, a re-survey of the line was ordered, and surveyors were appointed by the three States of Pennsylvania, Delaware and Mary-

land, who called to their aid James D. Graham. Some few errors were discovered in the old survey, but in the main it was found to be accurate.

John Penn, one son of Richard, and grandson of the founder, had come to the colony in 1753, and having acted as president of the council, was in 1763 commissioned governor in place of Hamilton.

A difference having arisen between the governor and assembly on the vexed question of levying money, the assembly passed a series of resolutions advocating that the "powers of government ought to be separated from the power attending the immense proprietary property, and lodged in the hands of the king." After an interval of fifty days—that time for reflection and discussion might be given—the assembly again convened, and adopted a petition praying the king to assume the direct government of the province, though this policy was strongly opposed by some of the ablest members, as Isaac Norris and John Dickinson. The Quaker element was generally in favor of the change.

The great struggle for the independence of the colonies of the British crown was now close at hand, and the first sounds of the controversy were beginning to be heard. Sir William Keith, that enterprising governor whose head seemed to have been full of new projects, as early as 1739 had proposed to lay a uniform tax on stamped paper in all the colonies, to realize funds for the common defense. Acting upon this hint, Grenville, the British minister, notified the colonists in 1763 of his purpose to impose such a tax. Against this they remonstrated. Instead of this, a tax on imports to be paid in coin was adopted. This was even more distasteful. The assembly of Rhode Island, in October, 1765, submitted a paper to all the colonial assemblies with a view to uniting in a common petition to the king against parliamentary taxation. This was favorably acted on by the assembly of Pennsylvania, and Franklin was appointed agent to represent their cause before the British parliament. The stamp act had been passed on the 22d of March, 1765. Its passage excited bitter opposition, and a resolution asserting that the colonial assemblies had the exclusive right to levy taxes was passed by the Virginia assembly, and concurred in by all the others. The Massachusetts assembly proposed a meeting of delegates in New York on the second Tuesday of October, 1765, to confer upon the subject. The Pennsylvania assembly adopted the suggestion, and appointed Messrs. Fox, Morton, Bryan and Dickinson as delegates. This congress met according to the call and adopted a respectful petition to the king, and a memorial to parliament, which were signed by all the members and forwarded for presentation by the colonial agents in England. The stamp act was to go into effect on the 1st of November. On the last day of October, the newspapers were dressed in mourning, and suspended publication. The publishers agreed not to use the stamped paper. The people, as with one mind, determined to dress in homespun, resolved not to use imported goods, and to stimulate the production of wool the colonists covenanted not to eat lamb for the space of one year. The result of this policy was soon felt by British manufacturers, who became clamorous for repeal of the obnoxious measure, and it was accordingly repealed on the 18th of March, 1766.

Determined in some form to draw a revenue from the colonies, an act was passed in 1767 to impose a duty on tea, paper, printers' colors and glass. The assembly of Pennsylvania passed a resolution on the 20th of February, 1768, instructing its agent in London to urge its repeal, and at the session in May received and entered upon its minutes a circular letter from the Massachusetts assembly, setting forth the grounds on which objection to the act should be urged. This circular occasioned hostile feeling among the ministry, and the secretary for foreign affairs wrote to Gov. Penn to urge the assembly to take

no notice of it: but if they approved its sentiments, to prorogue their sittings. This letter was transmitted to the assembly, and soon after one from the Virginia assembly was presented, urging union of all the colonies in opposing the several schemes of taxation. This recommendation was adopted, and committees appointed to draw a petition to the king and to each of the houses of parliament. To lead public sentiment, and have it well grounded in the arguments used against taxation, John Dickinson, one of the ablest of the Pennsylvania legislators, at this time published a number of articles purporting to come from a plain farmer, under the title of "Farmer's Letters," which became popular, the idea that they were the work of one in humble life helping to swell the tide of popularity. They were republished in all the colonies, and exerted a commanding influence. Alarmed at the unanimity of feelings against the proposed schemes, and supposing that it was the amount of the tax that gave offense, parliament reduced the rate of 1769 to one-sixth of the original sum, and in 1770 abolished it altogether, except threepence a pound on tea. But it was the principle and not the amount that was objected to, and at the next session of the assembly in Pennsylvania their agent in London was directed to urge its repeal altogether.

Richard Penn, son of the founder, died in 1771, whereupon Gov. John Penn returned to England, leaving the president of the council, James Hamilton, at the head of the government. John Penn, eldest son of Richard, succeeded to the proprietary interests of his father, which he held in conjunction with his uncle, Thomas, and in October of the same year, Richard, the second son, was commissioned governor. He held the office but about two years, and in that time won the confidence and esteem of the people; and so much attached was he to the popular cause that upon his return to England, in 1775, he was intrusted by congress with the last petition of the colonies ever presented to the king. In August, 1773, John Penn returned with the commission of governor, superseding his brother Richard.

To encourage the sale of tea in the colonies and establish the principle of taxation the export duty was removed. The colonies took the alarm. At a public meeting called in Philadelphia to consider the subject, on the 18th of October, 1773, resolutions were adopted in which it was declared: "That the disposal of their own property is the inherent right of freemen; that there can be no property in that which another can, of right, take from us without our consent; that the claim of parliament to tax America is, in other words, a claim of right to levy contributions on us at pleasure." The East India Company now made preparations for sending large importations of tea into the colonies. The ships destined for Philadelphia and New York, on approaching port and being advised of the exasperated state of public feeling, returned to England with their cargoes. Those sent to Boston came into the harbor; but at night a party disguised as Mohawk Indians boarded the vessels, and breaking open the packages emptied three hundred chests into the sea. The ministry, on being apprised of this act, closed the port of Boston, and subverted the colonial charter. Early in the year committees of correspondence had been established in all the colonies by means of which the temper and feeling in each were well understood by the others, and concert of action was secured. The hard conditions imposed on the town of Boston and the colony of Massachusetts Bay aroused the sympathy of all; "for," they argued, "we know not how soon the heavy hand of oppression may be felt by any of us." At a meeting held in Philadelphia on the 18th of June, 1774, at which nearly eight thousand people were convened, it was decided that a continental congress ought to be held, and appointed a committee of correspondence to communi-

cate with similar committees in the several counties of Pennsylvania and in the several colonies. On the 15th of July, 1774, delegates from all the counties, summoned by this committee, assembled in Philadelphia, and declared that there existed an absolute necessity for a colonial congress. They accordingly recommended that the assembly appoint delegates to such a congress to represent Pennsylvania, and Joseph Galloway, Samuel Rhoads, George Ross, Edward Biddle, John Dickinson, Charles Humphries and Thomas Mifflin were appointed.

On the 4th of September, 1774, the first continental congress assembled in Philadelphia. Peyton Randolph, of Virginia, was called to preside, and Charles Thomson, of Pennsylvania, was appointed secretary. It was resolved that no more goods be imported from England, and that unless a pacification was effected previously no more colonial produce of the soil be exported thither after September 10, 1775. A declaration of rights was adopted, and addresses to the king, the people of Great Britain and of British America were agreed to, after which the congress adjourned to meet again on the 10th of May, 1775. In January, same year, another meeting of the county delegates was held in Philadelphia, at which the action of the colonial congress was approved, and while a restoration of harmony with the mother country was desired, yet, if the arbitrary acts of parliament were persisted in, they would at every hazard defend the "rights and liberties of America." The delegates appointed to represent the colony in the second congress were Mifflin, Humphries, Biddle, Dickinson, Morton, Franklin, Wilson and Willing.

The government of Great Britain had determined with a strong hand to compel obedience to its behests. On the 19th of April, 1775, was fought the battle of Lexington, a blow that was felt alike through all the colonies. The cause of one was the cause of all. A public meeting was held in Philadelphia, at which it was resolved to organize military companies in all the counties. The assembly heartily seconded these views, and engaged to provide for the pay of the militia while in service. The second congress, which met in May, provided for organizing a Continental army, fixing the quota for Pennsylvania at 4,300 men. The assembly adopted the recommendation of congress, provided for arming, disciplining and paying the militia, recommended the organizing of minutemen for service in an emergency, made appropriations for the defense of the city, and offered a premium on the production of saltpetre. Complications hourly thickened. Ticonderoga was captured on the 10th of May, and the battle of Bunker Hill was fought on the 17th of June. On the 15th of June George Washington was appointed commander-in-chief of the continental army, supported by four major-generals and eight brigadiers.

The royal governors were now an incumbrance greatly in the way of the popular movement, as were also the assemblies where they refused to represent the popular will. Accordingly, congress recommended that the several colonies should adopt such government as should "best conduce to the happiness and safety of their constituents in particular and America in general." This meant that each colony should set up a government for itself, independent of the crown. Accordingly, a public meeting was held in Philadelphia, at which it was resolved that the present assembly is "not competent to the present exigencies of affairs," and that a new form of government ought to be adopted as recommended by congress. The city committee of correspondence called on the county committee to secure the election of delegates to a colonial meeting for the purpose of considering this subject. On the 18th of June the meeting was held in Philadelphia, and was organized by electing Thomas McKean president. It resolved to call a convention to frame a new constitu-

tion, provided the legal forms to be observed, and issued an address to the people. The convention for framing a new constitution for the colony met on the 15th of July, and was organized by electing Franklin president, and on the 28th of September completed its labors, having framed a new organic law and made all necessary provisions for putting it into operation. In the meantime the old proprietary assembly adjourned on the 14th of June to the 26th of August. But a quorum failed to appear, and an adjournment was had to the 22d of September, when some routine business was attended to, chiefly providing for the payment of salaries and necessary bills, and on the 28th of September, after a stormy existence of nearly a century, this assembly, the creature of Penn, adjourned, never to meet again. With the ending of the assembly ended the power of Gov. Penn.

The titles of the proprietors to landed estates were suspended by the action of the convention, and on the 27th of November, 1779, the legislature passed an act vesting these estates in the commonwealth, but paying the proprietors a gratuity of £130,000, "in remembrance of the enterprising spirit of the founder." This act did not touch the private estates of the proprietors, nor the tenets of manors. The British government in 1790, in consideration of the fact that it had been unable to vindicate its authority over the colony and afford protection to the proprietors in the enjoyment of their chartered rights, voted an annuity of £4,000 to the heirs and descendants of Penn. This annuity was regularly paid until within a few years, when, on the payment of a round sum to the heirs by the British government, the annuity was discontinued.

The convention which framed the constitution appointed a committee of safety, consisting of twenty-five members, to whom was intrusted the government of the colony until the proposed constitution should be framed and put in operation. Thomas Rittenhouse was chosen president of this body, who was consequently in effect governor. The new constitution, which was unanimously adopted on the 28th of September, was to take effect from its passage. It provided for an assembly to be elected annually: a supreme executive council of twelve members to be elected for a term of three years; assemblymen to be eligible but four years out of seven, and councilmen but one term in seven years. Members of congress were chosen by the assembly. The constitution could not be changed for seven years. It provided for the election of censors every seven years, who were to decide whether there was a demand for its revision. If so, they were to call a convention for the purpose. On the 6th of August, 1776, Thomas Wharton, Jr., was chosen president of the council of safety.

The struggle of the parent country was now fully inaugurated. Parliament had resolved upon a vigorous campaign, to strike heavy and rapid blows, and quickly end the war. The first campaign had been conducted in Massachusetts and, by the efficient conduct of Washington, Gen. Howe, the leader of the British, was compelled to capitulate and withdraw to Halifax in March, 1776. On the 28th of June Sir Henry Clinton, with a strong detachment in conjunction with Sir Peter Parker of the navy, made a combined land and naval attack upon the defenses of Charleston harbor, where he was met by Gen. William Moultrie, with the Carolina militia, and after a severe battle, in which the British fleet was roughly handled, Clinton withdrew and returned to New York, whither the main body of the British army, under Gen. Howe, had come, and where Admiral Howe, with a large fleet directly from England, joined them. This formidable power, led by the best talent in the British army, Washington could muster no adequate force to oppose, and he was

obliged to withdraw from Long Island, from New York, from Harlem, from White Plains, to cross into New Jersey, and abandon position after position until he had reached the right bank of the Delaware on Pennsylvania soil. A heavy detachment under Cornwallis followed, and would have crossed the Delaware in pursuit, but, advised to a cautious policy by Howe, he waited for ice to form on the waters of the Delaware before passing over. The fall of Philadelphia now seemed imminent. Washington had not sufficient force to face the whole power of the British army. On the 2d of December the supreme council ordered all places of business in the city to be closed, the schools dismissed, and advised preparation for removing the women and children and valuables. On the 12th the congress, which was in session here, adjourned to meet in Baltimore, taking with them all papers and public records, and leaving a committee, of which Robert Morris was chairman, to act in conjunction with Washington for the safety of the place. Gen. Putnam was dispatched on the same day with a detachment of soldiers to take command in the city.

Washington, who had from the opening of the campaign before New York been obliged for the most part to act upon the defensive, formed the plan to suddenly turn upon his pursuers and offer battle. Accordingly, on the night of the 25th of December, taking a picked body of men, he moved up several miles to Taylorsville, where he crossed the river, though at flood tide and filled with floating ice, and moving down to Trenton, where a detachment of the British army was posted, made a bold and vigorous attack. Taken by surprise, though now after sunrise, the battle was soon decided in favor of the Americans. The victory had a great strategic value. The British had intended to push forward and occupy Philadelphia at once, which, being now virtually the capital of the new nation, had it been captured at this juncture, would have given them the occasion for claiming a triumphal ending of the war. But this advantage, though gained by a detachment small in numbers yet great in courage, caused the commander of a powerful and well-appointed army to give up all intention of attempting to capture the Pennsylvania metropolis in this campaign, and retiring into winter cantonments upon the Raritan to await the settled weather of the spring for an entirely new cast of operations. Washington, emboldened by his success, led all his forces into New Jersey, and pushing past Trenton, where Cornwallis, the royal leader, had brought his main body by a forced march under cover of darkness, attacked the British reserves at Princeton. But now the enemy had become wary and vigilant, and, summoned by the booming of cannon, Cornwallis hastened back to the relief of his hard pressed columns. Washington, finding that the enemy's whole army was within easy call, and knowing that he had no hope of success with his weak army, withdrew. He now went into winter quarters at Morristown, and by constant vigilance was able to gather marauding parties of the British who ventured far away from their works.

Putnam commenced fortifications at a point below Philadelphia upon the Delaware and at commanding positions upon the outskirts, and on being summoned to the army was succeeded by Gen. Irvine, and he by Gen. Gates. On the 4th of March, 1777, the two houses of the legislature, elected under the new constitution, assembled, and in joint convention chose Thomas Wharton, Jr., president, and George Bryan, vice-president. Penn had expressed the idea that power was preserved the better by due formality and ceremony, and, accordingly, this event was celebrated with much pomp, the result being declared in a loud voice from the court house, amid the shouts of the gathered throngs and the booming of the captured cannon brought from the field of Trenton. The title bestowed upon the new chief officer of the State was fitted

by its length and high-sounding epithets to inspire the multitude with awe and reverence: "His Excellency, Thomas Wharton, Junior, Esquire, President of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief in and over the same."

Early in April great activity was observed among the shipping in New York harbor, and Washington communicated to congress his opinion that Philadelphia was the object against which the blow would be aimed. This announcement of probable peril induced the council to issue a proclamation urging enlistments, and congress ordered the opening of a camp for drilling recruits in Pennsylvania, and Benedict Arnold, who was at this time a trusted general, was appointed to the command of it. So many new vessels and transports of all classes had been discovered to have come into New York harbor, probably forwarded from England, that Washington sent Gen. Mifflin, on the 10th of June, to congress, bearing a letter in which he expressed the settled conviction that the enemy meditated an immediate descent upon some part of Pennsylvania. Gen. Mifflin proceeded to examine the defensive works of the city which had been begun on the previous advance of the British, and recommended such changes and new works as seemed best adapted for its protection. The preparations for defense were vigorously prosecuted. The militia were called out and placed in two camps, one at Chester and the other at Downingtown. Fire-ships were held in readiness to be used against vessels attempting the ascent of the river.

Lord Howe, being determined not to move until ample preparations were completed, allowed the greater part of the summer to wear away before he advanced. Finally, having embarked his force on a fleet of transports, he sailed southward. Washington promptly made a corresponding march overland, passing through Philadelphia on the 24th of August. Howe, suspecting that preparations would be made for impeding the passage of the Delaware, sailed past its mouth, and moving up the Chesapeake instead debarked fifty four miles from Philadelphia, and commenced the march northward. Great activity was now manifested in the city. The water-spouts were melted to furnish bullets, fair hands were busied in rolling cartridges, powerful chevaux de frise were planted to impede the navigation of the river, and the last division of the militia of the city, which had been divided into three classes, was called out. Washington, who had crossed the Brandywine, soon confronted the advance of Howe, and brisk skirmishing at once opened. Seeing that he was likely to have the right of his position at Red Clay creek, where he had intended to give battle, turned by the largely superior force of the enemy, under cover of darkness on the night of the 8th of September, he withdrew across the Brandywine at Chad's Ford, and posting Armstrong with the militia upon the left, at Pyle's Ford, where the banks were rugged and precipitous, and Sullivan, who was second in command, upon the right at Brinton's Ford, under cover of forest, he himself took post with three divisions, Sterling's, Stephen's and his own, in front of the main avenue of approach at Chad's. Discovering the strong position which the American army occupied, the British general began a maneuver to turn it by a flank movement. Washington, always on the alert, promptly divined the enemy's intentions, and ordered Gen. Sullivan to counteract the movement by flanking the flankers, while he held his immediate command ready to attack the main force while in confusion. The plan was ruined, however, by Sullivan's failure to obey orders, and Washington had no alternative but to remain in position and make the best disposition that time would permit. His main body with the force of Sullivan took position along the brow of the hill on which stands the Birmingham meeting-

house, and the battle opened and was pushed with vigor the whole day. Overborne by numbers, and weakened by losses, Washington was obliged to retire, leaving the enemy in possession of the field.

Congress remained in Philadelphia while these military operations were going on at its very doors, but on the 18th of September adjourned to meet at Lancaster, though subsequently, on the 30th, it removed across the Susquehanna to York, where it remained in session till after the evacuation in the following summer. The council remained until two days before the fall of the city, when, having dispatched the records of the loan office and the more valuable papers to Easton, it adjourned to Lancaster. On the 26th the British army entered the city. Deborah Logan in her memoir says: "The army marched in and took possession of the city in the morning. We were upstairs and saw them pass the State House. They looked well, clean and well clad, and the contrast between them and our own poor, bare footed, ragged troops was very great, and caused a feeling of despair. * * * Early in the afternoon Lord Cornwallis' suite arrived and took possession of my mother's house."

The army of Washington, after being recruited and put in light marching order, was led to Germantown, where on the morning of the 3d of October the enemy was met. A heavy fog that morning had obscured friend and foe alike, occasioning confusion in the ranks and, though the opening promised well and some progress was made, yet the enemy was too strong to be moved, and the American leader was forced to retire to his camp at White Marsh. Though the river had now been opened and the city was thoroughly fortified for resisting attack, yet Howe felt not quite easy in having the American army quartered in so close striking distance, and accordingly on the 4th of December, with nearly his entire army, moved out, intending to take Washington at White Marsh, sixteen miles away, by surprise, and by rapidity of action gain an easy victory. But by the heroism and fidelity of Lydia Darrah, who as she had often done before passed the guards to go to the mill for flour, the news of the coming of Howe was communicated to Washington who was prepared to receive him. Finding that he could effect nothing, Howe returned to the city, having had the wearisome march at this wintry season without effect. Washington now crossed the Schuylkill, and went into winter quarters at Valley Forge. The cold of that winter was intense: the troops, half-clad and indifferently fed, suffered severely, the prints of their naked feet in frost and snow being often tinted with patriot blood. Grown impatient of the small results from the immensely expensive campaigns carried on across the ocean, the ministry relieved Lord Howe and appointed Sir Henry Clinton to the chief command.

The commissioners whom congress had sent to France early in the fall of 1776—Franklin, Dean and Lee—had been busy in making interest for the united colonies at the French court, and so successful were they that arms and ammunition and loans of money were procured from time to time. Finally, a convention was concluded by which France agreed to use the royal army and navy as faithful allies of the Americans against the English. Accordingly, a fleet of four powerful frigates and twelve ships were dispatched under command of the Count D'Estaing to shut up the British fleet in the Delaware. The plan was ingenious, particularly worthy of the long head of Franklin. But intelligence of the sailing of the French fleet reaching the English cabinet, they immediately ordered the evacuation of the Delaware, whereupon the admiral weighed anchor and sailed away with his entire fleet to New York.

and D'Estaing, upon his arrival at the mouth of the Delaware, found that the bird had flown.

Clinton evacuated Philadelphia, and moved across New Jersey in the direction of New York. Washington closely followed, and came up with the enemy on the plains of Monmouth, on the 28th of June, 1778, where a sanguinary battle was fought which lasted the whole day, resulting in the triumph of the American arms, and Pennsylvania was rid of British troops. The enemy was no sooner well away from the city than congress returned from New York and resumed its sittings in its former quarters, June 24, 1778, and on the following day the colonial legislature returned from Lancaster. Gen. Arnold, who was disabled from field duty by a wound received at Saratoga, was given command in the city, and marched in with a regiment on the day following the evacuation. On the 23d of May, 1778, President Wharton died suddenly of quinsy, while in attendance upon the council at Lancaster, when George Bryan, the vice president, became the acting president. Bryan was a philanthropist in deed as well as in word. Up to this time African slavery had been tolerated in the colony. In his message of the 9th of November, he said: "This or some better scheme would tend to abrogate slavery, the opprobrium of America, from among us. * * * In divesting the State of slaves, you will equally serve the cause of humanity and policy, and offer to God one of the most proper and best returns of gratitude for His great deliverance of us and our posterity from thralldom; you will also set your character for justice and benevolence in the true point of view to Europe, who are astonished to see a people eager for liberty holding negroes in bondage." He perfected a bill for the extinguishment of claims to slaves, which was passed by the assembly, March 1, 1780, by a vote of thirty four to eighteen, providing that no child of slave parents born after that date should be a slave, but a servant till the age of twenty eight years, when all claim for service should end. Thus by simple enactment, resolutely pressed by Bryan, was slavery forever rooted out of Pennsylvania.

At the election held for president, the choice fell upon Joseph Reed, with George Bryan, vice president, subsequently Matthew Smith, and finally William Moore. Reed was an erudite lawyer, and had held the position of private secretary to Washington, and subsequently that of adjutant general in the army. He was inaugurated on the 1st of December, 1778. William Moore was elected president to succeed Joseph Reed, from November 14, 1781, but held the office less than one year, the term of three years for which he had been a councilman having expired, which was the limit of service. James Potter was chosen vice president. In the State election of 1782, contested with great violence, John Dickinson was chosen president, and James Ewing, vice president. On the 12th of March, 1783 intelligence was first received of the signing of the preliminary treaty in which independence was acknowledged, and on the 11th of April congress sent forth the joyful proclamation ordering a cessation of hostilities. The soldiers of Burgoyne, who had been confined in the prison camp at Lancaster, were put upon the march for New York, passing through Philadelphia on the way. Everywhere was joy unexpressed. The obstructions were removed from the Delaware, and the white wings of commerce again came fluttering on every breeze.

In September, 1785, after a long absence in the service of his country abroad, perfecting treaties and otherwise establishing just relations with other nations, the venerable Benjamin Franklin, then nearly eighty years old, feeling the infirmities of age coming upon him, asked to be relieved of the duties of minister at the court of France, and returned to Philadelphia. Soon after

his arrival he was elected president of the council. Charles Biddle was elected vice-president. In May, 1787, a convention to frame a constitution for the United States met at Philadelphia. The delegates from Pennsylvania were Benjamin Franklin, Robert Morris, Thomas Mifflin, George Clymer, Thomas Fitzsimons, Jared Ingersoll, James Wilson and Gouverneur Morris. Upon the completion of their work, the instrument was submitted to the several States for adoption. A convention was called in Pennsylvania, which met on the 21st of November, and though encountering resolute opposition it was finally adopted on the 12th of December. On the following day the convention, the supreme council and officers of the State and city government, moved in procession to the old court-house, where the adoption of the constitution was formally proclaimed amidst the booming of cannon and the ringing of bells.

On the 5th of November, 1788, Thomas Mifflin was elected president, and George Ross, vice-president. The constitution of the State framed in and adapted to the exigencies of an emergency, was ill-suited to the needs of the State in its relations to the new nation. Accordingly a convention assembled for the purpose of preparing a new constitution in November, 1789, which was finally adopted on September 2, 1790. By the provisions of this instrument, the executive council was abolished, and the executive duties were vested in the hands of a governor. Legislation was intrusted to an assembly and a senate. The judicial system was continued, and the terms of the judges extended through good behavior.

The whisky insurrection in some of the western counties of the State, which occurred in 1794, excited by its lawlessness and wide extent general interest. An act of congress of March 3, 1791, laid a tax on distilled spirits of fourpence per gallon. The then counties of Washington, Westmoreland, Allegheny and Fayette, comprising the southwestern quarter of the State, were almost exclusively engaged in the production of grain. Being far removed from any market, the product of their farms brought them scarcely any returns. The consequence was that a large proportion of the surplus grain was turned into distilled spirits, and nearly every other farmer was a distiller. This tax was seen to bear heavily upon them, from which a non-producer of spirits was relieved. A rash determination was formed to resist its collection, and a belief entertained that, if all were united in resisting, it would be taken off. Frequent altercations occurred between the persons appointed United States collectors and these resisting citizens. As an example, on the 5th of September, 1791, a party in disguise set upon Robert Johnson, a collector for Allegheny and Washington, tarred and feathered him, cut off his hair, took away his horse, and left him in this plight to proceed. Writs for the arrest of the perpetrators were issued, but none dared to venture into the territory to serve them. On May 8, 1792, the law was modified, and the tax reduced. In September, 1792, President Washington issued his proclamation commanding all persons to submit to the law, and to forbear from further opposition. But these measures had no effect, and the insurgents began to organize for forcible resistance. Maj. Macfarlane, while in command of a party of insurrectionists, was killed in an encounter with United States soldiers at the house of Gen. Neville. The feeling now ran very high, and it was hardly safe for any person to breathe a whisper against the insurgents throughout all this district. One Bradford had, of his own notion, issued a circular letter to the colonels of regiments to assemble with their commands at Braddock's field on the 1st of August, where they appointed officers and moved on to Pittsburgh. After having burned a barn, and made some noisy

demonstrations, they were induced by some cool heads to return. These turbulent proceedings coming to the ears of the State and national authorities at Philadelphia, measures were concerted to promptly and effectually check them. Gov. Mifflin appointed Chief Justice McKean and Gen. William Irvine to proceed to the disaffected district, ascertain the facts, and try to bring the leaders to justice. President Washington issued a proclamation commanding all persons in arms to disperse to their homes "on or before the 1st of September, *proximo*," and called out the militia of four States—Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia—to the number of 13,000 men, to enforce his commands. The quota of Pennsylvania was 4,500 infantry, 500 cavalry, and 200 artillery, and Gov. Mifflin took command in person. Gov. Richard Howell, of New Jersey, Gov. Thomas S. Lee, of Maryland, and Gen. Daniel Morgan, of Virginia, commanded the forces from their States, and Gov. Henry Lee, of Virginia, was placed in chief command. President Washington, accompanied by Gen. Knox, secretary of war, Alexander Hamilton, secretary of the treasury, and Richard Peters, of the United States District Court, set out on the 1st of October for the seat of the disturbance. On Friday the President reached Harrisburg and on Saturday, Carlisle, whither the army had preceded him. In the meantime a committee, consisting of James Ross, Jasper Yeates and William Bradford, was appointed by President Washington to proceed to the disaffected district, and endeavor to persuade misguided citizens to return to their allegiance.

A meeting of 250 delegates from the four counties was held at Parkinson's Ferry on the 14th of August, at which the state of their cause was considered, resolutions adopted, and a committee of sixty, one from each county, was appointed, and a sub-committee of twelve was named to confer with the United States commissioners, McKean and Irvine. These conferences with the State and national committees were successful in arranging preliminary conditions of settlement. On the 2d of October the committee of safety of the insurgents met at Parkinson's Ferry, and having learned that a well organized army, with Washington at its head, was marching westward to enforce obedience to the laws, appointed a committee of two, William Findley and David Reddick, to meet the President, and assure him that the disaffected were disposed to return to their duties. They met Washington at Carlisle, and several conferences were held, and assurances given of implicit obedience; but the President said that as the troops had been called out, the orders for the march would not be countermanded. The President proceeded forward on the 11th of October to Chambersburg, reached Williamsport on the 13th and Fort Cumberland on the 14th, where he reviewed the Virginia and Maryland forces, and arrived at Bedford on the 19th. Remaining a few days, and being satisfied that the sentiment of the people had changed, he returned to Philadelphia, arriving on the 28th, leaving Gen. Lee to meet the commissioners and make such conditions of pacification as should seem just. Another meeting of the committee of safety was held at Parkinson's Ferry on the 24th, at which assurances of abandonment of opposition to the laws were received, and the same committee, with the addition of Thomas Morton and Ephraim Douglass, was directed to return to headquarters and give assurance of this disposition. They did not reach Bedford until after the departure of Washington. But at Uniontown they met Gen. Lee, with whom it was agreed that the citizens of these four counties should subscribe to an oath to support the constitution and obey the laws. Justices of the peace issued notices that books were opened for subscribing to the oath, and Gen. Lee issued a judicious address urging ready obedience. Seeing that all requirements were being

faithfully carried out, an order was issued the 17th of November for the return of the army and its disbandment. A number of arrests were made and trials and convictions were had, but all were ultimately pardoned.

With the exception of a slight ebullition at the prospect of a war with France in 1797, and a resistance to the operation of the "homestead tax" in Lehigh, Berks and Northampton counties, when the militia was called out, the remainder of the term of Gov. Mifflin passed in comparative quiet. By an act of the legislature of the 3d of April, 1799, the capital of the State was removed to Lancaster, and soon after the capital of the United States to Washington, the house on Ninth street, which had been built for the residence of the President of the United States, passing to the use of the University of Pennsylvania.

During the administrations of Thomas McKean, who was elected governor in 1799, and Simon Snyder, in 1808, little beyond heated political contests marked the even tenor of the government, until the breaking out of the troubles which eventuated in the war of 1812. Pennsylvania promptly seconded the national government, the message of Gov. Snyder on the occasion ringing like a silver clarion. The national call for 100,000 men required 14,000 from this State, but so great was the enthusiasm that several times this number tendered their services. The State force was organized in two divisions, to the command of the first of which Maj.-Gen. Isaac Morrell was appointed, and to the second Maj.-Gen. Adamson Tannehill. Gunboats and privateers were built in the harbor of Erie and on the Delaware, and the defenses upon the latter were put in order and suitable armaments provided. The act which created most alarm to Pennsylvania was one of vandalism scarcely matched in the annals of warfare. In August, 1814, Gen. Ross, with 6,000 men in a flotilla of sixty sail, moved up Chesapeake Bay, fired the capitol, the President's house and the various offices of cabinet ministers, and these costly and substantial buildings, the national library and all the records of the government from its foundation were utterly destroyed. Shortly afterward, Ross appeared before Baltimore with the design of multiplying his barbarisms, but he was met by a force hastily collected under Gen. Samuel Smith, a Pennsylvania veteran of the Revolution, and in the brief engagement which ensued Ross was killed. In the severe battle with the corps of Gen. Stricker, the British lost some 300 men. The fleet in the meantime commenced a fierce bombardment of Fort M'Henry, and during the day and ensuing night 1,500 bombshells were thrown, but all to no purpose, the gallant defense of Maj. Armistead proving successful. It was during this awful night that Maj. Key, who was a prisoner on board the fleet, wrote the song of the Star Spangled Banner, which became the national lyric. It was in the administration of Gov. Snyder in February, 1810, that an act was passed making Harrisburg the seat of government, and a commission raised for erecting public buildings, the sessions of the legislature being held in the court-house at Harrisburg from 1812 to 1821.

The administrations of William Findley, elected in 1817, Joseph Heister, in 1820, and John Andrew Schulz, in 1823, followed without marked events. Parties became very warm in their discussions and in their management of political campaigns. The charters for the forty banks which had been passed in a fit of frenzy over the veto of Gov. Snyder set a flood of paper money afloat. The public improvements, principally in opening lines of canal, were prosecuted, and vast debts incurred. These lines of conveyances were vitally needful to move the immense products and vast resources of the State.

Previous to the year 1820, little use was made of stone coal. Judge Obediah Gore, a blacksmith, used it upon his forge as early as 1769, and found the heat stronger and more enduring than that produced by charcoal. In

1791 Phillip Ginter, of Carbon county, a hunter by profession, having on one occasion been out all day without discovering any game, was returning at night discouraged and worn out, across the Mauch Chunk mountain when, in the gathering shades he stumbled upon something which seemed to have a glistening appearance, that he was induced to pick up and carry home. This specimen was taken to Philadelphia, where an analysis showed it to be a good quality of anthracite coal. But, though coal was known to exist, no one knew how to use it. In 1812 Col. George Shoemaker, of Schuylkill county, took nine wagon loads to Philadelphia. But he was looked upon as an imposter for attempting to sell worthless stone for coal. He finally sold two loads for the cost of transportation, the remaining seven proving a complete loss. In 1812 White & Hazard, manufacturers of wire at the Falls of Schuylkill, induced an application to be made to the legislature to incorporate a company for the improvement of the Schuylkill, urging as an inducement the importance it would have for transporting coal; whereupon, the senator from that district, in his place, with an air of knowledge, asserted that "there was no coal there, that there was a kind of *black stone* which was called coal, but that it would not burn." White & Hazard procured a cart-load of Lehigh coal that cost them \$1 a bushel, which was all wasted in a vain attempt to make it ignite. Another cart-load was obtained, and a whole night spent in endeavoring to make a fire in the furnace, when the hands shut the furnace door and left the mill in despair. "Fortunately one of them left his jacket in the mill, and returning for it in about half an hour, noticed that the door was red hot, and upon opening it, was surprised at finding the whole furnace at a glowing white heat. The other hands were summoned, and four separate parcels of iron were heated and rolled by the same fire before it required renewing. The furnace was replenished, and as letting it alone had succeeded so well, it was concluded to try it again, and the experiment was repeated with the same result. The Lehigh Navigation Company and the Lehigh Coal Company were incorporated in 1818, which companies became the basis of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, incorporated in 1822. In 1820 coal was sent to Philadelphia by artificial navigation, but 365 tons glutted the market." In 1825 there were brought by the Schuylkill 5,378 tons. In 1826 by the Schuylkill 16,265 tons, and by the Lehigh 31,280 tons. The stage of water being insufficient, dams and sluices were constructed near Mauch Chunk, in 1819, by which the navigation was improved. The coal boats used were great square arks, sixteen to eighteen feet wide, and twenty to twenty five feet long. At first, two of these were joined together by hinges, to allow them to yield up and down in passing over the dams. Finally as the boatman became skilled in the navigation, several were joined, attaining a length of 180 feet. After reaching Philadelphia, these boats were taken to pieces, the plank sold and the hinges sent back for constructing others. Such were the crude methods adopted in the early days for bringing coal to a market. In 1827 a railroad was commenced, which was completed in three months, nine miles in length. This, with the exception of one at Quincy, Mass., of four miles, built in 1826, was the first constructed in the United States. The descent was one hundred feet per mile, the coal descending by gravity in a half hour, and the cars were drawn back by mules, which rode down with the coal. Bituminous coal was discovered and its qualities utilized not much earlier than the anthracite. A tract of coal land was taken up in Clearfield county in 1785, by Mr. S. Boyd, and in 1804 he sent an ark down the Susquehanna to Columbia.

During the administrations of George Wolf, elected in 1829, and Joseph Ritner, elected in 1835, a measure of great beneficence to the State was passed.

and brought into a good degree of successful operation—nothing less than a broad system of public education. Schools had been early established in Philadelphia, and parochial schools in the more populous portions of the State from the time of early settlement. In 1749, through the influence of Dr. Franklin, a charter was obtained for a “college, academy, and charity school of Pennsylvania,” and, from this time to the beginning of the present century, the friends of education were earnest in establishing colleges, the colonial government, and afterward the legislature, making liberal grants from the revenues accruing from the sale of lands for their support, the University of Pennsylvania being chartered in 1752, Dickinson College in 1783, Franklin and Marshall College in 1787, and Jefferson College in 1802. Commencing near the beginning of this century, and continuing for over a period of thirty years, vigorous exertions were put forth to establish county academies. Charters were granted for these institutions at the county seats of forty one counties, and appropriations were made of money, varying from two thousand to six thousand dollars, and in several instances of quite extensive land grants. In 1809 an act was passed for the education of the “poor gratis.” The assessors in their annual rounds were to make a record of all such as were indigent, and pay for their education in the most convenient schools. But few were found among the spirited inhabitants of the commonwealth willing to admit that they were so poor as to be objects of charity.

By the act of April 1, 1834, a general system of education by common schools was established. Unfortunately it was complex and unwieldy. At the next session an attempt was made to repeal the act, and substitute the old law of 1809 for educating the “poor gratis,” the repeal having been carried in the senate. But through the appeals of Thaddeus Stevens, a man always in the van in every movement for the elevation of mankind, this was defeated. At the next session, 1836, an entirely new bill, discarding the objectionable features of the old one, was prepared by Dr. George Smith, of Delaware county, and adopted, and from this time forward it has been in efficient operation. In 1854 the system was improved by engrafting upon it the feature of the county superintendency, and in 1859 by providing for the establishment of twelve normal schools in as many districts into which the State was divided for the professional training of teachers.

In 1837 a convention assembled in Harrisburg, and subsequently in Philadelphia, for revising the constitution, which revision was adopted by a vote of the people. One of the chief objects of the change was the breaking up of what was known as “omnibus legislation,” each bill being required to have but one distinct subject, to be definitely stated in the title. Much of the patronage of the governor was taken from him, and he was allowed but two terms of three years in any nine years. The senator’s term was fixed at three years. The terms of supreme court judges were limited to fifteen years, common pleas judges to ten, and associate judges to five. A step backward was taken in limiting suffrage to *white* male citizens twenty-one years old, it having previously been extended to citizens irrespective of color. Amendments could be proposed once in five years, and if adopted by two successive legislatures, and approved by a vote of the people, they became a part of the organic law.

At the opening of the gubernatorial term of David R. Porter, who was chosen in October, 1838, a civil commotion occurred known as the “Buckshot War,” which at one time threatened a sanguinary result. Fraud in the election returns was alleged, and finally the opposing factions armed for the maintenance of their claims. Some of them were supplied with buckshot cartridges, hence the name which was given to the contest. It ended without bloodshed.

Francis R. Shunk was chosen governor in 1845, and during his term of office the war with Mexico occurred. Two volunteer regiments, one under command of Col. Wynkoop, and the other under Col. Roberts, subsequently under Col. J. W. Geary, were sent to the field, while the services of a much larger number were offered, but could not be received. Toward the close of his first term, having been reduced by sickness, and feeling his end approaching, Gov. Shunk resigned, and was succeeded by the speaker of the senate, William F. Johnston, who was duly chosen at the next annual election. During the administrations of William Bigler, elected in 1851, James Pollock, in 1854, and William F. Packer, in 1857, little beyond the ordinary course of events marked the history of the State. The lines of public works undertaken at the expense of the State were completed. Their cost had been enormous, and a debt was piled up against it of over forty million dollars. These works, vastly expensive, were still to operate and keep in repair, and the revenues therefrom failing to meet expectations, it was determined in the administration of Gov. Pollock to sell them to the highest bidder, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company purchasing them for the sum of seven million five hundred thousand dollars.

In the administration of Gov. Packer petroleum was first discovered in quantities in this country by boring into the bowels of the earth. From the earliest settlement of the country it was known to exist, and it had been gathered in small quantities and utilized for various purposes. In 1859 Mr. E. L. Drake, at first representing a company in New York, commenced drilling near a spot where there were surface indications. When the company would give him no more money he strained his own resources and his credit with his friends almost to the breaking point, and when about to give up in despair finally struck a powerful current of pure oil. From this time forward the territory down the valley of Oil creek and up all its tributaries was rapidly acquired and developed for oil land. In some places the oil was sent up with immense force at the rate of thousands of barrels each day, and great trouble was experienced in bringing it under control and storing it. In some cases the force of the gas was so powerful on being accidentally fired as to defy all approach for many days, and lighted up the forests at night with billows of light. The oil has been found in paying quantities in McKean, Warren, Forest, Crawford, Venango, Clarion, Butler and Armstrong counties, chiefly along the upper waters of the Allegheny river and its tributary, the Oil creek. Its transportation has come to be effected by forcing it through great pipe lines, which extend to the great lakes and the seaboard. Its production has grown to be enormous. Since 1859 a grand total of more than three hundred millions of barrels have been produced in the Pennsylvania oil fields.

In the fall of 1860, Andrew G. Curtin was elected governor of Pennsylvania, and Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States. The war of the great rebellion followed, and in the spring of 1861 Pennsylvania was called on for sixteen regiments, her quota of the 75,000 volunteers that were summoned by proclamation of the President. Instead of sixteen, twenty five regiments were organized for the three months' service from Pennsylvania. Judging from the threatening attitude assumed by the rebels across the Potomac that the southern frontier would be constantly menaced, Gov. Curtin sought permission to organize a select corps, to consist of thirteen regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and one of artillery, and to be known as the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, which the legislature, in special session, granted. This corps of 15,000 men was speedily raised, and the intention of the State authorities was to keep this body permanently within the limits of the com-

monwealth for defense. But at the time of the first Bull Run disaster in July, 1861, the national government found itself without troops to even defend the capital, the time of the three months' men being now about to expire, and at its urgent call this fine body was sent forward and never again returned for the execution of the duty for which it was formed, having borne the brunt of the fighting on many a hard-fought field during the three years of its service.

In addition to the volunteer troops furnished in response to the several calls of the President, upon the occasion of the rebel invasion of Maryland in September, 1862, Gov. Curtin called 50,000 men for the emergency, and, though the time was very brief, 25,000 came, were organized under command of Gen. John F. Reynolds, and were marched to the border. But the battle of Antietam, fought on the 17th of September, caused the enemy to beat a hasty retreat, and the border was relieved, when the emergency troops were disbanded and returned to their homes. On the 19th of October Gen. J. E. B. Stewart, of the rebel army, with 1,800 horsemen under command of Hampton, Lee and Jones, crossed the Potomac and made directly for Chambersburg, arriving after dark. Not waiting for morning to attack, he sent in a flag of truce demanding the surrender of the town. There were 275 Union soldiers in hospital, whom he paroled. During the night the troopers were busy picking up horses—swapping horses perhaps it should be called—and the morning saw them early on the move. The rear guard gave notice before leaving to remove all families from the neighborhood of the public buildings, as they intended to fire them. There was a large amount of fixed ammunition in them, which had been captured from Longstreet's train, besides government stores of shoes, clothing and muskets. At 11 o'clock the station house, round house, railroad machine shops and warehouses were fired and consigned to destruction. The fire department was promptly out; but it was dangerous to approach the burning buildings on account of the ammunition, and all perished.

The year 1862 was one of intense excitement and activity. From about the 1st of May, 1861, to the end of 1862, there were recruited in the State of Pennsylvania 111 regiments, including eleven of cavalry and three of artillery, for three years' service; twenty five regiments for three months; seventeen for nine months; fifteen of drafted militia, and twenty-five called out for the emergency; an aggregate of 193 regiments—a grand total of over 200,000 men—a great army in itself.

In June, 1863, Gen. Robert E. Lee, with his entire army of Northern Virginia, invaded Pennsylvania. The army of the Potomac, under Gen. Joseph Hooker, followed. The latter was superseded on the 28th of June by Gen. George G. Meade. The vanguards of the army met a mile or so out of Gettysburg on the Chambersburg pike on the morning of the 1st of July. Hill's corps of the rebel army was held in check by the sturdy fighting of a small division of cavalry under Gen. Buford until 10 o'clock, when Gen. Reynolds came to his relief with the first corps. While bringing his forces into action, Reynolds was killed, and the command devolved on Gen. Abner Doubleday, and the fighting became terrible, the Union forces being greatly outnumbered. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the eleventh corps, Gen. O. O. Howard, came to the support of the first. But now the corps of Ewell had joined hands with Hill, and a full two thirds of the entire rebel army was on the field, opposed by only the two weak Union corps, in an inferior position. A sturdy fight was however maintained until 5 o'clock, when the Union forces withdrew through the town, and took position upon rising ground covering the Baltimore pike. During the night the entire Union army came up, with the exception of the sixth corps, and took position; and at 2 o'clock in the morning Gen. Meade

and staff came on the field. During the morning hours, and until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the two armies were getting into position for the desperate struggle. The third corps, Gen. Sickles, occupied the extreme left, his corps abutting on the Little Round Top at the Devil's Den, and reaching, *en echelon*, through the rugged ground to the Peach Orchard, and thence along the Emmittsburg pike, where it joined the second corps, Gen. Hancock, reaching over Cemetery Hill, the eleventh corps, Gen. Howard, the first, Gen. Doubleday, and the twelfth, Gen. Slocum, reaching across Culp's Hill the whole being crescent shaped. To this formation the rebel army conformed, Longstreet opposite the Union left, Hill opposite the center, and Ewell opposite the Union right. At 4 p. m. the battle was opened by Longstreet, on the extreme left of Sickles, and the fighting became terrific, the rebels making strenuous efforts to gain Little Round Top. But at the opportune moment a part of the fifth corps, Gen. Sykes, was brought upon that key position, and it was saved to the Union side. The slaughter in front of Round Top at the wheat field and the Peach Orchard was fearful. The third corps was driven back from its advanced position, and its commander, Gen. Sickles, was wounded, losing a leg. In a more contracted position, the Union line was made secure, where it rested for the night. Just at dusk the Louisiana Tigers, some 1,800 men, made a desperate charge on Cemetery Hill, emerging suddenly from a hillock just back of the town. The struggle was desperate, but the Tigers being weakened by the fire of the artillery, and by the infantry crouching behind the stone wall, the onset was checked, and Carroll's brigade, of the second corps, coming to the rescue, they were finally beaten back, terribly decimated. At about the same time a portion of Ewell's corps made an advance on the extreme Union right, at a point where the troops had been withdrawn to send to the support of Sickles, and unopposed gained the extremity of Culp's Hill, pushing through nearly to the Baltimore pike, in dangerous proximity to the reserve artillery and trains, and even the headquarters of the Union commander. But in their attempt to roll up the Union right they were met by Green's brigade of the twelfth corps, and by desperate fighting their further progress was stayed. Thus ended the battle of the second day. The Union left and right had been sorely jammed and pushed back.

At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 3d of July, Gen. Geary, who had been ordered away to the support of Sickles, having returned during the night and taken a position on the right of Green, opened the battle for the recovery of his lost breastworks on the right of Culp's Hill. Until 10 o'clock the battle raged with unabated fury. The heat was intolerable, and the sulphurous vapor hung like a pall over the combatants, shutting out the light of day. The fighting was in the midst of the forest, and the echoes resounded with fearful distinctness. The twelfth corps was supported by portions of the sixth, which had now come up. At length the enemy, weakened and finding themselves overborne on all sides, gave way, the Union breastworks were reoccupied and the Union right made entirely secure. Comparative quiet now reigned on either side until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, in the meantime both sides bringing up fresh troops and repairing damages. The rebel leader having brought his best available artillery in upon his right center, suddenly opened with 150 pieces a concentric fire upon the devoted Union left center, where stood the troops of Hancock, Doubleday and Sickles. The shock was terrible. Rarely had such a cannonade been known on any field. For nearly two hours it was continued. Thinking that the Union line had been broken and demoralized by this fire, Longstreet brought out a fresh corps of some 14,000 men, under Pickett, and charged full upon the point which had been the mark for the can-

nonade. As soon as this charging column came into view, the Union artillery opened upon it from right and left and center, and rent it with fearful effect. When arrived within musket range, the Union troops, who had been crouching behind slight pits and a low stone wall, poured in a most murderous fire. Still the rebels pushed forward with a bold face, and actually crossed the Union lines and had their hands on the Union guns. But the slaughter was too terrible to withstand. The killed and wounded lay scattered over all the plain. Many were gathered in as prisoners. Finally the remnant staggered back, and the battle of Gettysburg was at an end.

So soon as indications pointed to a possible invasion of the North by the rebel army under Gen. Lee, the State of Pennsylvania was organized into two military departments, that of the Susquehanna, to the command of which Darius N. Couch was assigned, with headquarters at Harrisburg, and that of the Monongahela, under W. T. H. Brooks, with headquarters at Pittsburgh. Urgent calls for the militia were made, and large numbers in regiments, in companies and in squadrons, came promptly at the call to the number of over 36,000 men, who were organized for a period of ninety days. Fortifications were thrown up to cover Harrisburg and Pittsburgh, and the troops were moved to threatened points. But before they could be brought into action, the great decisive conflict had been fought, and the enemy driven from northern soil. Four regiments under Gen. Brooks were moved into Ohio to aid in arresting a raid undertaken by John Morgan, who with 2,000 horse and four guns had crossed the Ohio river for a diversion in favor of Lee.

In the beginning of July, 1864, Gen. Early invaded Maryland, and made his way to the threshold of Washington. Fearing another invasion of the State, Gov. Curtin called for volunteers to serve for 100 days. Gen. Couch was still at the head of the department of the Susquehanna, and six regiments and six companies were organized, but as fast as organized they were called to the front, the last regiment leaving the State on the 29th of July. On the evening of this day, Gens. McCausland, Bradley Johnson and Harry Gilmore, with 3,000 mounted men and six guns, crossed the Potomac, and made their way to Chambersburg. Another column of 3,000 under Vaughn and Jackson advanced to Hagerstown, and a third to Leitersburg. Averell, with a small force, was at Hagerstown, but finding himself over-matched, withdrew through Greencastle to Mount Hope. Lieut. McLean, with fifty men in front of McCausland, gallantly kept his face to the foe, and checked the advance at every favorable point. On being apprised of their coming, the public stores at Chambersburg were moved northward. At 6 a. m. McCausland opened his batteries upon the town, but, finding it unprotected, took possession. Ringing the court-house bell to call the people together, Capt. Fitzhugh read an order to the assembly, signed by Gen. Jubal Early, directing the command to proceed to Chambersburg and demand one hundred thousand dollars in gold, or five hundred thousand dollars in greenbacks, and if not paid to burn the town. While this parley was in progress, hats, caps, boots, watches, clothing and valuables were unceremoniously appropriated, and purses demanded at the point of the bayonet. As money was not in hand to meet so unexpected a draft, the torch was lighted. In less than a quarter of an hour from the time the first match was applied, the whole business part of the town was in flames. Burning parties were sent into each quarter of the town which made thorough work. With the exception of a few houses upon the outskirts, the whole was laid in ruins. Retiring rapidly, the entire rebel army recrossed the Potomac.

The whole number of soldiers recruited under the various calls for troops from the State of Pennsylvania was 366,000. In May, 1864, the Society of

the Cincinnati of Pennsylvania, an organization of the officers of the Revolutionary war and their descendants, donated \$500 toward arming and equipping troops. By order of the legislature the sum was devoted to procuring flags for the regiments, and each organization that went forth was provided with one emblazoned with the arms of the commonwealth. These flags, seamed and battle-stained, were returned at the close of the war, and are now preserved in a room devoted to the purpose in the State Capitol. When the war was over, the State undertook the charge of providing for all soldiers' orphans in schools located in different parts of the territory, furnished food, clothing, instruction and care, until they should be grown to manhood and womanhood. The number thus gathered and cared for has been some 7,500 annually, at an average annual expense of some six hundred thousand dollars.

At the election in 1865, John W. Geary, a veteran general of the war, was chosen governor. During his administration, settlements were made with the general government, extraordinary debts incurred during the war were paid, and a large reduction of the old debt of forty million dollars inherited from the construction of the canals was made. A convention for a revision of the constitution was ordered by the act of April 11, 1872. This convention assembled in Harrisburg November 13, and adjourned to meet in Philadelphia, where it convened on the 7th of January, 1873, and the instrument framed was adopted on the 18th of December, 1873. By its provisions the number of senators was increased from thirty-three to fifty, and representatives from 100 to 201, subject to further increase in proportion to increase of population; biennial in place of annual sessions, making the term of supreme court judges twenty one in place of fifteen years, remanding a large class of legislation to the action of the courts, making the term of governor four years in place of three, and prohibiting special legislation, were some of the changes provided for.

In January, 1873, John F. Hartranft became governor, and at the election in 1878, Henry F. Hoyt was chosen governor, both soldiers of the war of the Rebellion. In the summer of 1877, by concert of action of the employes on the several lines of railway in the State, trains were stopped and travel and traffic were interrupted for several days together. At Pittsburgh conflicts occurred between the railroad men and the militia, and a vast amount of property was destroyed. The opposition to the local military was too powerful to be controlled, and the national government was appealed to for aid. A force of regulars was promptly ordered out, and the rioters finally quelled. Unfortunately Gov. Hartranft was absent from the State at the time of the troubles.

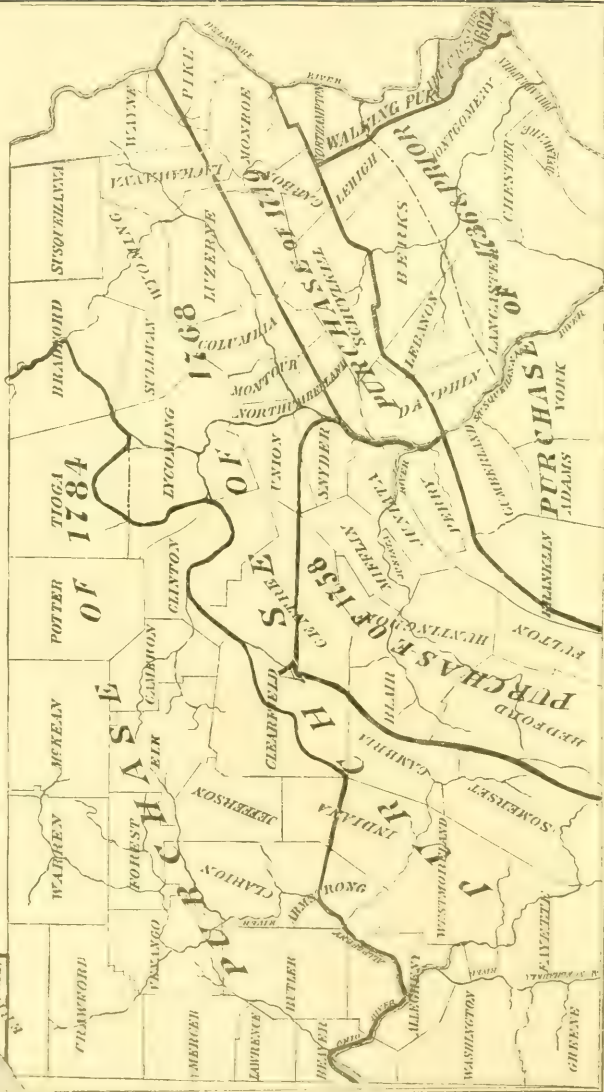
At the election in 1882 Robert E. Pattison was chosen governor. The legislature which met at the opening of 1883, having adjourned after a session of 156 days, without passing a congressional apportionment bill, as was required, was immediately reconvened in extra session, by the governor, and remained in session until near the close of the year, from June 1 to December 5, without coming to an agreement upon a bill, and finally adjourned without having passed one.

James A. Beaver was elected governor of Pennsylvania in November, 1886, and is the present incumbent. He is a native of Perry county, Penn., and a graduate of Jefferson College. He read law, and was admitted to practice in 1859. In April, 1861, he went into the army as a first lieutenant, and served with distinction, being mustered out in December, 1864, with the rank of brigadier general. The most prominent law enacted during his administration is the Brooks license law, passed in 1887. The proposed amendment to the constitution, prohibiting the manufacture or sale of intoxicants within the State, was voted on in the spring of 1889, and was defeated by a large majority.

TABLE SHOWING THE VOTE FOR GOVERNORS OF PENNSYLVANIA SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE

1790.		1829.		1866.	
Thomas Mifflin.....	27,725	George Wolf.....	78,219	John W. Geary.....	307,271
Arthur St. Clair.....	2,802	Joseph Ritner.....	51,776	Hester & Lyner.....	290,067
		George E. Baum.....	6	Giles Lewis.....	1
1793.		1832.		1869.	
Thomas Mifflin.....	18,590	George Wolf.....	91,335	John W. Geary.....	290,552
F. A. Muhlenberg.....	10,706	Joseph Ritner.....	88,165	Asa Packer.....	285,496
1796.		1835.		W. D. Kelly.....	1
Thomas Mifflin.....	30,020	Joseph Ritner.....	94,023	W. J. Robinson.....	1
F. A. Muhlenberg.....	1,911	George Wolf.....	65,804	1872.	
1799.		Henry A. Muhlenberg.....	40,586	John F. Hartranft.....	304,175
Thomas McKean.....	38,036	1838.		Cyrus L. Pershing.....	292,146
James Ross.....	32,611	David R. Porter.....	127,827	Charles R. Backus.....	317,769
1802.		Joseph Ritner.....	122,321	S. B. Chase.....	1,197
Thomas McKean.....	47,879	1841.		William P. Schell.....	12
James Ross of Pittsburgh.....	9,499	David R. Porter.....	136,504	1875.	
James Ross.....	7,368	John Banks.....	113,473	John F. Hartranft.....	304,175
1808.		T. J. Lemoine.....	763	Cyrus L. Pershing.....	292,146
Simon Snyder.....	67,375	George F. Horton.....	18	R. Audley Brown.....	13,344
James Ross.....	39,575	Samuel L. Carpenter.....	4	James S. Negley.....	1
John Spayd.....	4,066	Ellis Lewis.....	1	Phillip Wendle.....	1
W. Shields.....	2	1844.		J. W. Brown.....	1
Charles Nice.....	1	Francis R. Shunk.....	160,322	G. F. Reinhard.....	1
Jack Ross.....	1	Joseph Markle.....	156,040	G. D. Coleman.....	1
W. Tighman.....	2	John Haney.....	10	James Staples.....	1
1811.		James Page.....	1	Richard Vaux.....	1
Simon Snyder.....	52,319	1847.		Crang Biddle.....	1
William Tighman.....	3,600	Francis R. Shunk.....	146,081	Francis W. Hughes.....	1
Scattering no record for whom	1,675	James Irvin.....	128,148	Henry C. Tyler.....	1
1814.		Emmanuel Reigart.....	11,247	W. D. Brown.....	1
Simon Snyder.....	51,090	George M. Kettum.....	1,861	George V. Lawrence.....	1
Isaac Wayne.....	29,365	Abajah Morrison.....	3	A. L. Brown.....	1
G. Lattimer.....	910	1848.		1878.	
J. R. Rust.....	1	William F. Johnston.....	168,522	H. M. Hoyt.....	304,499
1817.		Morris Longstreth.....	198,225	Andrew H. Dill.....	297,137
William Findlay.....	66,331	E. B. Gazzani.....	48	Samuel E. Mason.....	317,769
Joseph Hiester.....	59,272	Scattering (no record).....	24	Franklin H. Lane.....	37,753
Moses Palmer.....	1	1851.		S. Matson.....	1
Aaron Hanson.....	1	William Bigler.....	186,489	John McKee.....	1
John Seiler.....	1	David Wilmut.....	149,139	D. Kirk.....	1
Seth Thomas.....	1	Isaac Hazlehurst.....	28,168	R. L. Miller.....	1
Nicholas Wiseman.....	3	George R. Barre.....	1	J. H. Hopkins.....	1
Benjamin R. Morgan.....	2	William Steel.....	1	A. G. Williams.....	1
William Tighman.....	1	F. P. Swartz.....	1	Samuel H. Lane.....	1
Andrew Gregg.....	1	Samuel McFarland.....	1	John Fertig.....	1
1820.		George F. Horton.....	7	James Musgrove.....	1
Joseph Hiester.....	67,905	1854.		Silas M. Baily.....	1
William Findlay.....	66,360	James Pollock.....	293,822	A. S. Post.....	1
Scattering no record.....	21	William Bigler.....	166,991	C. A. Corban.....	1
1823.		B. Rush Bradford.....	2,194	Seth Youm.....	1
J. Andrew Shulze.....	81,751	1857.		Edward E. Orvis.....	1
Andrew Gregg.....	64,151	William F. Packer.....	188,846	1882.	
Andrew Shulze.....	112	David Wilmut.....	149,139	Robert E. Pattison.....	355,791
John Andrew Shulze.....	7,311	Isaac Hazlehurst.....	28,168	James A. Beaver.....	345,389
Andrew Gragg.....	53	George R. Barre.....	1	John Stewart.....	47,746
Andrew Greg.....	1	William Steel.....	1	Thomas A. Armstrong.....	23,996
John A. Shulze.....	754	F. P. Swartz.....	1	Alfred C. Pettit.....	5,197
Nathaniel B. Bouleau.....	3	Samuel McFarland.....	1	Scattering.....	35
Capt Glosseader.....	3	George F. Horton.....	7	1886.	
John Gassender.....	1	1860.		James A. Beaver.....	412,285
Isaac Wayne.....	1	Andrew G. Curtin.....	262,346	Chauncey F. Black.....	399,934
George Bryan.....	1	Henry D. Foster.....	230,250	Charles S. Wolfe.....	32,478
1826.		1863.		Robert J. Houston.....	4,855
J. Andrew Shulze.....	72,710	A. G. Curtin.....	269,506	Scattering.....	65
John Sergeant.....	1,175	George W. Woodward.....	254,171		
Scattering no record.....	1,174	John Hickman.....	1		
		Thomas M. Howe.....	1		

MAP SHOWING THE VARIOUS PURCHASES FROM THE INDIANS.





C. C. Hamilton
1854

HISTORY OF McKEAN COUNTY.



McKEAN COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

BOUNDARY AND AREA—LAND CESSIONS AND PURCHASES—POPULATION—ASSESSMENT—STATISTICS—GENERAL DESCRIPTION—TOPOGRAPHY—CREEK NOMENCLATURE—VEGETATION—LUMBER MANUFACTURE—GAME AND FISH—FOSSILS—COAL MINES—GAS WELLS.

THIS county is bounded on the north by the New York-Pennsylvania line; east by Potter county; south by Cameron and Elk counties, and west by Warren county. The area is placed at 640,000 acres, a tract the most interesting in the country, owing to its mineral resources and railroad systems; and the most picturesque, on account of its ten thousand hills, many of which are still clothed in their suits of hemlock.

Under the treaties of 1784 the lands of McKean and adjoining counties were ceded to Pennsylvania by the Six Nations Indians, and within a year thousands of acres were sold by lottery. In 1796 John Keating made his first purchases here (buying 300,000 acres for \$80,000 from the original buyers), and a year later a line was traced for a road from the head of Pine creek to the Owayo. Surveyors Lightfoot, King, Ayers and others were on the ground at an early date, so that before the close of the first decade of the nineteenth century the territory was explored, and a few villages established, Ceres and Instantier being the most important.

In 1810 there were 112 inhabitants; in 1820, 728, and in 1830 there were 1,439, of whom 764 were white males and 674 white females, two deaf and dumb and two blind persons. In 1840 the population increased to 2,975; in 1850 to 5,254; in 1860, exclusive of Shippen (added to the new Cameron county), 7,651, and in 1870, 8,826. The population in 1880 was 42,578, the remarkable increase being due to the development of the great oil field from 1875 to date of census. The total vote in 1888 was 7,709 or 4,066 Republican, 2,922 Democratic, 426 Prohibitionists and 295 Labor Unionists. The population estimated on this vote of November, 1888, is 40,424, as shown in the sketches of the townships and boroughs.

By the assessment of 1829 the seated lands were valued at \$39,340; the unseated at \$490,740, and personal property at \$32,707.25. The tax levy was 5 mills with \$17.26 collected for duties on foreign merchandise amounting to \$102.26. The valuation of trades and occupations in 1889 was \$434,710; of seated real estate, \$4,756,923; of unseated real estate, \$1,650,620; of 4,064 horses, \$94,035; of 4,547 cows and neat cattle, \$48,735, or a total of \$6,985,033. The moneys at interest were estimated at \$1,296,911, and for the luxury of keeping 2,228 canines the owners paid a tax of \$2,512. The amount of money at interest,

including stocks, bonds, etc., assessed at the rate of three mills on the dollar, was \$1,295,911. Smithport leads with \$594,963. Bradford comes next with \$264,162, and Port Allegany third with \$94,228. Wetmore township stands fourth with \$83,004, and Kane seventh, with \$28,893. In January, 1889, the commissioners of Potter, McKean and Cameron counties agreed to value unseated lands per acre for the next three years as follows: Barren lands, 50 cents to \$1.50; sparsely timbered hemlock, \$2.50 to \$4; good hemlock, \$5 to \$8; sparsely timbered pine, \$6 to \$8; good pine, \$10 to \$20. The assessed value of real and personal estate in the boroughs of McKean county stand in the following order: Port Allegany, \$161,836; Smithport, \$159,585; Kane, \$100,538; Eldred, \$97,046; Kendall, \$85,382.

The *Gazetteer*, giving a description of McKean county in 1832, says:

It is everywhere hilly along the streams, but nowhere mountainous, and abounds with coal, iron and salt. The first is found in every township and works have been erected for manufacturing salt at the small village of Emporium, on a branch of the Sinnemahoning. * * * * The only places that can claim the slightest pretention to be considered as towns are Smithport, Emporium and Ceres, neither of the two last named contains six houses.

There is not a church in the county, yet an academy, endowed by John Keating and others, and further receiving \$2,000 from the State, was incorporated January 19, 1829. There are in this town also a very substantial brick court house, and a stone prison, there is also a newspaper published here. Lumber seeks the western market at Pittsburgh by the Allegheny, and the eastern markets by the Sinnemahoning creek.

The measured elevations of the county are given as follows [However the average elevation must not be based on such figures; as, within short distances of the points named, mountains, peaks rise abruptly to heights of from 300 to 700 feet above the track:] Sergeant, 1,716 feet above mean ocean level; Clarion summit, 2,025; Kane, 2,020; Cunningham's siding, 1,878; Wetmore, 1,808; May's siding, 1,739, and Ladlow, 1,904, in the southwest corner on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad. The elevation at the Forks of Kinzua creek is 1,304 feet above tide level; at the sulphur spring, near Kane, 1,619 feet, and at Morrison's mill-dam, 1,264 feet.

Keating summit, 1,876 feet above tide, Liberty, 1,641; Port Allegany, 1,477; Sartwell, 1,447; Larnier's, 1,476; McKean & Buffalo Railroad junction, 1,472, and Eldred, 1,438 feet above tide, the track of the Western New York & Pennsylvania Railroad being the mean level elevation, which is comparatively level from Eldred to the State line, except below Duffy's tannery, where the elevation is more marked than at Eldred.

The Eldred or Dennis hill is at least 250 feet above the track; Frisbee, 1,459; Farmers Valley, 1,470; Smithport, 1,488; Crosby, 1,535; Colegrove, 1,538; Hamlin, 1,552; Wernwag, 1,855; Clermont, 2,074; Bishops Summit, 2,108; Bunker Hill, 2,065, and old Lancaster, 2,200; Carrollton, N. Y., 1,394 feet; Limestone, 1,405; State Line and Babcock, 1,414; Tarport or Kendall Creek, 1,433; Bradford, 1,439 (Mason's Run is 2,250 feet at summit); DeGoler, 1,496; Lewis run, 1,500; Big Safety, 1,967; Crawford's, 1,959; Summit, 2,133; Alton, 2,067; Bond View or Galesville, 2,025, and Buttsville, 1,996; Creek water at Kinzua crossing, 1,796; Howard Hill Hotel, 2,225; Kane and Howard Hill road crossing, 2,196; Clarion crossing, 1,734; Schultz gas well and Wilcox well No. 2, 1,546; Langan run, 1,634, and county line, 1,695 feet. The places named, south of Buttsville, were measured in 1879 for the proposed continuation of the road to Wilcox, in Elk county, the elevation of which is 1,526 feet; Dalton summit is 2,249 feet above ocean level; Seven Mile summit, 2,200; crossing of Wilcox and Smithport State road, 2,186; head of west branch of Warner brook, 2,210; Port Allegany depot, 1,477; Smithport depot, 1,488; cross roads (on warrant 3,064), 1,643, summit near southeast corner of

No. 2,083 warrant, 2,140 feet; southwest part of No. 2,073 warrant, 1,725 feet; the Devil's Elbow, on warrant 2,063, is 2,060 feet, and the highest point in Pennsylvania west of the fifth coal basin is Prospect hill, or the summit on warrant No. 2,063, which is 2,495 feet above tide.

The highest measured point between Ceres and Port Allegany is near the cross roads on the northeast corner of warrant 2,220, which is 2,185 feet above tide. The lowest point is at Turtle bridge over Rock run, on No. 115 warrant, being 1,445 feet, or ten feet below the elevation of hotel at Ceres. The highest measured point between Ceres and Eldred, except Dennis hill, is 1,558 feet above tide-water, being 120 feet above Eldred and 103 feet above Ceres. Up Lillibridge creek from Port Allegany an elevation of 1,770 feet is reached at the crossing of creek near warrant 2,236 or near the Ames farm, but at the head the elevation is 2,260 feet. On warrant 2,203, near Annin Creek post office, the altitude is 2,255, and at the office 1,723; at Cooper's saw-mill, southwest part of No. 3,444 warrant, 1,665 feet, and at the Methodist building on same warrant, 1,740 feet. Between Port Allegany and Norwich post office the highest measured elevation above tide is 1,785 feet, the bridge over Wolcott creek being the point measured. At the old Dennis well, near Bradford, the elevation was found to be 2,055 feet above ocean level; Two Mile run summit is 2,375 feet, and Comes creek summit, on road, is 2,255 feet. The ridge between the branches of Brewer's run shows an altitude above tide of 2,232 feet.

The Allegheny river enters the county in the west center of Liberty township coming down from the heights of Potter county, receives the waters of the Portage at Port Allegany, and of Nunundah creek south of Larrabee. Hundreds of small streams enter the creeks named, while other hundreds feed the main river directly. The river leaves the county at the State line, flows for a short distance through New York State and, returning to Pennsylvania, forms the natural, but not the political, boundary of the north half of the county's west line. The Tuna river and feeders water the central part of the northern half, while the Kinzua and headwaters of the Clarion, fed by hundreds of streams, are found in the south and southwest.

Over thirty years ago Orlo J. Hamlin completed his historical notes on this county. From his unpublished manuscript, referred to in the chapter on pioneers, the writer learns that Kinzua creek is named from the Indian word Kinzu (fish); Tuna or Tunuquant creek, from Tunuan (big) and quant (frog or bull-frog). Nun-un-dah (Potato creek), from the Indian word for potato; Marvin creek, from the pioneer of that name who settled on its bank. Blacksmith run and spring were named from the pioneer blacksmith's shop near the spring in the western part of Smethport; Cole's creek from Squire Cole, the pioneer of its valley; Tobey, now known as the Clarion, and other creeks derive their names in a similar manner. Mr. Hamlin, speaking on the name of Potato creek, stated that Indians in the long ago lost some potatoes in this stream through the upsetting of their canoe, and they called it Nun un dah. In 1832 he placed a potato before an Indian school teacher, asking for its Indian name; the teacher replied, "nun-un-dah." In after years he interviewed members of the Cornplanter and Seneca bands, who gave it the same name. The stream was also called "Six's creek," a Quaker name conferred likely by Francis King; Conondaw and Cononondaw were titles conferred by some old surveyors, likely in honor of some Indian who accompanied them, and in John Keating's letter to the county seat commissioners, he gives it the name "Cononoclan," undoubtedly reading "ondaw" as "oclan." Up to the period of Mr. Hamlin's death he always regretted the action of his fellow-citizens in adhering to

the anglicized form of the euphonious Indian name Nun-un-dah. It is not too late yet to reform. The commissioners and courts may order the Indian title to be used henceforth, authorize the change on the maps, and a few years will banish the present barbarous name from a beautiful valley.

All the trees and shrubs common to northern Pennsylvania find a congenial home on the hills and in the valleys of this county. Most of the pine has fallen beneath the ax of the lumberman, but great areas of hemlock remain almost untouched, while beech, birch, maple, elm, cucumber, iron wood, butter-nut, cherry, ash, walnut and other species of the hard wood family present themselves everywhere. The hemlock however may be said to be the pride of the modern lumberman. Those dark green forests of the once despised giants now look admirable in his eyes, and he speaks of these great trees as the jockey woud of his pet racer, the pugilist of Sullivan, the oilman of his wealth-giving well, or the engineer of his favorite locomotive. To point out the qualities of this hemlock, the following story is told: On February, 28, 1835, B. H. Lamphier, his father, and Squire Wright cut down a cucumber tree with the object of making from its wood troughs for sap. In falling it lodged against a hemlock, which had also to be cut down. In 1885 B. H. Lamphier found this hemlock in sound condition, and used part of it in his building of that year. In 1849 an estimate of lumber manufactured here showed 14,500,000 feet of pine boards and 5,000,000 of cherry boards; 2,500,000 feet of square timber (board measure) and 5,000,000 shingles. In modern times one mill ing concern aims to do even more than all the mills in this county, forty years ago, accomplished in a year.

For ages this territory was the grand preserve of the Indian. He came hither to hunt the panther, bear, wolf, fox and deer, and after a few months of easy sport each year returned to his home on the Allegheny. When the pioneers came hither the animals, which the Red men hunted, were, like the old hunters, scarce; but enough remained to yield sport, bounty and food to the daring vanguard of civilization. Up to 1875 wild animals existed here almost as numerously as in the first years of the century; but the oil prospector, wild cat, scout, railroader and farmer came, and acting like the Irishman at Donnybrook, struck at everything, upsetting the institutions of the wilderness. The great tan yards, the saw mills which were built on every stream, the stream of wasted oil which for twenty five years has floated down the waters of the county, have all contributed to thin out the finny tribe; but fish are still found in sufficient quantities to entertain the angler; while many carp ponds have been constructed and used successfully for fish culture.

In 1876 Messrs. Ashburner & Fellows collected along the railroad on the east bank of the Tuna (Tunwauquant) near DeGelier, several specimens and slabs of the spirifera disjuncta, a piece of canalomera and leptodesma mer-toni, at or above Bradford; on the branch of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad, a very indistinct brachiopod was found, and on the north slope of the hill on the Big Shanty and Lafayette road, several lithological curiosities and leptodesma were found. In 1877 L. E. Hicks reported the following discoveries at Big Shanty: Plant remains, slab covered with small oval elevations, some having the appearance of roots or stems; rhynchonella (stenoschisma) orbicularis; rhynchonella (stenoschisma) eximia; coelospira concava; leiopteria deKayii, and mediomorpha quadrula. At Ludlow and Wetmore, along the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, he discovered orthids, leucosia, streptorhynchus, chemungensis and athyrus angelica. At Larrabee, the streptorhynchus chemungensis, just named, and spirifera disjuncta, were found. At Kane, arthropycus barlani; orthoceras, small fragment; rhynchonella (stenoschisma)

sappho; spirifera, lepidodendron and brachiopoda, small cast, poor. At Bradford, chonetes scitula; spirifera disjuncta; rhynchonella (stenoschisma) duplicata; rhynchonella; productella hirsuta; crinoid columns, impressions of ends and the plant. On Kinzua creek, near the county lines, he discovered ptychoparia salamanca; orthis leucosia, var. pennsylvanica; rhynchonella (stenoschisma) sappho; spirifera disjuncta; lamellibranch, poor and broken, and orthis impressa. In 1878 A. W. Sheaffer reported among others orthis leucosia and plant impressions similar to those found in the green sandstone at Eldred and Emporium. The discoveries of shells reported include rhynchonella, etc., Bradford, point between east and west branches; also in that neighborhood allorisma; crinoids; avicula; and rhynchonella and spirifer; graptomyia, Bradford, east side of Tuna; rhynchonella, etc., in SS. Bradford, west branch, near "Boss Well" (loose); orthoceras in cong., Redger's farm, one half mile south of Bradford (loose) and at Morrison's dam; spirifer in cong. (two pieces, loose); orthoceras, etc., one and a half miles south of Bradford (loose), also spirifer, there, on Sugar creek and on road from Tally Ho to the Swede church; carboniferous plants, etc., Dennis well (two pieces) dug from Conductor hole; aviculopecten, Tarport (loose), and spirifer at railroad level.

In 1880 E. A. Barnum discovered on the Bingham lands near Kinzua junction the root of a maple tree which was almost a perfect figure of a girl two and one half feet in height. . . . Near Kinzua village, and at an elevation of almost 1,000 feet above, is a small pond fifty by twenty feet in dimension, and from six to eight feet in depth. In this lake were found fish, most of them blind. In 1884 this locality was the home of rattlesnakes. . . . In April, 1878, H. F. Northrup discovered (twenty rods east of the Windsor House, three miles east of Port Allegany), the impression of a gigantic lizard in the sand rock. . . . In the history of Bradford township reference is made to the remains of a large race of men found some years ago.

The first semi bituminous coal found in this county was discovered by a surveying party (of which Jonathan Colegrove was chief) near Instanter in 1815 or 1816. They came to a windfall, and saw the stone coal lying beneath, forming a bed for the roots and, in some cases, lumps of coal turned up with the roots. Wheeler Gallup, who was one of the party, related the facts to O. J. Hamlin in 1875. In 1817 Ransom Beckwith discovered coal on his lands one mile from Instanter; later the Barrus bed, known as the "Lyman Mine," was opened, and in 1821 coal was found on the Clermont farm. In 1845 coal was delivered at Smethport from the Barrus bed for 12½ cents a bushel, and shipped by team to Allegany and Cattaraugus counties in New York State. In 1874 the Clermont mines were explored at the expense of Gen. George J. Magee, and in September the Buffalo Coal Company was organized with the General as president and B. D. Hamlin and O. J. Hamlin, local stockholders. The McKean & Buffalo Railroad Company was also organized with Byron D. Hamlin, president, and D. R. Hamlin, local director. Work was begun in October, 1874, and the road was completed to Clermont in 1875. Mr. John Forrest, now of Smethport, was appointed paymaster at that point. During the year ending October 1, 1849, there were 1,000 tons of bituminous coal sent by wagons into adjoining counties in this and New York State, and to-day the coal fields of McKean, whether in the eastern or western portion of the county, lend to the owners of manufacturing industries a confidence in supply of fuel which neither gas nor oil can destroy. In other sections of this work the history of the several coal mining industries is given, and notes made on the attempts to manufacture coal oil from the smoky deposit.

In the history of the borough of Kane and of Wetmore, Eldred, Liberty and

other townships, references are made to the gas wells. In Ohio, New York, Michigan, Illinois and other States, gas veins have been opened when excavating for water wells, and the flame converted into the uses of fuel; but the modern well is a something which was discovered by accident in boring for oil. Assistant State Geologist Ashburner, replying to Prof. I. C. White's statement that all great gas wells are found on the anticlinal axes, points out the exceptions in the Kane field, at Ridgway, at the old Mullin shorter and round Bolivar, where large gas wells have been found in or near the center of synclines. He says:

Although it is a fact that many of our largest Pennsylvania gas wells are located near anticlinal axes, yet the position in which gas may be found and the amount to be obtained, depend upon *(a)* the porosity and homogeneity of the sandstone which serves as a reservoir to hold the gas, *(b)* the extent to which the strata above or below the gas sand are cracked; *(c)* the dip of the gas sand, and the position of the anticlines and synclines, *(d)* the relative proportions of water, oil and gas contained in the sand, and *(e)* the pressure under which gas exists before being tapped by wells. All oil-bearing sandstones contain a greater or less quantity of gas, and most gas-producing sandstones contain some oil, although a number of wells said to produce "dry gas," or that in which no oil or water can be detected, contain gas to the exclusion of fresh water, salt water or oil.

Whether found in the synclines or anticlines the gas wells of McKean have proved a luxury which even the poor may enjoy. Throughout the county gas is used for light and fuel, giving peace to the home and promises of success to every manufacturing industry.

In the *Reporter* of January 31, 1890, appeared the following poetical tribute to McKean county from the pen of Mrs. Jennie E. Groves:

When morn with its splendor illumines the sky,
Save where a star lingers to watch the night die,
And the gray shrouding mist from the valley uprolled
Is changed by the sun to an ocean of gold
That bears on its bosom cloud land as fair
As ever took shape in the realms of the air,
Ah! who that, enraptured, has gazed on the scene
Can forget the bright valleys and hills of McKean?

CHAPTER II.

OIL FIELDS.

EARLY DISCOVERIES OF OIL—COAL OIL MILLS AND OIL WELLS—OIL COMPANIES—WELLS OF THE PIONEER PERIOD—THE BRADFORD OIL FIELD—"SHUT-IN" BY PRODUCERS—PIPE LINES AND COMPANIES—WELL DRILLING, PAST AND PRESENT—OIL SCOUTS—WELL TORPEDOES—MISCELLANEOUS.

THE earliest mention of oil fields was made in the year 440 B. C., by Herodotus, in connection with the black oil of Andermon. Contemporary geologists, as well as the people, appear to have paid no attention to this substance, and for over 2,000 years the only known reservoirs of the world were left unnoticed and undeveloped.

A discovery of oil was made July 18, 1627, by the French missionary, Père Joseph De la Roche, who described the Cuba oil spring across the New York line in Allegany as *La Fontaine de bitume*. France was too much engaged in spreading her Roman civilization throughout the world to entertain an idea of



Mr. W. W. W. W.

developing this fountain of bitumen. There was no necessity for such development, for before settlements were made at St. Augustine, Baltimore or Plymouth Rock, that country was enjoying the fruits of plenty, and came next to Rome herself in art and science. Thus these oil wells were left unnoticed for almost 240 years. In 1694 Hancock and Portlock were granted patents for oil made from rock, and in 1761 oil was distilled from bituminous shale. Thirty-eight years later Col. Brodhead's division of Gen. Sullivan's army reported their discovery of petroleum on their return from the expedition against the Senecas, and some years later, when the British Indians, soldiers and Tory followers fled to Canada from the wrath of a free people, they purchased oil for illuminating and lubricating purposes from the Indians of the Thames Valley.

On September 19, 1767, Sir William Johnson, writing at Niagara, says: "Asenshan came in with a quantity of Curious Oyle, taken off the top of the water of some very small Leake near the village he belongs to."

In 1806 a peddler, by name Nat. Carey, established his "Seneca Oil" industry on Oil creek, where, later, Gen. Hayes of Franklin purchased three barrels, which he shipped by wagon to Baltimore. The intelligent oil dealers, to whom it was consigned, did not fancy the odor of the oil or appearance of the barrels, and consequently had it emptied into the Chesapeake, and the barrels destroyed by fire. From 1810 to 1817 Hecker and Mitis of Truscovitch, Austria, refined petroleum, and at Bayne an official inspection of naphtha and mineral oil was made in 1817, and in Starunia they were rectified. The *Greensburg Gazette* of November 18, 1819, speaking of the first oil well, says: "We are informed that John Gibson, of this town, in boring for salt water near Georgetown, on the Conemaugh river, struck a copious supply of Seneca oil at a depth of 207 feet. He supposes that a barrel per day might be procured."

In 1854, while the United States bid farewell forever to the Old-line Whigs, one Toeh, an Austrian, bid farewell to the United States, and going to Vienna taught the oil men of Austria the method of refining used at Tarentum, Penn., by Peterson & Dale, for whom he built the refinery. The Marvin Creek Coal Company was organized February 12, 1855, with a capital stock of \$25,000. John Atkinson, of Erie, and Bryant P. Tilden, of Boston, owned half this stock. Two years later the capital was increased, and 700 acres of coal lands added. Near Smethport, at Crosby, works were erected where are now the mills, and coal oil produced from the Clermont coal. In March, 1857, the following letter appeared in the Rochester (N. Y.) *Democrat*: "I have just seen specimens of benzole, camphene oil and tallow from coal up in the vicinity of Smethport, McKean county, superior to anything ever known. One ton of coal makes eighty gallons of benzole, forty gallons of fluid, twenty gallons of lubricating oil and fifteen pounds of tallow or sperm. The actual cost of benzole, etc., will not exceed fifteen cents per gallon. * * * There is a machine (for manufacturing purposes) now on the way to Bradford. Depend upon it, this is no humbug." Nor was it, for buildings were erected opposite the present Riddell House, and coal oil manufactured there. In November, 1859, a New York and Boston company erected a coal oil mill at the Hermit opening between Marsh's Corners and Kinzua, where they hoped to mine sufficient coal for obtaining this oil. Gilbert, one of the projectors, did not then dream that oil existed here in oceans, although the Drake well, at Titusville, was completed August 28, 1859, and even before this, in 1858, J. M. Williams' well in Canada, and other wells in Enniskillen township, in the county of Lambton, same country, were in operation. The coal oil man-

ufacturers had before them the efforts of S. Kier and Nexin, McKewen & Co., of March, 1857; the latter company's well at Greensburg, Penn., in 1858; the offer of \$1,000 for a lamp that would burn petroleum made by S. Kier in 1857, and also the shipments made to New York in November, 1857, by A. C. Ferris, and the introduction of a lamp in which the odorless oil would burn. Col. Drake's well soon shadowed the coal oil extract works out of existence, and nothing was heard throughout Pennsylvania but stories of wells and drills and oils.

In April, 1861, oil was found on the Beckwith farm, a mile west of Smethport; at Port Allegany the citizens drilled a well, while near McCoy's mill pond (in the vicinity of Smethport) oil was discovered, and down the Tuna exploration was carried on. About this time some irreverent drillers placed a sign on their new derrick, "Oil, Hell or China." Their resolution amounted to little as they did not strike oil, — or China. In 1862 the old Barnsdall or Bradford well near west city line was drilled, a spring pole being part of the machinery used. With this rude driller and ruder ideas of the reservoir, it is no wonder that the tired and disappointed owners abandoned the work at a depth of 200 feet, or within 825 feet of the productive sand. In 1865-66, the citizens of the little village of Bradford* formed a bee to explore farther, and drilled to a depth of 875 feet, when they surrendered the works within 150 feet of the point where perseverance would bring victory. Basing their ideas on the Oil City fields, where the top of the productive third sand is 528 feet above ocean level, they, with little labor, essayed to elevate the level of the Bradford third sand which is 114 feet below that of Oil City, a physical impossibility indeed. In 1864-65 the Dean Brothers drilled 900 feet on the Shepherd farm, near Custer City. Here another disappointment waited on ignorance of geological structure, for while the old Bradford sand could be found 1,100 feet below the surface there, it was at least 200 feet deeper down on the Shepherd farm. Men were wild in those days. Impatience as well as ignorance of altitudes and structures ruined many individuals, whose ideas were otherwise practicable. The Dean Brothers did poorer work on the Clark farm (Tarport), where they halted within 400 feet of the top of the producing sand, after wasting time and labor on a 605 feet hole. Kinzua Village oil field dates back to 1865, when the Kinzua Oil Company and the Kinzua Oil Association were organized, and six wells drilled to a depth of 600 feet, but oil answered the drill in only small quantities. In 1875 Hunter & Cummings drilled on the Cobbett farm without success, and in 1878 E. A. Van Scoy & Co.'s venture on Wolf run was equally unsuccessful, although residents and others were much enthused by the appearances and disappearances of oil. In the winter of 1884-85 James Parker & Co. drilled on the Fuller farm, and on March 27, 1885, the "Kinzua Gusher" was expected to drown out all other wells, but yielded only twenty five barrels. Later, however, staying wells were developed and worked successfully.

In 1868 the several oil enterprises of Job Moses, in the neighborhood of Limestone, gave an idea of what the true development of this region would yield. The Salem Oil Company's* well was being drilled in August, 1871, on

* On August 27, 1866, the Kingsbury well at Bradford was drilled by Mr. Walcott to a depth of 794 feet eighty feet in oil bearing rock, when a vein of oil was struck. P. F. Kennedy states that the well in 1865-66 put down by the villagers, produced a fine quality of lubricating oil in small quantities. A man named Hale pumped from this well for a number of years. The Dean Brothers' well on Shepherd's run was drilled for a Madhettown, N. Y. company.

The Salem Oil Company's well mentioned was never drilled in 1871, but in 1870 carried out their plan near where P. F. Kennedy drilled the second well in that neighborhood. The Taylor Company bought some of the second sand, but in 1870 others drilled deeper and were successful. Job Moses drilled across the line from 1865 to 1870, meeting with small success.

Shepherd's run, near DeGolier and the Elk Lick spring. The W. H. Taylor Oil Company organized in September, 1871, with J. K. Haffey, president; J. W. Hilton, vice-president; T. J. Campbell, treasurer, and T. J. Melvin, secretary, to drill wells on Kendall creek, on the Moore farm. Mark Hardie, of Mt. Alton, and others were members of this company. In August, 1871, a meeting held at the new Bradford House, at Bradford, to consider means to develop the oil field, organized the Barnsdall Oil Company, with J. W. Hilton, president; J. R. Pomeroy, vice-president; C. C. Melvin, treasurer; T. J. Melvin, secretary; James Broder and Enos Parsons, directors.

In 1871 old-time methods changed for the better. The Foster Oil Company was organized with C. H. Foster, Job Moses and James E. Butts, members. They drilled at a point two miles northeast of Bradford, and in November struck a ten barrel per-day sand 1,110 feet below the well's mouth. Even with this example of perseverance nothing more of importance was accomplished until December 6, 1874, when Butts & Foster opened Butts well No. 1 on the Buchanan farm, a half mile northeast of their first well, and struck a seventy-barrel-per-day stream. The product for the month was seventy-five barrels. Before April 1, 1880, there were 4,000 producing wells in the Bradford oil district, yielding 50,000 barrels daily. In March, 1874, the *Emporium Press*, referring to the Butts wells below Tarport, noticed the progress of development as follows: "The oil fever is raging in our neighboring county. Two wells have been put down at Bradford, and both are yielding well. The oil is of better quality than that found in the oil regions, and many oil men are changing base, preparing to operate in this new oilerado. The oil is found at a depth of eleven hundred and fifty feet." In March, 1875, J. C. Jackson and A. B. Walker leased of P. T. Kennedy a farm one mile east of Bradford (now producing), and they completed their first well in July—the first ever drilled into the third Bradford sand—yielding about twenty-five barrels per day. This field J. C. Jackson, A. B. Walker, S. Solomon, Elias Eckhart formed a company to develop, putting down twenty paying wells in 1875-76. Meantime Mr. Kennedy had his royalties from this field, and shortly after the well proved a success he purchased Eckhart's interest. Olmsted, of Tidioute, finished his well into slush oil below the old Bennett farm, on the Crooks farm, one mile north of the well on the Kennedy farm, about July, 1875. In September, same year, the Crocker well, then only 960 feet deep, was yielding 150 barrels per day. In April, 1875, work on the Smethport oil well was begun, and on November 15 a depth of 2,004 feet was reached without finding oil. In August, 1876, the William Haskell well was commenced.

No 1 well on the Tibbett farm is said to be the first success on the East branch. This farm became the property of Lewis Emery, Jr. The Quintuple tract, formerly the Kingsbury estate, contains 4,000 acres. It was purchased in 1875 by Lewis Emery, Jr., for \$54,000. Whitney & Wheeler, Free Prentiss and S. L. Wilson were associated with him in this purchase, Wilson subsequently receiving \$15,000 advance on his share of purchase money. In 1875 Mr. Emery made his first venture on the Tibbett farm in Toad Hollow, his next on the J. M. DeGolier farm, and the third on the Salem tract of the Quintuple, near a well formerly drilled by Barnsdall, but abandoned at 1,100 feet; a fourth on lot 296, southwest of Custer, near Marshburg, and a fifth at Lewis run on a lease of 3,700 acres. Lescaure, the superintendent, reported 123 producing wells in January, 1880, and 681 wells in January, 1884, on the Quintuple. Blair well No. 1, Jackson & Walker's No. 2, at Bradford, and Olmsted's No. 1 on the Sanford farm, were examined in November, 1875, and

showed the crude to range from 44° to 46° gravity. In July, 1876, the Kennedy well showed slush oil of 44° gravity, while Prentiss No. 1 showed 44°, and Byron & Co.'s well on the Foster farm 45°. Late in 1876 a gas well was struck on the Bruce Rogers farm, near Bradford. The gas was ignited, and from October 1 to February 1, 1877, jets of flame rose twenty five to forty feet, burning continually, and making summer dwell in the depths of the forest during the earlier winter months.

The Bradford Oil Company was organized under charter April 20, 1876, as the successor to Chambers, Jones & Co. The principal stockholders were J. T. Jones, Wesley Chambers, L. G. Peck and L. F. Freeman. This company owned a large portion of the site of Bradford from Main street south, the sale of which in lots brought in \$40,000. In January, 1882, the company still owned 10,000 acres of the northern field, had 100 producing wells at Four Mile, Indian Creek, West Branch of Tuna, and in other localities, so that each share was valued at \$2,000. In June, 1879, J. T. Jones, who purchased Chambers' stock, was elected president, and in 1881 he bought out Peck & Freeman, when H. E. Brown, of Warren, was elected secretary, and T. J. Powers, treasurer. Thirty-five new wells were added in June, 1876, and the total production for the month was 33,134 barrels. There were 115 wells in the Tuna Valley in July, 1876, twelve of which yielded less than ten barrels per day, and only five yielded over twenty barrels each. During June of this year thirty-five wells were drilled, which are included in the total given. Of the flowing wells Wing & Lockwood's, near the State line, and Whitney & Co.'s well No. 5, both new wells, took fire. In August, 1876, a gas explosion at Prentiss well No. 9 resulted in two men being burned to death.

The true development of the Bradford District commenced in the centennial year, when operators from the Venango fields turned to the Tuna Valley, extending their wells from Bradford to Limestone, where Job Moses had the first paying well. At this time oil lands were purchased at from \$6 to \$10 per acre, which in a few months were worth \$500 and \$1,000 per acre. The Dennis well, located three quarters of a mile southwest of the old village boundary, was begun in December, 1877, and drilled to 1,719 feet by April, 1878, the mouth being 2,055 feet above the ocean, or about 611 feet above the railroad track at Bradford depot. To watch and record the clays and rocks brought up by the drill, Geologist Leslie appointed a Mr. Hale, who made the complete record published by the department. The McCalmont Oil Company, named from the McCalmont farm, where the company met early successes, was organized in 1877, with David Kirk, F. A. Dilworth, Frank Tack, F. E. Tack, A. H. Tack and I. E. Dean, members. In 1879 they decided to try the northern field, where heavy purchases were made from the Bingham's, as the "Triangle well," opened by O. P. Taylor, showed what might be expected in Allegheny county. In May, 1881, the Richburg well was struck, and immediately the McCalmont Company purchased the Ackerman farm of 350 acres, at \$90 per acre, and then the Reed farm, which led to so much litigation in order to decide the validity of the Shepherd leases. In the northern territory it claimed 950 acres and twenty six wells, in 1882, and in McKean county 406 acres and eighty-eight wells, with fifty new wells under construction.

In 1877 a company of Pennsylvania cheese makers drilled 1,100 feet in Sharon township, on a tributary of the Honeoye, and was known as the Wright well. The well on Horse run, across the line in Genesee township, Allegany county, N. Y., was drilled about this time; while Kemper, of Duke Centre, drilled in the northeast corner of Ceres township, just inside the line of McKean county, to a depth of 1,600 feet, but very little oil was found. Kemper drilled

a second well on King's run, which proved dry. It appears that this sand belongs to the Elk county family rather than to the Bradford family. It is said to have its origin in Spring Creek township, in Elk county, and to extend to Wellsville. Taylor's Triangle No. 4, the Schultz wells on Halsey's lands, near Wilcox, the Buffalo Coal Company's wells on Instantur brook the wells at Smethport, also the wells drilled toward the northeast, were all found to be in the Spring Creek sand. In 1878 the Duke Centre oil field showed the rich oils of the Bradford sand, and the same year wells along the Windfall and round Eldred were drilled. The Angell Oil Company was organized in March, 1880, when C. D. Angell's wells, at Knapp's creek, the Exporters & Producers' wells, on Kendall creek and at Fullerton, were merged, and 960 acres of the Clark, Babcock & Hulings' tract, north of the State line, added, in all fifty-eight producing wells, valued at \$400,000. C. D. Angell was chosen general manager; George H. Danforth, president; William R. Lyon, secretary and treasurer, and they, with Charles T. Crocker and E. M. Danforth, formed the board of directors.

Mitchell & Jones had 900 acres, sixty producing wells, and a one fourth share in forty others, in 1882. Peck & Freeman had 500 acres, fifty producing wells, and a one-eighth interest in 125 acres of leased oil lands. Brown & Jones claimed 125 acres on the head waters of Kendall creek, in 1882, with twenty-five producing wells. The Emery Oil Company (L. Emery, Jr., W. R. Weaver and L. E. Hamsher), purchased the Minard run tract, in October, 1882, from C. C. Melvin, A. B. Walker, Howe and associates. The original Moody tract was 7,000 acres, of which 920 were hitherto disposed of, leaving the Emery Company 6,080 acres, ninety four producing wells, and seven 35,000-barrel tanks. The consideration was \$300,000. This was formerly proved and found wanting by the P. C. L. & P. Company, but Melvin, Walker & Howe are said to have realized about \$1,000,000 from the tract.

In November, 1885, the Kane field, which was an uncertain quantity in the oil market for six years before, came prominently before the people. At this time oil reached \$1.05 $\frac{1}{2}$, but on November 20 news arrived that the Kane well was making seventy nine barrels in sixteen hours, and that on December 11 it had reached ninety three barrels in twenty four hours. This news, of course, had its effect upon the market. Among the leading producers of this county Capt. Jones leads, with R. J. Straight, the Emery Oil Company, Lewis Emery, Jr., John McKeown, The Associated Producers, Union Oil Company, Forest Oil Company, Anchor Oil Company, Bradford Oil Company, American Oil Company, and the Watson Oil Company. The American Oil Company (P. T. & W. C. Kennedy), were among the leading producers until a year or two ago, when they sold many of their wells.

*Wells of the Pioneer Period.** The wells drilled in the Bradford field prior to December 1, 1880, 8,845 of which were producers at that date, are named in the following list: [The few omissions in this list are referred to in the sketches of the boroughs and townships of McKean county.]

*This list was prepared for the *Era* by a special staff of reporters, among whom was the late L. C. McMullen; A. L. Snell, now manager of the *Era*, was also in this work. How well they accomplished the work confided to them is made evident by this historical list, the only record in existence which gives the names connected with the Bradford field and the drill work accomplished within its boundaries from 1875 to December, 1880.

IN A VACUO.		Hunt lot, H Clark		1	Fisher & Lane, McManus	
<i>Producers.</i>		Ward, A C S. Oil Co.		6	Oil Co.	2
Irving, Irvine Oil Co.	2	Brantlee, Foster & Co.		2	Fisher & Lane, W A Pull-	
Mantz, Bantz Bros & Co.	2	Parsons lot, J B Farrel.		2	man & Co.	2
Leonard, Porter & Mond		Houch, J L, Alcomb		1	Fisher & Lane, J D Luper	2
<i>Producers.</i>		Widow Hahey, Whitney &			Barry &	
Leonard, Allen & Schreibe	1	Wheeler.		2	James	2
Leonard, Harsh & Schreibe	1	Sanford lot, Davis & Hitten		1	Fisher & Lane, Sam Smith	
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Mill lot, P T Kennedy		1	& Thompson	1
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Miller lot, Foster, Bartlett			Canfield & Brady, Moore &	
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	& Co.			Pettibone	3
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Matteson lot, F L Bradley		1	Canfield & Brady, McManus	
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	A W Newell, S G Shike		2	& O'Dell	3
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	F H Newell		2	Pettibone, S. Pettibone & Rob-	
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Brown & Nott lot, Brown		2	ertson	2
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	& Nott		2	Patterson lot, L L Shank	2
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Vane S. lot, Brown & Nott		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Stone lot, J W Humphrey		2	Total	310
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Leazer, H Clark		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	T W Cole, Whitney &				
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Wheeler		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Balton Bros, F E Bradley		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Howard		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Wagner, O G Emery & Co.		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Cop Greys, Walker & Co.		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Wagner lot, W W Martin		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Wagner lot, A DeGouler		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Fairbanks, Houghton,		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Hanks & Co		2		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Ney lot, John Pott		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Hewett lot, Whitney &		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Wheeler		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Rutherford, Whitney &		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Wheeler		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	DeGouler lot, Whitney &		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Wheeler		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Leigh lot, Whitney &		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Wheeler		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Parsons lot, Whitney &		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Wheeler		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Osgood lot, Thomas Brad-		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	ley		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Bradley lot, Thomas Brad-		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	ley		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Butts lot, J E Butts, Jr.		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Brennan, Whitney &		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Wheeler		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Baker lot, P C L & P Co		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Webster lot, Whitney &		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Wheeler		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Chase, Emory lot, C F		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Allen		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Holmes, Mrs Holmes		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Tibbett lot, Emory Oil Co.		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Ackley		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Fisher		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Peterson		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Matteson		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Cutting		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Cockroft		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Campbell, Whitney &		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Wheeler		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Rogers, Bradford Gas Co.		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Brown		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Rads, P C L & P Co.		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	W W Roub		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	C Everson		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Lane, Smith &		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Thompson		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Case lot, A K Darlow		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Fisher & Lane, E O Emery		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Shank		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Fisher & Lane, Husband &		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Wheeler		2		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Irving, A. H. Vack & Malt		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Barlett, Scott & Co.		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Eclipse Oil Co.		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Huntington, unknown		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Cogswell, Tait & Selmer		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Hapgood, H L Taylor & Co		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Mosses, H. H. Harsh &		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Shank		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Willis, Shear Bros.		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	State Line Oil Co.		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Miller		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Joseph, Fritz		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Hask, H. A. O Dell		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Alanson, State Line		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Oil Co.		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Clark, J W Humphrey		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Whittaker, P C L & P Co.		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Terry		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	S L Wilson, S L Wilson		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Pittsford, Buchanan & Sons		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Harris, S. L. Farm Oil Co.		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	McCarthy, Leaks Bros.		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Morgan & Raso		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Parsons & Co.		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Randolph, Pat-		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	ties		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	McCarthy, Jan S Rooker		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Mrs. Mander, Diamond P.		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	roleum Co		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Mrs. Mueller, P C L & P Co		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Eli Hooker, G V Forman		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Wm. Beardsley		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Pat Lynch, Pat Lynch		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Cronin, M. Mann		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Dan Glass, J E Butts, Jr.		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Jones, Harris & Slocom		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Empire State farm		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Woodring		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Hinby, Ottman		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Buchanan, Heald		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Ottman		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Buchanan & Co		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Wolcott, Harsh & S. Harsh		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Pottman		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	J O Beardsley, unknown		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Limestone		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Petroleum Co		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Unknown lot, G. A. For-		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	man		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	M. Kean, unknown		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	Clark, J. R. Clark & Co.		1		
Wessell, P. Schreibe	1	P C L & P Co.		1		

P.T. Kennedy, American Oil Co.	12	Empire State farm, Harsh & Schreiber.	1	James McMurray, McMurray Bros.	7
Cockroft, P.C.L. & P.Co.	7	Empire State farm, E. Clark & Co.	1	James McMurray, Wiggie & Co.	3
Emery Oil Co.	1	Ed Bell, Empire State Oil Co.	1	B.R. & Co., Baum, Richard-son & Co.	9
Railroad Y. P.C.L. & P.Co.	4	Pat Lynch, Lynch & Co.	2	Smith, O.B. & W.L. Smith	2
Evans, American Oil Co.	2	Dan Glass, Glass Bros.	1	Tow H.W. Tow	8
Parsons lot.	1	Buchanan, unknown	1	Berry, R.D. Berry	3
Sanford lot, Davis & Hilton	1	C.H. Foster.	2	J.A. Stearns	4
Mill lot, P.T. Kennedy	1	McKean.	1	Lynch, Lynch & McMurray	2
A.W. Newell, H. Clark.	1	H. Beardsley, State Line Oil Co. No 24	1	E.T. Co., O.A. Childs & Co.	8
S.G. Slike.	2	Moses, State Line Oil Co. No 24	1	Walker & Wait	3
Stone lot, J.W. Humphrey.	1	Metzger, par Short & Co.	1	Wilcox, Wilcox & Kirk	3
Walsh lot, Anglin Bros.	1	Willett, State Line Oil Co.	1	J.M. Congdon.	6
Balton Bros' lot, Whitney & Wheeler.	1	Moses, Peter Schreiber.	1	Randall & Veder	3
Balton Bros' lot, Balton Bros.	2	Harsh & Schreiber.	1	S.S. Seaville	3
Schroder, E.G. Tilford	2	Ash & O'Dell	1	O.F. Schindler	1
Neye lot, Dr Book.	1	Zeliff, Olmsted	1	J. Evans	3
Foster lot, Whitney & Wheeler.	1	Boss, Bradford Oil Co.	1	Donahugh & Sherman	3
Cady, P.C.L. & P.Co.	1	Bolivar Run	1	Olmsted & Son	3
Church, P.T. Kennedy.	1	Adams, Nichols Run, Bradford Oil Co.	1	Shelden & Edgett	2
Parsons lot, Whitney & Wheeler.	1	Total	45	Stewart	4
Little, Harsh & Schreiber	6			T.A. Wright	3
Wagoner.	1			Randall & Veder	2
Raulb, P.C.L. & P.Co.	1			Sill Farm Oil Co.	2
Cole lease, G.V. Forman	2			Jennings & Ross	2
Seward, Whitney & Wheeler	2			C.F. McDonnell	3
Ford lease, unknown	2			Hunt, Thomas Argue	1
Fuller.	1			J.L. Clark	6
Welsh, H.B. Porter & Co.	3			Irvine, Davis & Co.	2
Pierce lot, Sterrett & Roberts	1			C. Brown & Co.	3
Patterson lot, I.L. Shank	1			J.V. Ritts	3
J.O. Beardsley, Morris	4			C.R. Sherman	2
James Rocket	1			Short, Blain & Co.	2
Limestone	1			Rogers & Richardson	2
Pet Co.	1			Foster Brook Oil Co.	2
Babeock, Whitney & Wheeler	1			A.W. Sherman & Co.	3
Malony, Whitney & Wheeler.	1			Mutual Oil Co.	3
Total	159			Snyder, Foxburg Oil Co.	11
(Dep.)				J.E. White	3
Reservation, Fred Prentice	2			Cushing & Morris	1
Palmer & Co.	1			Snyder, Hapgood & Lockwood	3
Carson & Slo	1			Snyder Hapgood & Lockwood	3
Bartlet Brook, lot 14, P.C.L. & P.Co.	1			Bell, E.M. Bell	1
Irvine, State Line Oil Co.	1			Bradley, Ernst Bradley & Co.	21
Deluce, Palmer & Co.	1			Bradley, Snyder	1
Hammerwright, & Co.	1			Powell & Wheaton	2
Irvine, Frederick & Co.	1			Harry Fox	2
Boot, Van Vleck & Mitchell	2			Union Oil Co.	8
Leonard, Porter & Montgomery	2			Mason M.J. Tuft	3
Bennett, unknown	2			Buffalo Oil Co.	3
Miller, M.S. Miller	1			Palmer & Dudley	3
unknown	1			Delo Oil Co.	1
McCartey, McCartney	1			Kelly & Henshaw	1
Mrs. Miller, Diamond Petroleum Co.	1			E. Boyer	3
H. Beardsley, Empire State Oil Co.	1			Grossmayer & Son	3
Empire State farm, Empire State Oil Co.	1			O.N. Hazen	2
				T.B. Matteson	4
				Dudley & Palmer (5)	2
				Kinney & Chapin	3
				Kenyon & Mason	1
				J.L. Shank	3
				E.A. & S.B. Drake	2
				Evans, Riddell & Co.	7
				B.N. Hurd	4
				Thos Tait, Thomas Tait, Sr.	12
				J.M. Tait	2
				Thos Tait, Jr.	4

Thos. Laft. Geo. Laft.	2	Dilworth, W B Snow	1	Dilworth, F Katz	2
..... Harry Fox	2	..... Howe, Brass & Co	3	..... R W Steele & Co	4
J M Laft. J M Laft.	6	..... Canstee & Har	5	..... Fitzgibbons Bros	3
Med Int. Pittsburg Oil Co ..	18	..... Wellsville Oil Co	5	..... Wallace Brown & Co	1
Leda Thomas Ladd	2	Dilworth, Eaton Bros	2	..... Palmer & Smiley	7
Smith, W L & O B Smith ..	2	..... D Grimm	3	..... Weller & Warner	6
Harvey H S Parsons	4	..... R J Shaught	8	..... Bokey's Oil Co	1
..... J S Williams	4	..... Boyd Kinsler & Co	1	..... F G Babcock	1
B R & Co. Baum Richard ..	3	..... Evans	2	..... Clarke & Steele	3
..... Co & Co	3	..... A R Martin	3	..... Mandeville & A	1
Total	371	..... Kinsler & Star	3	..... C Hawkins	1
CLARK, BABCOCK & JULINGS		..... Smith & Wilson	4	..... Hope Oil Co	3
TRACT .....		..... Hepburn & Gro	4	..... P F Kerns & Co	1
Van Sickles & Co	3	..... Taylor & White	1	..... R F Blackmar	1
Chubb, Strong & Co	1	..... & Scott	5	..... W M Mercer	1
Wallace, Steele & Co	3	Dilworth, Northern Oil Co ..	6	..... Messer & Van	1
J B Mandeville	8	..... H F Haldison	5	..... Wormer	1
Willoughby & Kinkaid	15	..... R W Sherman	1	..... G W Phammer	3
Geo K Anderson	6	..... L Finery, Jr	2	..... Howes & Parker	3
Pat Monroe	1	..... Walder & Warren	4	..... John McGinnis	2
Smith, Palmer & Co	2	..... Jno Dodd	1	..... J W Doubleday	2
United Pipe Line, gas	4	..... Murray & Penzer	5	..... J H Van Wer	1
Union Gas Co, gas	2	..... Banks & Co	2	..... mer	1
J W Humphrey	6	..... F B McDonald	3	..... T Frothingham	3
Fitzsimmons & Bennett	2	..... Hays & McGar	1	..... Patterman & Peif	1
Fitzsimmons & Son	2	..... land	1	..... L Vandenberg	7
French, Willard & Co	4	..... Styles & Roy	8	..... Enterprise Tran	1
W A Wade	3	..... T A Curtis & Co	3	..... sit Co	1
Mandeville, Mandeville & ..	5	..... Stafford & Patten	4	..... C D Greenley	2
Murphy	5	..... Long & Co	6	..... W H Abbott	3
A C Hawkins	1	..... Cummings & Co	7	..... Mercer & Kil	4
Boyer, S P Boyer & Co	6	..... A Cummings	2	..... bourne	4
Bussell & Co	12	..... S S & Co	5	..... Norwich Oil Co	2
Elliott Bros	2	..... W Smith	6	..... Ed Urner	1
Medallion	3	..... Coney Oil Co	1	..... Davis, Ottman &	9
Bar & Manney	3	..... Lehard & Co	2	..... Hyde	4
P Connors	2	..... Boyd & Scoville	3	..... Benton & Co	4
F A Carlis	2	..... De Voe	3	..... Bird & Bell	8
W W Bailey	2	..... Rhodes & Ray	3	..... Baker & Malone	8
Davis & Haldeman	8	..... mond	3		
C W Pratt & Co, lease 4 ..	7	..... Evans & Scra	5	WELLS TRACT	
Burdick, J L Co	4	..... ton	5	2 Hoar & Son	11
Forest Oil Co	16	R McMurray	2	..... Jaeger & Co	6
W H Kuter	3	..... Penzer & Gregg	4	..... Childs & Haldeman	4
Elliott Bros	3	..... W M Moore	6	..... Willets, Boyne & Co	11
Engleby Bros	8	..... Winters & M	2	..... I W	10
Dilworth, McCalmont Farm ..	14	..... Manus	2	..... N B Parsons	2
Oil Co	14	..... R Jennings &	12	..... T A R	2
Dilworth, Fulton & Alex ..	4	..... Son	5	..... N B Parsons	2
ander	4	..... Eglimey & Seely	5	..... Stafford & Leach	2
Dilworth, Spaulding & ..	4	..... Cochran & Hor	5	..... H Snow	2
George	4	..... ton	5	..... N B Parsons	1
Dilworth, Flammig & ..	4	..... Cochran & La	4	..... J W D	2
Payne	4	..... fever	4	..... J W Day & Co	13
Dilworth, C N Payne	3	..... James, Christie	2	..... O A L	13
..... F H Parkman & ..	1	..... & Co	2	..... Neale, Bro & W	10
..... Co	1	..... Earl & Co	3	..... Dandy	3
..... Bar & Manning	2	..... Johnson & Nut	2	..... W H	4
..... J S Patterson	9	..... ting	2	..... Wells, Young & Co	4
..... J D Wolf	4	..... Caldwell, Boyer	12	..... J H Abbott	1
..... W Shirley	1	..... & Co	12	..... Curtis & Jones	8
..... Morrison & ..	1	..... Caldron & Wolfe	22	..... Brawley Bros	3
Browning	1	..... Coaling & Irvin	1	..... E A	1
Dilworth, Holmes	1	..... Porter & Watson	2	..... Van, S	18
..... Tom Archie	5	..... Treat & Mallory	1	..... Otto G	18
..... Bostex & Ford	4	..... Dreihelbis & ..	1	..... Brawley & H	3
..... Ralph Bros	3	..... Worfe	1	..... O S M	6
..... R W Shirley	1	..... Emlenton Oil Co ..	1	..... S B Parsons	2
..... Biscock & Hud ..	2	..... Moore Bros	1	..... N Bush	1
ings	2	..... Taylor & White ..	8	..... Young & W	9
..... Jno Stinson	1	..... Weser	1	Total	1,128



Thomas L. Kane

(Abandoned.)

C B & H. Plumbly & Gould	1	Hawkins, Buttrey & Davis.	2	Drake estate, Burtis & Drake	2
C B & H, Towanda Oil Co.	1	" J W Dean	2	Geo Dieter, Deitter Barrett & Co.	1
" Leslie Bros.	1	" Lawrence Babbitt & Co.	1	Geo Dieter, Post, Brown & Norris	1
" Clark & Steele	1	Hawkins, E A Wing	3	Haffey, Roth & Sax	2
" Painter	1	Rock Oil Co lands, J D Case & Co.	5	" Otto Germer & Co.	3
" Unknown	2	Ernest lot, Whitney & Wheeler	2	Widow Dieter, Book & Co.	1
Total	7	Harris, Whitney & Wheeler	2	Kennedy, L H Cowley & Co.	4
EAST AND WEST BRANCH		M K Dieter, Cadwell & Kleckner	1	Kennedy, W L Yelton	2
(Producing.)		Mill lot, H Hill	4	Cutting, Bullock and Clark	2
Pike, American Oil Co.	3	" P Hanuan	2	" Hastings & Slocum	2
" W F Kelly	4	" Harding & Co	2	" Drake Brothers	1
" Brioty & McVey	2	Otto Germer lot, Straight & Shirley	4	" L C Blakeslee	2
" J J McVey	1	B I Taylor tract, Quartette Oil Co.	22	" Book & Co.	2
" M C McLaughlin	4	B I Taylor tract, J L McKinney & Co.	13	" F Reiher	1
" Trax Bros	2	B I Taylor tract, Williams & Wright	3	Rutherford, Book & Rhodes	22
" H O Pike & Brown	4	B I Taylor tract, Sill Farm Oil Co.	3	" Buttry & Davis	1
" E B Rogers	2	B I Taylor tract, H S Baker & Co.	2	Dikeman, Whitney & Wheeler	19
" Luce & Co	3	B I Taylor tract, Cushing & Harvey	2	Dikeman, Caldwell, Hamsher & Co.	6
" J L Waters	1	B I Taylor tract, Bovaird, Seyfang & Co.	1	Forman & Beaver pur Whitney & Wheeler	11
" Cutting & Sterrett	1	Clark, Haldeman & Sons	20	Tait, Hazlett & White	3
" H W Tracy	2	" Boulton Bros	7	" Alfred Short & Co	3
Fuller, American Oil Co.	15	" C M Coburn	2	" R A Davidson & Co.	3
Rogers, M C McDougal	10	" Stethheimer	2	" A Davidson	1
" W B Chapman	2	" John Wallace	2	Jas DeGolie, Quintuple Oil Co.	7
" Macou Bros	2	Baker (Brown lease), John Wallace	6	Jas DeGolie, Whitney & Son	3
" S E Barnard	1	Baker (Clark lease), John Wallace	5	Burton, Otto Germer & Co.	2
" Wolcott & Hifler	1	Baker (Barry lease), John Wallace	9	Carey, John Hill	3
" J W Thomas	2	Baker, W S McMullen & Co	4	" Ford Brothers	1
" John Healy	4	J C Drake, W S McMullen & Co	6	" Springer & Campbell	1
" H G Cutting	4	J C Drake, J C Drake	3	Foster, Tarbell, Shafer & Co	5
" D Atwater & Co.	3	" J W Humphrey	3	Foster, Hoffman, Russell & Co.	7
" Adams & Curtis	3	" Mitchell & Buss	2	Havens, P C L & P Co	2
" Emerson Bros	2	" Quincy Barber	2	" Fuller & Roberts	1
" Williams & Bailey	2	" Montgomery & Durston	2	Herrick, J H Springer & Co	3
" Bickford & Curtis	1	J C Drake, Drake Oil Co	1	Ten Eyck, D W Thomas	2
" Martin Comstock	6	Beckwith, R Carson	5	Freeman, E Strong & Co.	4
" Groves & Foulr	2	" C Kammerdiener	3	" Leopold & Co.	2
" M M Jaynes	1	" T Beckwith	1	" John P Zane	2
" Short, Parsons & Loomis	2	" Krimer & Lyons	1	" Freeman Oil Co.	2
Rogers, H Jaynes	1	Wright, M Matson & Co	1	" Husband & Bunton	4
Ent Tran Co's tract, Ent Transit Co.	13	" Keatley Bros & Co	1	Jewett, Hamsher, Weaver & Smith	8
Ent Tran Co's tract, Lawrence Oil Co.	10	Pike, Book & Rhodes	5	Co., P T Kennedy	6
Ent Tran Co's tract, Anchor Pet Co.	3	Albert Palmer, J L McStoddart	6	Sheldon Jewett, Quintuple Oil Co.	7
Ent Tran Co's tract, Benner Bros	3	" Kinney & Co.	5	Clapp farms, J M Clapp	30
Curtis, Benner Bros	13	A T Newell, Book & Co.	10	P Shady, Joseph Stethheimer	1
Cross	3	Drake lease, Drake Bros. & Co	4	P Shady, Roberts & Lockwood	2
John DeGolie, " "	7	Drake lease, Book & Co.	14	P Shady, Mary E Shady	1
David DeGolie, Emery Oil Co.	11	" W & J Duke	1	Salem tract, Quintuple Oil Co.	4
Cram, Emery Oil Co.	7	" Pat Lyons	1	D V R Foster, Huff & Treat	5
Morris	25	Drake pur Dolley, Burton & Morris	2	D E Foster, Mc Mann Bros	2
M K Dieter	6	Drake pur Hayes & Griffith	5	" Foster Bros & Co.	2
" "	1	Drake pur H Leonard	8	D E Foster, Hogan & Co.	1
Tibbets	1	Drake estate, R S Battles	4	Foster pur Whitney & Son	2
Kingsbury, Tucker Bros	5			Lewis Run tract	"
" J W Humphrey	2			Foster, S N Siggins	1
Kingsbury, Parks & Hazard	2			W Brown, J T Gillespie	2
Wagner lot, W L Yelton	1			" Newell & Slike	3
R R lands, Union Oil Co.	16				
N W M Co's lands	3				
Hawkins	7				
" P C L & P Co	6				
& P T Kennedy	6				

W Brown, Dr Van Scoy...	2	Niles, Bradford Oil Co....	4	Lot	46, Heald, Sisoo & Co	3
" M Keown & Vaughn.....	1	Reed, ".....	3	"	47, " " "	4
W Brown, Johnson.....	1	King, ".....	4	"	48, Davis & Hyde...	1
" Wheatland Oil Co.....	1	" Wesley Chambers...	20	"	49, " " "	1
Foster, Harding & Dow....	1	Pratt, ".....	6	"	50, B F Brinton.....	1
Turner, Van Wormer.....	1	Hatfield, ".....	1	"	52, J C Wales.....	1
" Harris & Co.....	2	Clark, Clark & Co.....	1	"	53, " " "	2
" Wheatland Oil Co....	2	Emery, Whitney & Wheeler	3	"	54, B F Brinton.....	1
" Leopold Bros.....	1	Crooker ".....	2	"	55, " " "	1
" Tally, ".....	1	Mack lands, Chapin & Co.,	3	"	56, E H Aiken.....	1
Ingoldsby, DeGoller.....	3	" Henry Fisher.....	1	"	57, Kendall & Boyer...	1
Watrous, James Galbraith,	1	" Fisher & Pick-ett.....	1	"	59, F T Barker.....	1
" H James.....	2	School house lot, A F Heald	1	"	60, " " "	4
" Steinwandle.....	1	" A C Harton.....	1	"	61, Broder & Humphrey.....	1
J N Brown, Flisher & Farrell	2	Cranmer, Chapin & Co.....	2	"	62, F T Barker.....	1
" Emery & Pike.....	2	" Tibbets.....	1	"	63, Aiken Bros.....	1
" Campbell & Ford	1	Crooker, Carroll, Bauman	2	"	64, B F Brinton.....	1
" McKeown & Vaughn.....	3	" & Co.....	2	"	65, " " "	3
Grege, Grege.....	4	Crooker, W B Snow & Co.,	1	"	66, E B Barton.....	1
" Pomeroy Oil Co.....	4	Craft, G W Archer & Co.....	3	"	67, " " "	1
" Hitchcock.....	1	Kissam, Theodore N Barnes	2	"	68, J W Humphrey.....	1
A Watrous, Fisher & Farrell,	6	dall ".....	2	"	70, Davis & Hyde.....	1
Wm Foster, Wilcott & Co.	1	Kissam, Barnsdall & Briety	2	"	71, " " "	1
Bingham, lot 168, R J Straight & Co.....	3	" Wetmore & Stafford.....	1	"	72, Heald, Sisoo & Co.....	2
Bingham, G H Van Vleck.....	3	Kissam, Wetmore & Hayes	2	"	73, Etna Oil Co.....	1
" Roess Bros.....	6	" Brown & Norris.....	1	"	76, E Strong.....	1
" lot 177, G V Forman.....	1	Stinson, Williams & Alexander.....	1	"	79, E T Howes.....	2
Bingham, 400 acres, Forest Oil Co.....	2	" ".....	1	"	80, A Gordinier.....	1
Bingham, lot 152, Forest Oil Co.....	3	QUINTUPLE TRACT.			81, " " "	1
Bingham, lot 153, J J & T J Vandergrift.....	4	Lot 1, Venango Oil Co....	3	"	82, J S Wilson.....	1
Bingham, Kishwaukee Oil Co.....	3	" 2, ".....	1	"	83, " " "	1
Bingham, John McKeown, lot 478, J J & T J Vandergrift.....	1	" 3, Kahn, Lehman & Co.....	2	"	84, E Strong & Co.....	1
Bingham, lot 482, Johnson & Kittenger.....	1	" 4, Underwood & Co.....	2	"	85, " " "	1
Dent lands, P C L & P Co.....	7	" 5, John Haggerty.....	3	"	86, John Duff & Co.....	2
" W S McMullen & Parks & Hazard.....	1	" 6, H A Booth & Co.....	3	"	87, Strause, Waixel & Co.....	2
Moody, Minard Run Oil Co	32	" 7, Jackson & Conant.....	2	"	88, Kearns & Nesburg.....	2
Mill lot, Whitney & Wheeler	7	" 8, H A Booth & Co.....	3	"	89, Aiken Bros.....	1
Fuller, J M Fuller.....	2	" 9, Sherwood & Conant.....	3	"	90, Joseph Stettheim.....	2
Taylor, Clark & Noyes.....	1	" 10, I G Jackson & Co.....	3	"	91, Joseph Stettheim.....	2
Newell, Potts & Shike.....	3	" 11, " " ".....	2	"	92, Joseph Stettheim.....	1
" T W Hartman & Frazier.....	5	" 12, H A Booth & Co.....	2	"	93, Joseph Stettheim.....	1
Newell, Fuller, Dow & Newell.....	1	" 13, Gillis & Hall.....	2	"	95, S G Elliott.....	2
Davis, P F Kearns.....	1	" 14, Franklin Oil Co.....	2	"	96, Strause, Waixel & Co.....	1
" Kern.....	1	" 15, " " ".....	1	"	97, I C McAllester.....	1
" John Lamars.....	5	" 16, " " ".....	1	"	98, E Strong & Co.....	2
" Bradford Oil Co.....	1	" 17, J E Ralph & Bro.....	2	"	99, " " "	1
Mack, Quintuple Oil Co....	3	" 18, " " ".....	1	"	100, Samuel Grandin.....	1
Moorhouse, M B McManus	1	" 19, Heald, Sisoo & Co.....	2	"	101, G M Barney.....	1
" J Moorhouse.....	1	" 20, Tinker, Duncan & Fisher.....	3	"	104, E Howes.....	1
Walker lot, T W Cole.....	1	" 24, J E Ralph & Bro.....	1	"	105, J S Wilson & Co.....	1
Little, M B McManus.....	6	" 26, G W Ralph.....	2	"	108, " " "	1
" John Chambers.....	1	" 27, " " ".....	2	"	112, G M Barney.....	1
Dikeman, ".....	1	" 28, " " ".....	1	"	113, " " "	1
Lane, P C L & P Co.....	1	" 29, W H Richards.....	2	"	114, Samuel Grandin.....	1
Switzer, ".....	1	" 30, A C Parish.....	2	"	115, W H Bradley.....	2
Taylor, Bradford Oil Co....	1	" 32, " " ".....	1	"	116, " " "	1
Clark ".....	1	" 34, Charles Kendall.....	1	"	117, J S Wilson.....	1
Blair, ".....	19	" 35, " " ".....	2	"	118, " " "	1
		" 36, W H Richards.....	2	"	119, Venture Oil Co....	1
		" 37, Anglum & O'Boyle	2	"	121, " " "	1
		" 38, " " ".....	1	"	122, Bradley & Duff.....	2
		" 39, Gillis & Hall.....	1	"	123, " " "	1
		" 40, Franklin Oil Co.....	1	"	124, Venture Oil Co....	2
		" 41, " " ".....	1	"	125, " " "	1
		" 42, Tarbell & Morris.....	1	"	126, " " "	1
		" 43, " " ".....	1	"	127, Smith & Wilson....	1
		" 44, J W Humphrey.....	1	"	128, J S Wilson.....	1
		" 45, " " ".....	3	"	130, H J Beers.....	1

Lot 131, E Strong & Co....	1	Lot 220, Abbott, Proper & Conaway.....	1	LOWER QUINTUPLE.	
" 132, Woodbury & Campbell.....	1	" 221, Petroleum Centre Oil Co.....	1	Lot 1, Fredonia Oil Co....	1
" 133, David Emery.....	1	" 222, Petroleum Centre Oil Co.....	1	" 1, Quintuple Oil Co....	3
" 134, ".....	1	" 223, Petroleum Centre Oil Co.....	1	" 2, Kearns, Pemberton & Co.....	2
" 135, G W Baldwin.....	1	" 224, George McCullough & Co.....	1	" 2, Potts & Walker.....	1
" 136, Jacob Olshoffsky.....	1	" 225, George McCullough & Co.....	1	" 3, Mountain Oil Co....	2
" 137, J H Campbell.....	1	" 226, T N Barnsdall & Co.....	2	" 4, Frey, Bear & Stinson.....	3
" 138, Ratcliff.....	2	" 227, ".....	2	" 5, Gelm & Phillips.....	3
" 145, D Atwater & Co....	1	" 228, ".....	3	" 6, O'Dell & Haskell.....	2
" 146, Hamsher & Stevenson.....	1	" 229, ".....	2	" 7, John McVey.....	1
" 147, Hamsher & Stevenson.....	1	" 230, J A Wing.....	1	" 8, I G Jackson.....	2
" 148, D Emery & Co....	1	" 231, ".....	1	" 9, ".....	2
" 149, ".....	2	" 232, ".....	1	" 10, Boden & Emerson.....	3
" 150, Woodbury & Campbell.....	1	" 233, ".....	1	" 11, W F Kelley.....	2
" 151, E Strong & Co....	1	" 234, ".....	1	Salem lot, Quintuple Oil Co	4
" 152, H J Beers.....	1	" 235, R J Straight.....	1	Sheldon Jewett, ".....	7
" 153, B F McClure.....	2	" 236, R J Straight & Co.....	1	James D Goller, ".....	7
" 154, H N Kingsbury.....	2	" 237, R C Shearman & Bro.....	1	Total.....	1,313
" 155, H L McMullen.....	1	" 238, ".....	1	(Abandoned.)	
" 156, Bradley & Duff....	2	" 239, ".....	2	Curtis, American Oil Co....	1
" 157, ".....	1	" 240, Asher Brown.....	1	Davis, P F Kearns.....	1
" 158, ".....	1	" 241, ".....	2	Total.....	2
" 159, ".....	1	" 242, T N Barnsdall.....	2	(Dry.)	
" 160, ".....	1	" 243, ".....	1	Moody, P C L & P Co....	4
" 161, ".....	1	" 244, ".....	1	N W M Co's tract, Union Oil Co.....	2
" 162, H L McMullen.....	2	" 245, ".....	1	Taintor's Mills, Union Oil Co.....	1
" 163, H N Kingsbury.....	3	" 246, Hamsher, Weaver & Co.....	1	Lafayette Coal Co., Neuer & Davis.....	1
" 164, ".....	3	" 247, Hamsher, Weaver & Co.....	1	Bowen, Mullen & Mills....	1
" 165, B F McClure.....	3	" 248, M Watson.....	2	Bingham, 400 acres, Forest Oil Co.....	1
" 166, William Hanley....	1	" 249, Pomeroy & Richards.....	1	Cranmer, Bradford Oil Co..	2
" 167, ".....	1	" 250, ".....	1	Quintuple, Sherman Bros..	1
" 168, ".....	1	" 251, Hamsher, Weaver & Co.....	1	Crooker, Chapin & Co....	1
" 169, ".....	1	" 252, Hamsher, Weaver & Co.....	1	Mack, Gt Western Oil Co....	1
" 170, ".....	1	" 253, Hamsher, Weaver & Co.....	2	Various tracts, Gt Western Oil Co.....	10
" 171, ".....	1	" 254, Van Scoy & Sowden.....	1	Marshburg, Venture Oil Co	1
" 172, Hazleton & Bro....	1	" 255, Van Scoy & Sowden.....	1	" Johnson & Co....	1
" 173, O P Boggs.....	1	" 256, E W Lamphier & Co.....	2	Total.....	27
" 174, Atwater Oil Co....	1	" 257, Mahoning Oil Co....	1	KENDALL CREEK.	
" 182, D Atwater & Co....	1	" 258, Conover, Kelley & Stewart.....	2	(Producing.)	
" 185, T N Barnsdall.....	1	" 259, W W Brown.....	2	Melvin, P C L & P Co.....	53
" 186, Vrooman & McGraw.....	1	" 260, L T Soule.....	2	" McCray & Thompson.....	4
" 189, Jennings, Hunter & Cummings.....	1	" 261, Hamburg Oil Co....	1	" Hamsher & Weaver.....	4
" 190, Jennings, Hunter & Cummings.....	1	" 262, L T Soule.....	2	" R Sherman.....	5
" 191, Vrooman & McGraw.....	2	" 263, Hamburg Oil Co....	4	Jane Schoonover, Amm. Sarp & Co.....	5
" 192, T N Barnsdall.....	1	" 264, Eagle Oil Co.....	2	Jane Schoonover, George Leckey.....	1
" 193, M J Seymour.....	1	" 265, ".....	3	Jane Schoonover, H B Porter.....	1
" 194, Atwater Oil Co....	1	" 266, G W Archer.....	2	Jane Schoonover, Sterrett & Roberts.....	2
" 196, Charles H Richards & Co.....	1	" 267, J L Brown & Co....	3	Cornen, par C A & D Cornen.....	3
" 200, Butler & Martin..	1	" 268, Alexander & Johnson.....	2	" F S Reynolds.....	2
" 201, ".....	1	" 269, ".....	2	O P Buchanan, G A Leckey.....	2
" 202, ".....	2	" 270, Mahoning Oil Co....	1	" Farnham & Gilbert.....	2
" 203, ".....	2	" 271, ".....	1	C Storms, O P Buchanan.....	6
" 204, Geo McCullough & Co.....	2	" 272, A S Hubbard.....	1	" Wright & Strong.....	3
" 205, J A Vera & Co....	4	" 273, J B Flisher.....	1		
" 206, Casper Taylor.....	1	" 274, ".....	2		
" 207, ".....	2	" 275, E Shaver & Co....	2		
" 208, S Higgins.....	1	" 276, L H Cowley & Co..	2		
" 209, Bradley & Duff....	1	" 277, Baker & Co.....	1		
" 210, ".....	1	" 278, ".....	1		
" 211, Emma Howard & Co.....	4	" 279, Huntley, Davis & Schindler.....	1		
" 212, Kane City Oil Co....	2	" 280, J L Brown & Co....	1		
" 213, ".....	2	" 281, P Newell & Bro....	1		
" 214, ".....	1	" 282, William Lynch....	1		
" 215, ".....	3	" 283, A & W Russell....	1		
" 216, Gardner & Cheney	1	" 284, ".....	2		
" 217, ".....	2	" 285, ".....	1		
" 219, Abbott, Proper & Conaway.....	1	" 286, ".....	1		

C Storms, J O'Dell.....	4	Whipple, Anchor Petroleum Co.....	15	Richardson, O P Buchanan	2
Knox, Leckey & Co.....	2	Whipple, Knox, Leckey & Co.....	11	J H Perkins	3
C Storms, Ash & Robinson	1	Whipple, John W Knox	3	James Smith & Co.....	3
W Leckey & Sowers	1	B N Hunt	5	Richardson, Mulqueen & Gaudin	1
J Hoadley	1	Larabee & McDonald	4	Davis, J L McKinney & Co	4
P E Shearon	1	Whipple, Keller & Warner	2	Moore & Gayly	1
Frank Moore, Butts & Moore.....	3	Crandall	1	A D Smith	3
Frank Moore, Huff & Co.....	5	Norman & Lester	2	Rich & Hostetter	2
P C Lee & P Co	7	Morrison & Turner	4	W H North	2
Boden & Emerson	2	Schoonover, Anchor Petroleum Co.....	2	Rochester Oil Co	5
B N Brooks	2	Schoonover, Forest Oil Co.....	4	Haines	1
Seward, Knox, Leckey & Co.....	4	D D & H Schoonover	5	Henderson	2
Dingman & O'Neill	5	Schoonover, H Schoonover.....	1	Appelber & Rogers	2
Buchanan, W J Sherman	6	Schoonover, Clark & Warren	2	Edwards	1
Anchor Petroleum Co	1	Schoonover, Clark & Warren	2	Lobruck	2
Buchanan, P O Buchanan..	1	Schoonover, Clark, Warren & Childs	3	Holstein	1
Maek, E K West	14	Schoonover, Martin & Childs	3	Sondheim	1
Denman & Co	7	Schoonover, J W Sherman	8	Chamberlain, Rochester Oil Co.....	20
Rochester Oil Co	2	Dodge	5	Chamberlain, J H Bruin & Co	1
C E Dol	2	Schoonover, Hunt & Graff Smith & Han	2	Chamberlain, Swingle & Co	5
Angel Oil Co	8	Schoonover, O P Buchanan	2	Giddings & Dewees	5
Johnson, Kittenger & Treft	5	P F Kimball	1	Chamberlain, F C Giddings	2
Lafferty, Hazelwood Oil Co	22	Ent Transit Co's tract, J Lewis & Co.....	2	McElhany	3
George H Van Vleet	28	Ent Transit Co's tract, Lineman & Zimmerman	3	Stowell & Eaton	2
Lafferty, R H Thayer	6	Ent Transit Co's tract, F E Boden	4	Chamberlain, A O Niel	9
Johnson & Co and Union Oil Co	25	Ent Transit Co's tract, Hazelwood Oil Co.....	20	Rich & Hostetter	4
Lafferty, A B Smith & D J Thayer	12	Ent Transit Co's tract, Curtis & Jennings	3	Chamberlain, Westmoreland Oil Co.....	4
Lafferty, Forest Oil Co....	3	Ent Transit Co's tract, Anchor Petroleum Co.....	2	Chamberlain, W H Wood	2
Hollow, O A Childs & Co	15	Ent Transit Co's tract, W H D Chapin & Co.....	16	Boylston & Co	6
Lafferty, C J Lane	2	Ent Transit Co's tract, Adams Davis	11	Chamberlain, Lang, Perkins & Co.....	2
W H Selkrigg	3	Ent Transit Co's tract, Forest Oil Co.....	22	Chamberlain, Pierson	3
Whitton & Beasly	8	Ent Transit Co's tract, Anchor Petroleum Co.....	1	Hammond	1
Totten, Suhr & Shopperlee	2	Ent Transit Co's tract, J D Lapher	4	Chamberlain, Tefft	4
M H Collins	2	Ent Transit Co's tract, Shirley	14	Lynch & Winters	6
Merrick & Harris	7	Hollenbeck, E S Templeton	1	Chamberlain, A W Boyd	1
P Storms, J Test Oil Co....	17	Hollenbeck, W J Porter	2	Treat & Crawford	3
Cheney & Dalley	2	W H Brown	2	Chamberlain, Ash & Robinson	1
P Storms, O P Buchanan..	2	J D Lapher	4	Chamberlain, Kerner & Co	4
J W Sherman	1	Jennings & Husband	3	Dingman & Co	2
Sandelin & Denroegen	2	Hollenbeck, Buntin & Berry	10	Chamberlain, Chamberlain	2
Sill, Sill Farm Oil Co	6	G H Van Vleet	6	Lany & Co	3
Kirk, Eaton & Co	3	R H Thayer	6	Post & Co	2
Eaton & Co	1	Test Oil Co	6	A W Boyd, Hayes & Giffith	3
H J Pemberton	3	Knight, Anchor Petroleum Co	9	Spencer & Den nis	2
M C Treat	1	Anchor Petroleum Co	9	A W Boyd, H P Bates & Co	3
Hiram Still	1	Anchor P Co, pur Anchor Petroleum Co.....	6	Schofield	5
O F Spencer	2	Sawyer, M C Treat	1	Glass & Detrol	3
Anchor Petroleum Co	2	Evans, Pittsburgh Oil Co	9	A W Boyd, Boulton Bros	3
C N Owens	2			Murphy & Smith	1
Richardson, Munhall & Smithman	14			A W Boyd, Foster	2
Richardson, A B Walker..	2			E A Culver	4
James Peak Oil Co	5			Wade Bros	2
Davis & West	5			Ellis & Co	2
Cervelt	5			Johnson & Shafer	3
Richardson, Ed Dolan....	2				
O'Dell & Emerson	5				
Richardson, Kennedy.....	2				
Whipple, J J Carter	25				
Wm Weston	2				

A W Boyd, C B Whitehead	2	Monroe, E P Bligh	1	Pratt, Smith & Duncan	4
" Fitzgibbons	2	" C F DeGoller	3	" Steel & Whitney	3
Bros	2	Bissett, Union Oil Co &	4	" Brown Bros	3
A W Boyd, Shafer & Co	2	Morgan	4	" Dow & Thomas	2
" Richardson &	1	Bissett, E C Robbins & Co.	7	Taylor tract, Jones, Black-	15
Jones	12	" Shear & McGee	3	mar & Brown	11
Mehan, A T Palmer	3	" Lynch & Snyder	4	Taylor tract, John J Carter	14
" John P Zane	4	" E Lockwood	2	" Mitchell	4
" Willoughby	3	" Hoadley & Gamble	3	Jones	14
" R G Cochran	2	Young, D J Thayer	6	Taylor tract, Roester &	4
" E S Templeton	2	" Kennedy Bros	6	Mosley	4
" A L Avery	3	Patterson, Huntly, Jamie-	2	Taylor tract, Pine Tree Oil	4
" A J Carr	1	son & Co	2	Co	9
" Dibble	4	Patterson, Spellacy & Mc-	2	Taylor tract, Union Oil	9
Dexter Moore, A S Palmer	2	son & Co	15	Co	3
" J S Patter-	2	Patterson, Wm Alshouse	2	Whipple, Whipple Bros	3
son	2	" C E Lovell	2	Rev, J D Wolfe	1
Dexter Moore, C E Judd	2	" F C Brown	2	" D Kams & Co	3
Campbell, E Duthill	2	" W R Patterson	2	" Hopkins & Packard	1
" Duthill & Co	2	" Nolan Bros	2	" James McKay	5
" J M Wood	2	" Potts Bros	1	" Hammond & Co	2
" Dallas B Whipple	2	" Forgie Bros	2	" Dyer & Ford	3
" J M Congdon	2	" McAlmont Oil	15	" McAlmont Oil Co	7
" J D Luper	3	Co	15	" Barlow & Clark	4
" Tucker & Sowers	3	" Sample	2	" Johnson & Ritts	4
" McKevert, Lock-	10	Tait, Stickney & Co	1	" Thompson Bros	5
wood & Co	2	" Pittsburgh Oil Co	3	" Marian Bros	1
" Wilson & Smith	1	" Wagner	4	" Dalrymple	1
" Roberts & Sart-	1	" Duor & Roach	4	Hodge, O G Emery	2
well	1	" Artley & Co	2	" A C Emery	1
Campbell, J C Donnell	1	" Detroit Oil Co	7	" John Stinson	2
" Chamber's well	1	" Pittsburgh Oil Co &	1	" Seeley & Broder	2
Corwin, Pickering & Smith	2	Broder	2	" P O Buchanan	3
" Barney	5	Borden, Pittsburgh Oil Co	1	" Hazlewood Oil Co	3
" A A Palminter	2	Purchases near K & E	14	" R Jennings & Son	2
" Stowell & Mat-	7	Summit, Union Oil Co	14	" Sliney & Dodge	2
thews	2	Spencer, Nye & Taylor	3	" I H Shank	8
Corwin, Stowell	4	" Breneman	5	" Fencer & Wing	1
" Eaton & Bundy	6	" W P Logan	2	" Everson & Wood	2
" Jarecki & Westh-	4	" R V Mitchell	3	ward	2
" Richardson &	4	W J Boyd, Zane & Taylor	7	Hodge, Whiteman & Bell	2
Jones	5	" S S Fertig & Co	11	Shedd, Henry Fisher	14
Corwin, Soult & Dower	1	Farr, Pacific Oil Co	5	" A Linneman	2
" Varney	1	" F E Tyler	2	" J C Linneman &	7
" Keeler & Downey	3	" Finnegan & Co	2	Chapin	3
" D Curtis & Co	3	" Pittsburgh Oil Co	6	Shedd, P O Buchanan	3
" Corwin Bros & Co	4	" Selkregg & Son	5	" Fuller & Parsons	1
" N Grossmayer	5	" Duor & Roach	10	Bingham, Geo K Anderson	5
" J S Boyd	5	Shaw, John McCort	10	" Pittsburgh Oil Co	3
" McNeil & Co	5	" Newell & Palmer	3	" Reed & Kerwin	3
" Pittsburgh Oil Co	6	" Finnigan & Co	3	" Capt Taggart	4
Garlock, Logan Bros	6	" Lockwood & Roberts	5	" Stewart & Mc-	3
" O N Hazen & Co	5	" E F Willets	6	Donald	16
" C S Clark & Co	3	" J H Selkregg & Son	3	Bingham (Tack farm), Mc-	7
" R G Cochran	3	" F E Tyler & Co	3	Calmont Oil Co	11
" Black & Knight	3	" Henney, Tyler & Co	3	Bingham, lot 272, Tack Bros	3
" McCray Bros	1	Ethridge, A S Palmer &	4	" Mead & Ross	10
" Frank Cooban	1	" Son	3	" Mead, Green & Co	6
" Anchor Petroleum	3	Ethridge, Bodine & Walker	3	" lot 383, Allen Oil	10
" Co	3	" J T Larmouth	5	Co	1
" J O Johnston	4	" Frank Cooban	3	Bingham, lot 383, Johnson	1
" H F Whiting	3	Pratt, Perkins & DeGoller	1	" Co and L T Soule	10
" Bowers & Oldwei-	5	" M A Brookins	1	" Bayne, Fuller &	10
ler	3	" Hazen & Metcalf	1	" Co	4
" Porter & Waugh	1	" Suhr & Shopperlee	2	" J H Caldwell	10
" Frank Cooban	1	" Van Wermer & Mer-	1	" Tuna Valley Oil	10
" J Schnitzius	1	cer	1	Co	3
" P M Shannon	1	Pratt, G W & A A Plummer	4	Bingham, lot 380, Niagara	3
" Winger Brothers	6	" Deming & Gibson	2	Oil Co	4
Fisher, Bradford Oil Co	1	" Van Wermer & Craig	4	Bingham, Applebee, Fisher	5
" A T Palmer & Co	2	" Mercer & Co	6	" Co	3
" Ritts & Son	1	" M M McElwaine	8	Bingham, Trio Oil Co	4
" C H Glass & Co	3	" C A & D Cornen	6	" lot 383, Johnson &	6
" Ward & Anderson	3	" Limited Oil Co	5	Co and Union Oil Co	6
		" O'Dell & Darrow			

Bingham, lot 384, Ocean Oil Co.....	15	Rixford, Plumberton & Richardson.....	3	Borden, Tom Bradley.....	2
lot 385, Boden, Emerson & Payne.....	10	Rixford, Dr Love.....	3	W McManus.....	4
Bingham, lot 377, Union Oil Co.....	7	State Line Oil Co., Archibald & Co.....	1	Matson.....	3
Kellogg, Flisher & Farrel.....	3	Howe & Daley.....	1	Lee & Apple.....	4
Monroe, A N Simpson.....	1	Mayle & Campbell.....	2	Braunchweiger.....	6
Simpson & Sullivan.....	1	Huwer & Co.....	4	Borden, Broder & Goetler.....	2
Monroe, Simpson, Sullivan & Co.....	1	Howe & Daley.....	2	R H Thayer.....	3
Monroe, J D Wolf.....	2	Evans & Lockhart.....	1	Dunfield & Brene.....	2
James O'Neill.....	2	McCullagh, Ernest W Hammond.....	2	Carl & McEntire.....	3
Below Knox City, Warnmaker & Greer.....	1	McCullagh, A A Hopkins & Packard.....	1	Adams & Baldwin.....	6
Below Knox City, Turner, J J Carter, pur John J Carter.....	21	McCullagh, O'Day & McCullagh.....	4	Pat Layman.....	7
J J Carter, pur H H Argue.....	1	McCullagh, Knapp's Creek Oil Co.....	3	Davis & Co.....	7
Total.....	1,690	McCullagh, Otto Oil Co.....	7	C C Scott.....	3
(Abandoned.)		Cummings, A A Hopkins & Packard.....	4	Kirk, McCalmont Farm Oil Co.....	11
Seward, Knox, Leckey & Co.....	1	Cummings, Wells & Kennedy.....	2	Bingham, Harrington.....	1
Schoonover, Martin Childs & Co.....	1	Cummings, Christie & Cameron.....	3	Thompson & Siggins.....	1
Hollenbech, Anchor Petroleum Co.....	3	Cummings, Tom Mills.....	2	Bingham, Jones & Brown.....	3
Hollenbech, M C Treat.....	1	Failing, Wm Melline.....	2	Gardner, Wesley Chambers.....	2
P Storms, O P Buchanan.....	1	Brennan & Derby.....	4	Chambers, Wm Chambers.....	8
J W Sherman.....	1	Knapp's Creek Oil Co.....	3	Cushing & Chambers.....	2
Schoonover, McLachlin.....	1	Cooper pur Cooper Bros.....	7	Willet & Coleman, Willet & Coleman.....	3
Crandall & Co.....	1	Baker, Whitcomb.....	3	Willet & Coleman, R H Boughton & Co.....	1
Richardson, Gabriel Mosher.....	3	Parks & Co.....	3	Willet & Coleman, Kane & Hazelton.....	2
Bissett, Union Oil Co & Morgan.....	1	Unknown.....	2	Willet & Coleman, Union Oil Co.....	2
Fisher, Bradford Oil Co.....	1	Dan Clark.....	6	Willet & Coleman, A B McConnell.....	3
Pratt, M A Brookins.....	1	F E Williams & Co.....	4	Cornish, Merriam Bros.....	2
Melvin P C L & P Co.....	3	Barton, Wm Doe.....	2	Braunchweiger.....	2
Jane Schoonover, Amm, Seep & Co.....	1	Longfellow, P T & W C Kennedy.....	2	Cornish, S S Fertig & Co.....	2
Jane Schoonover, Gillmor & Jamieson.....	1	Inghram, M B Birdseye.....	2	Sharp & Hazen.....	2
P Storms, Test Oil Co.....	1	Mather, Mather & Anderson.....	2	J D Clark & Co.....	3
Total.....	23	Mather, W L Perrin & Co.....	2	Woodbury, Wm Reader.....	2
SUMMIT, MARION AND RIXFORD, (Producing.)		Lockwood, Shattuck Sons & Co.....	3	Ed Hammond.....	2
Bingham, Stevens Oil Co., Clark & Hanna.....	4	Stone, Bruin Oil Co.....	1	Bertram, Caldwell & Clemenger.....	5
Johnson & Co.....	6	Allen, Doe, Felt & Co.....	8	Bertram, Steinberg.....	1
and The Union Oil Co.....	6	Vaughn, Johnson & Co.....	3	Geo Gordon.....	3
Bingham, Davis & Haskell.....	13	Carpenter, Knapp's Creek Oil Co.....	4	Anderson, M McFadden.....	2
Pickett & Co.....	2	Carpenter, John Baker.....	15	Irons, Breece, Boyer & Co.....	1
Wetmore & Bosley.....	10	Potts & Slike pur Potts & Slike.....	3	Kemper.....	1
Bingham, John Conley.....	1	Potts & Slike pur J W Humphrey.....	3	Dodge, Dodge.....	2
A A Hopkins.....	6	Potts & Slike pur R H Boughton.....	5	Rixford Gas Wells.....	1
Bingham & Rixford, Breece, Boyer & Co.....	29	Bertram, Dr Zimmerman.....	4	Anderson, Anderson, Otis & Co.....	2
McGrew pur L S Anderson.....	10	Co.....	1	Anderson, L S Anderson.....	1
McGrew Bros.....	23	Bisher & Snyder.....	2	Wesley Chambers.....	3
No 2 McGrew Bros.....	2	Kane & Hazelton.....	1	Mitchell, F W Mitchell.....	4
McKean & Hayes pur McLeod & Morrison.....	3	A A Hopkins.....	3	Sherman, Sherman & Selkregg.....	2
Hawkins pur Billy O'Brien.....	1	J L Snyder.....	1	Sherman, Beck & Ross.....	2
Rixford A A Hopkins.....	1	Cummings, Dolley & Arnold.....	6	Blackhall, Spencer & Reardon.....	1
W K Vanbrough.....	2	Hi Dean.....	2	Sherman, T P Thompson.....	2
		L S Anderson.....	1	Palmer & Mosher.....	2
		Lovell well.....	4	Sherman, Cowles & Atkinson.....	2
		Borden, Buzzell & Eckhart.....	11	Sherman, Bradner & Co.....	3
		John J Carter.....	6	B T & S, Traay & Pier.....	3
		Pittsburgh Oil Co.....	6	Wm Belsh.....	2
		Pew & Emerson.....	2	Anderson Bros.....	2
				Meads & Cameron.....	2
				Egert & Ross.....	2

B T & S, Gelm & Phillips..	4	COLE CREEK.	Reitter, Union Oil Co.....	3
" W A & J S Thomp-		(Producing.)	Reitter, Nolan & Wright..	2
son.....	4		Reitter, J M Harrison.....	1
B T & S, Butters & Shaffer	4	C O C pur Columbia Oil Co	19 Reitter, John Barry.....	1
" Tarbel, Robinson		" J McLean.....	3 Reitter, Clark & Foster....	4
& Bisher.....	3	" Barnsdall &	Reitter, Mahan Bros.....	3
Smith & Thayer, Smith &		Briety.....	4 Reitter, Mitchell.....	1
Thayer.....	14	" Barnsdall, Duke	Geary, Boden pur Union	
Holt, P T & W C Kennedy..	3	& Co.....	Oil Co.....	16
" Wood.....	1	" Loan, Johnson	Brown & Geary pur Union	
Thornton, Christie & Cam-		& Co.....	Oil Co.....	14
eron.....	4	" Evans.....	1 Wilber & Emerson pur	
Borden, Mackin Bros.....	1	" Gorden.....	1 Union Oil Co.....	4
" Stanton & Barrett..	2	Y O C pur Youngstown	Geary, A Lemex.....	1
" Reader & Hacken-		Oil Co.....	" W B Nolan.....	1
bury.....	4	Bingham, McCord, Tack	" Brown & Bennet....	3
" Whitehead & Bow-		Bros.....	" F M Pratt & Co.....	1
ens.....	7	Bingham, McCord, Forest	" A K Murray.....	4
" C B Whitehead....	10	Oil Co.....	18 Moore, J W Porter.....	1
" Fisher & Weaver....	3	Freeman, McLeod & Co...	1 Emerson, Forest Oil Co...	7
" Kneeland Bros.....	3	Hamlin, Lego & Son.....	3 " S S Fertig & Co...	10
" Reed & Kerwin....	2	" Decker & Coffield..	2 " Roter & Spreeter...	4
" Mitchell & McKil-		" Huver & Thomson...	5 " Curtis & Wood....	1
lop.....	1	" A Sheidemantel...	5 Younger Emerson, Quar-	
" W W Brown.....	5	" Rochester Oil Co...	4 tette Oil Co.....	4
" Bisher & Blackmar		" Jordan & Shannon...	4 Younger Emerson, Duke	
" Cochran & Ander-		" Hogan & Duffey....	1 Bros.....	4
son.....	2	" Howe & Parker....	2 Vincent, Stafford, Potter &	
" E Ferran.....		Brown, J L McKinney & Co	7 Thomson.....	4
" Custer & Grady....	2	" F M Pratt & Co.....	1 Vincent, Straight & John-	
" Northern Oil Co...	6	" Van Vleck & Co....	4 son.....	8
" Clark, Warren &		" Stafford Potter &	Vincent, D A Wray.....	5
Childs.....	5	" Thomson.....	3 Vincent, H W Williams, Jr	4
" Logan & Frew.....	6	" Kemp & Armour....	4 Vincent, Evans & Houtz..	8
" Nelson, Finnegan		Wright, Tack Bros.....	6 Bingham lot 263, Tack	
& Co.....	3	" A Sheidemantel...	2 Bros.....	16
" Zeigler.....	1	" Krug & Mechlin....	2 Bingham lot 292, Johnson	
" McManus & Co....	4	" E O Bradley & Co...	3 & Co & U O Co.....	17
" G O Gorden & Co...	9	" Kroger & Griffin....	2 Bingham Anna Oil Co....	9
" Smith Bros.....	6	" Stahl, Avery & Co...	1 Bingham lots 387 & 394, P	
" Patty & Armstrong		" Edmunds & Co.....	2 T & W C Kennedy.....	10
" Ira Wagner.....	5	" M Russlander.....	1 Bingham lot 388, Beaum-	
" Elkhart & Lavens..	6	" Green & Co.....	2 mount, Lyle & Kane.....	12
" Stickney & Wag-		" North Star Oil Co	4 Bingham (Hermit lot)	
ner.....	1	" Wright, Allen &	1 Straight & Johnson.....	6
" Boulton Bros &		Pratt.....	1 Bingham (P & S pur) Un-	
Mullen.....	3	Yerdon, Forest Oil Co....	3 ion Oil Co.....	12
" Spellacy & Koester		" Sam Giffin.....	3 Bingham lot 431, Southard	
" Triangle Oil Co...	3	" Wesley Chambers...	5 & Short.....	5
" Butlers & Shaffer..	2	" E O Emerson.....	1 Bingham lot 431, Hooper	
" Williamson.....	1	" Union Oil Co.....	5 & Stevens.....	3
Anderron, Looker & Wing-		Morse, Armstrong & Sharp	8 Bingham lot 431, Tinsman	
et.....	1	" Kemp & Patterson..	7 & McNulty.....	2
Prentice, C A & D Cornen..	14	" Hart, Hicks & Mark	3 Bingham lot 431, Lawyer	
J D Luper & Co.....	2	ham.....	3 Mason.....	2
Peterson, Humley, Jam-		Wilber, E O Emerson.....	9 Bingham lot 431, Curry &	
ison & Co.....	1	" James Amm & Co...	15 Stackhouse.....	2
Bingham, Davis & Haskell.	13	" Filkins & White....	2 Bingham lot 431, Oliver &	
		" J W Humphrey....	6 Hartwell.....	1
		" Thomas Percy.....	3 Bingham lot 431, Bracken	
Total.....	651	Mantz, Johnson & Co and	13 Bingham lot 431, Oak	
(Abandoned.)		U O Co.....	Shade Oil Co.....	2
Hawlin, Archibald & Co		Reitter, Knox Bros &	4 Bingham lot 390, Forest	
No 2.....	1	Palmer.....	Oil Co.....	10
Failing, Gervey & Becon...	1	Reitter, Bayne, Fuller &	9 Bingham lot 395, Forest	
		Co.....	Oil Co.....	6
Total.....	2	Reitter, Johnson & Kittenger.	3 Bingham lot 396, Forest	
(Dry.)		Reitter, St Clair & Haw-	1 Oil Co.....	2
Lot 3353, Borden, H E		kin.....	1 Bingham lot 399, Forest	
Picket.....	2	Reitter, O'Hare & Co....	1 Oil Co.....	2
Lot 3353, Dennis, Bailey...	1	Reitter, A Lemex.....	2 Bingham lot 398, Forest	
		Reitter, Curry & Stack	1 Oil Co.....	4
		house.....	1 Bingham lot 397, Forest	
Total.....	3	Reitter, Pike & Co.....	2 Oil Co.....	2

Bingham lot 402, Forest Oil Co.	Bingham, S P F & H pur	(Dry.)	
Bingham lot 430, Forest Oil Co.	7 Rochester Oil Co.	11 Bingham lot 467, Hamlin & Rose	1
Bingham lot 419, Forest Oil Co.	12 Sinclair & Co.	2 McCord Hollow, Boden, Hatch & Co.	1
Bingham (D & M pur) Davis & Murphy	34 Bingham, G & V pur Union Oil Co.	8 Bingham, Warrant 2270, Gray & Van Vleet	1
Bingham lot 413, Johnson & Co & U O Co.	14 Bingham lot 426, A J Thompson	11 Sterling lot, Wing & Co.	1
Bingham lot 414, Johnson & Co & U O Co.	6 Bingham lot 391, A J Thompson	" Montgomery & Co.	1
Bingham lot 422, Johnson & Co & U O Co.	4 Bingham lot 440, Bayne, Fuller & Co.	9 Wright, Sellen & Co.	1
Bingham (five lots), Johnson & Co & U O Co.	10 Bingham lot 463, Stanford & Co.	" Queen City Oil Co.	1
Bingham lot 420, Johnson, Kittenger & Treft	9 Bingham lot 464, H C Werthman	Total	7
Bingham lot 421, Johnson, Kittenger & Treft	7 Bingham lot 487, Grace & Goldsborough	FRAM HOLLOW	
Bingham lot 483, Johnson & Kittenger	5 Bingham lot 486, O. F. Schonblom & Co.	(Prainsburg)	
Bingham lot 420, R H Thayer (1 spoiled)	1 Bingham lot 416, Lee & Apple	Borden, Oak Shade Oil Co.	1
Bingham lot 421, Smith & Thayer	8 Bingham, Palmer	" Mutual Pet Co.	3
Bingham lot 412, Fertig Bros.	9 Bingham lot 485, Aiken Oil Co.	" Washington Oil Co.	2
Bingham lot 413, Sowers & Miller	Bingham lot 408, Maple Shade Oil Co.	" Wentworth & Co.	1
Bingham lot 413, Kelly Oil Co.	3 Bingham lot 407, Bennett & Quick	" Smith & Ingram	2
Bingham lot 412, Fertig & Henne	5 Bingham lot 411, R. Jennings & Son	" Harris & Tuttle	1
Bingham lot 380, Fertig & Henne	9 Bingham lot 467, Hamlin & Rose	" Hogan & Co.	1
Bingham lot 381, Fertig & Henne	6 Bingham lot 417, Forman & Union Oil Co.	" A J Thompson	12
Bingham lot 410, Fertig & Henne	2 Bingham lot 418, Forman & Union Oil Co.	" J S Rogers	9
Bingham lot 400, George V Forman	7 Bingham lot 424, Forman & Union Oil Co.	" Argue & Akin	11
Bingham lot 403, Boyer & Emery	8 Bingham lot 491, Forman & Union Oil Co.	" H Gallagher	2
Bingham lot 404, Bennet & Quick	8 Bingham lot 499, Forman & Union Oil Co.	" Frey, Bear & Simpson	5
Bingham lot 401, Henry Fisher	1 Bingham lot 498, Forman & Union Oil Co.	" Saunders & Stanford	4
Bingham, Munhall & Smithman	5 Bingham lot 466, Logan & Buchanan	" Wm Chambers	3
Bingham lot 423, T J Vandergrift	17 Bingham, M W H 600 acres, Black & George	" J J McAndrews	2
Bingham lot 439, J L McKinney & Co.	8 Bingham, M W H 600 acres, Van Vleet & Stow	" Lennox & Hanna	3
Bingham lot 406, J L McKinney & Co.	9 Bingham, M W H 600 acres, Bole & Patterson	" Johnson & Wilson	2
Bingham lot 409, J L McKinney & Co.	1 Bingham, M W H 600 acres, Smith & Aiken	" Romaine Oil Co.	4
Bingham lot 501, J L McKinney & Co.	3 Bingham, M W H 600 acres, Spain, Grace & Co.	" Wright & Loomis	6
Bingham lot 500, Straight & Johnson	6 Bingham, M W H 600 acres, Logan & Buchanan	" P E Applebee	1
Bingham lot 373, Tack Bros	3 Bingham, M W H 600 acres, W W Thompson	" G W Ibrig	11
Bingham, Smith pur Huff Bros.	9 Bingham, M W H 600 acres, E H Barnum	" J J Vandergrift	1
Bingham, Smith pur C S Whitney	2 Bingham, M W H 600 acres, Leah Oil Co.	" Baker & Malone	19
Bingham, Smith pur Pratt & Co.	1 Bingham, M W H 600 acres, R Jennings & Son	" Bushnell & White	5
Bingham, Smith pur Penser & Melchaffey	1 Bingham, M W H 600 acres, F W Andrews & Co.	" G L Watson	4
Bingham, Smith pur Geo Givens	2 Total	" J B Daniels	14
Bingham, S P F & H pur F M Pratt & Co.	1 (Dunsmuir)	" Booth & Newkirk	3
	2 Geary, J M Tait	" S S Fertig	5
		" Hoffman & Patterson	4
		" Andrews & Co.	1
		" Ralph Bros	3
		" J Van Vleet	6
		" Van Vleet Oil Co.	13
		" Van Vleet & Gray	3
		" F E Boden	2
		" J G Cooper	2
		" O F Schonblom	2
		" Beverly & Burnett	1
		" Waugh & Co.	8
		" Macon & Co.	2
		" J L Johnson	2
		" M Hughes	2
		" A J Wheeler	2
		" A G Bowen	3
		" J Fox	1
		" Whitney & Wheeler	9
		" Oil City Oil Co.	7
		" A J Thompson	10
		" Smith & Thompson	13
		" F W Mitchell	12
		" R Jennings	4



Henry Hamilton

Borden, Mingo.....	2	Keller, W J Morrell.....	2	J Duke, Sproal & Hasson..	4
" Young & Lawton..	2	" Pomeroy & Judd....	2	" Merket Bros.....	8
" Huntley & Jamison..	21	" B Kirley & Co.....	3	" John Duke.....	2
" Austin & Bennett..	3	" J T Williams.....	3	Dow pur Johnson, Mc-	
" H R Proctor.....	7	" Williams & Keller..	1	Manus & Co.....	2
" Caldwell & Penny..	1	" John Fagundus.....	3	Haines pur Carlin Bros &	
" Gibbs & Sterrett..	1	" Longwell & Snow..	3	Golden.....	8
" Lane & Johnson..	2	" Morse, Irvin & Morgan..	1	" Reed & Brown..	2
" Hogue & Duke....	1	" Slike & Williams....	2	" W L Russell....	2
" Struthers.....	6	" J I Dunn.....	2	" Kemp & Co....	4
" Newell & Palmer..	3	" Applebee & Fisher..	5	Chas Duke, Chas Duke....	3
" John Fertig.....	4	" Kerr & Eaton.....	2	" Duke Centre	
" Bowers & Oehlweier..	2	" Lake Oil Co.....	7	Oil Co.....	3
" George Chambers..	2	" Mattison.....	2	Oil City Oil Co, Longwell &	
" St Joe Oil Co.....	2	" R J Walker (Swamp		Co.....	1
" Elk City Oil Co....	6	Angel).....	1	Borden, A C Smith.....	3
" Riter & Conley....	10	" Watkin Bro.....	5	Chas Duke, S A Elliott....	1
" Hill & Herrick....	4	" O P Buchanan.....	3	Angell Oil Co, Angell Oil Co	14
" RT Lane.....	3	" Polar Oil Co.....	3	C O Co, Columbia Oil Co..	18
" Bligh & Kyle.....	3	" J H Sherman.....	2	Borden, McKelvey & Co..	9
" Coultabaugh &		" Daniels.....	1		
Townsend.....	3	" Jno Potts.....	5	Total.....	852
" Trax & Co.....	8	" Applebee & Rogers..	2		
" J Grove.....	5	" McEnvoe & Co.....	1	(Abandoned.)	
" Curtis, Kehr & Co		" Warren & Tidloate			
" Harris & Wallace..	3	Oil Co.....	2	Borden, Duke & Hague No	
" Green & Winger....	3	" Morse & Ball.....	1	2.....	1
" Blanchard & Rich-		" S P Boyer.....	2	" Forest Oil Co.....	1
ardson.....	1	Wm Duke, Wilson & Heller	1	Rose, J S Rogers.....	1
" "Derrick".....	1	" W H & D W			
" Brawley & Crouth-		Longwell....	2	Total.....	3
ers.....	1	" Wm Duke, Jr..	1		
" Wiser & Overy....	1	" N C Clark.....	3		
" W F Monger.....	3	White, John Eaton.....	5		
" Hooper & Stevens..	3	" Bently & Thurston..	4	OIL VALLEY.	
" Forest Oil Co.....	11	" H L Blackmar.....	14	(Producing.)	
" Carter & Hurd.....	5	" H Beardsley.....	4	J E & W P Baldwin, Stew-	
" J J Carter.....	4	" A J Neil.....	2	art Bros & Co.....	24
" Mike Gorman.....	2	" N P Stone.....	2	J E & W P Baldwin, Wil-	
" Ralston & Co.....	3	" Hontz & Hower....	3	ton & Emerson.....	10
" J B Daniels & Co..	14	" Howe & Eaton.....	11	J E & W P Baldwin, J E &	
Meldrum, E A Boyne..	2	" Mitchell & Jones... 28		W P Baldwin.....	4
" D Richie.....	3	" Warren Oil Co.....	3	E & F W Sprague, Nunda	
" R O Meldrum.....	10	Cole, Stewart & McDonald	2	Oil Co.....	8
" Hogan & Mur-		" Fisher & Reeves....	4	Noble, O Noble.....	35
phy.....	5	" Eureka Oil Co.....	4	" G H Noble.....	12
" Sunburst.....	3	" T B Buchanan.....	9	" H W Noble.....	6
" Wm Utter.....	1	" Maple Grove Oil Co..	3	" J B McElwaine....	1
" Curron & Alls-		" Morris, Gillies & Co	3	Keating, Hamlin.....	10
baugh.....	4	" J Pepper.....	6	" D C Brawley....	4
" "Bull of the		" Carothers Bros....	5	" W H McGill & Co	3
Woods".....	1	Middaugh, I G Howe..	1	" Young & Co.....	4
" Theo Heifer.....	1	" Forest Oil Co....	19	" Bradley & Metcalf..	8
" Lorn & O'Dell....	1	" J S Cooper.....	1	" Tracy & Jenkins....	2
" Burnes.....	2	" Rochester Oil		" H O Robbins.....	5
" Kern & Co.....	1	Co.....	17	" Strickland, W H Bull..	2
Vandergrift, Gibbs & Ster-		" A C Hawkins.....	4	" ER Rogers.....	3
rett.....	1	Inghram, Patterson & Lee-		" Whitman Bros	
" Weiser.....	1	dom.....	5	& Clark.....	4
" Rutherford.....	2	Sanderson, W C Patterson	5	" Boden & Emer-	
Doubleday, Lee, Milligan		" Erie Oil Co.....	6	son.....	5
& Doubleday..	15	Skinner, R J Walker & Co	4	" Field & Chat-	
" Carson Bros....	2	" R M Brown & Co..	4	tels.....	1
" W A Nichol-		" Swan Bros.....	1	" H H Metcalf....	1
son.....	2	Seio, Devlin & Co.....	4	" Johnson &	
" Allshouse.....	3	" King & Cutting....	6	Rathbon.....	2
Chambers, Hazlewood Oil		" J H Mayer.....	3	Atwater, R S Battle.....	3
Co.....	15	" Devlin & O'Connor..	5	" Lupter Bros & Co..	4
Keller, Bell Bros.....	2	" Nichol & Rhodes....	2	" Marvin, T B Clark & Co..	5
" Cutting & Sterrett.	2	" Seio Oil Co.....	1	" Moore, G N Moore....	11
" Lego & McCool....	2	" Rochester Oil Co....	1	" F W Sprague, Carlin Bros	
" Healy & Wilder....	5	" W L Russell.....	1	& Golden.....	4
" Backus & Straight..	3	Rose, Blackman & Jackson	4	" F W Sprague, Millikin	
" Gaskall & Workman	4	" W & J Duke, Hackett &	5	Bros.....	3
		Shirley.....			

F W Sprague, Norwich Oil Co.....	4	Borden, Hefner.....	2	Dixon, Dalrymple Bros.....	2
F W Sprague, Westmoreland Oil Co.....	3	" Fisher & Co.....	2	" " & Milliken.....	1
F W Sprague, S W Mason.....	6	" Pew & Emerson..	3	Duke & Howard, Dorsey & Co.....	7
F W Sprague, W A Hardison & Co.....	3	" H Boyer.....	2	Duke & Howard, Arctic Oil Co.....	8
F W Sprague, S F Conant.....	4	" Magbee & Wheaton.....	2	Duke & Howard, W G Duffield.....	6
" F W Sprague.....	7	" Brandeth & Watson.....	10	Duke & Howard, O Keyes.....	4
W F Sprague, J Galis.....	4	" Russell & Co.....	1	Duke & Howard, Stahl, McFarland & Co.....	2
" Gates & Siple.....	2	" Glass & Huff.....	3	Duke & Howard, D S Kemp.....	2
" Eichner Bros.....	2	" Smith & Jones.....	2	" " D G Stage.....	2
" Van Norman & Co.....	2	" Tanner & Co.....	4	" Alex Mc Guinness.....	2
" W R Love.....	4	" Bartles & Post.....	3	" Winicher Bros.....	1
Sam Baldwin, Nunda Oil Co.....	3	" Brooks & Hoffman.....	4	" " Rew & Shoemaker.....	3
Sam Baldwin, C G Warner.....	1	" Taft & Egbert.....	6	" Johnson, Chubbeck & Drake.....	2
" Hardison & Collins.....	11	" C B Williams & Co.....	12	Duke & Johnson, Reed & Brown.....	4
" Nettie Pete Shadman.....	6	" Kerwin & Reed.....	1	Duke & Johnson, Mills, Guider & Co.....	5
" Pennell Bros.....	1	" Borden Oil Co.....	3	Duke & Johnson, J Wolfe & Co.....	7
" Waugh & Sheakley.....	2	" Willard & Weaver.....	2	Duke & Johnson, Black Giant Oil Co.....	7
" Grierson & Co.....	3	" Wilcox & Brene man.....	2	Duke & Johnson, Taffy Oil Co.....	4
" Steele & Tracy.....	2	" J Knox & Co.....	3	Duke & Johnson, Hackett & Shirley.....	6
" H P Boyd.....	4	Brown, South Shore Oil Co.....	1	Duke & Johnson, C E Robbins & Co.....	6
Wildwood, Wildwood Oil Co.....	15	" W L Calbet.....	1	Duke & Johnson, Varney & Co.....	3
Breckenridge, Breckenridge & Harper.....	8	" J McFort.....	4	W & J Duke, McPherson & Co.....	6
Borden, unknown.....	2	" Weible Bros.....	3	W & J Duke, Merrick & Co.....	6
Rickerson, Alford & Curtis.....	2	" Westmoreland Oil Co.....	4	Morton, J S Cooper.....	1
" J Van Kleecke.....	2	" N K Connelly.....	2	" " Monroe & Smith.....	1
E E Sprague, H P Boyd.....	2	ANGELL OIL COMPANY'S TRACT.....		" Heydrick Bros & Brown.....	6
" John Ward & Co.....	3	Ralston & Benedict.....	6	" J D Downing & Co.....	13
" Thomas & Jones.....	2	Harris & Wallace.....	3	" White & Clark.....	3
Straight, E O Emerson.....	1	Guyer & Basch.....	4	" Dorsey Bros.....	3
" St Petersburg Oil Co.....	5	R Jennings & Son.....	4	" Daniels & Co.....	1
" Baldwin & McCoy.....	4	Ballard & Barr.....	6	Keating, L W Young & Co.....	3
" C G Warner.....	2	J B Daniels & Co.....	5	" Forest Oil Co.....	21
" Carlin, Bros & Golden.....	4	J G & C B Williams.....	5	" Mountain Oil Co.....	7
Slater, Huff Bros & Farrell.....	2	Wallace Oil Co.....	3	" B Kirley.....	1
" Hart.....	6	Frank Campbell & Co.....	4	" A P Tanner.....	2
" Chambers & Bros.....	4	Piper & Dally.....	3	Hamlin, Forest Oil Co.....	31
" Kump & Nicholson.....	3	Forman & Lawton.....	2	A Loop, J D Downing & Co.....	3
" Oil Valley Gas Well.....	1	Ballard & Williams.....	2	Baldwin Bros, Rauber & Hogan.....	4
" J B McElwaine.....	1	Angell Oil Co.....	5	Duke, Church & Baldwin, Wetter & Nicholson.....	3
Werthman, Hurtzel & Ne-smith.....	5	Jaynes Bros.....	5	Duke, Church & Baldwin, Paul Kratzer.....	3
Werthman, J N Pew.....	5	M J Tuft.....	1	Duke, Church & Baldwin, B Vensel.....	3
" S Watson.....	4	Stewart & McDonald.....	2	Duke, Church & Baldwin, R C Coulter.....	2
" G N Moore.....	3	John Beno.....	3	Duke, Church & Baldwin, Anderson & Leonard.....	2
" S I Wilson.....	8	Hart, Hicks & Co.....	1	Duke, Church & Baldwin, Blakeslee Bros.....	2
" Otto Germer.....	7	A W Williams.....	3	Duke, Church & Baldwin, J B McElwaine & Co.....	7
" H C Werthman.....	7	Burns Bros.....	4		
" Williams Bros.....	3	Havens & Wright.....	1		
Boot Leg, L P Warner.....	9	Fargo Oil Co.....	4		
" J & F H Role.....	5	Waugh & Co.....	5		
" Boot Leg Oil Co.....	2	W L Perrin & Co.....	3		
" W S McMullen.....	2	Chauncy Oil Co.....	1		
" Luce & Perkin.....	2	Hamlin, J B Daniels & Co.....	9		
Lovell, S L Wilson.....	4	Total.....	594		
" Waugh, Porter & Co.....	4				
Borden, Watson & Wilcox Oil Co.....	13				

KANSAS BRANCH.
(Producing.)

Whitney & Wheeler, Taylor & McVey.....	2
Whitney & Wheeler, Taylor & Rix.....	2
Whitney & Wheeler, Tanner & Wheeler.....	1
Whitney & Wheeler, A P Tanner.....	2
Whitney & Wheeler, C F Allen.....	1

Duke, Church & Baldwin, Henlock Oil Co.....	9	Cooper, Safford.....	1	Hooker and other farms, Evans & Thompson, <i>et al</i>	18
Duke, Church & Baldwin, Patterson & Hoffman.....	4	J Campbell, Oak Shade Oil Co.....	4	BAISE TRACT.....	
Duke, Church & Baldwin, G L Howard.....	4	J Campbell, Evans & Thompson.....	1	Union Oil Co.....	9
Duke, Church & Baldwin, Warren Oil Co.....	4	J Campbell, Forest Oil Co Rounds, Oak Shade Oil Co.....	2	Siggins & Lincoln.....	5
Duke, Church & Baldwin, Calhoun & Slater.....	1	" Kemp & Patterson.....	4	Smith & Crowley.....	1
Duke, Church & Baldwin, Wilder & Warren.....	1	" Evans & Thompson.....	2	L B Caldwell.....	1
Duke, Church & Baldwin, Bronson & Curtis.....	3	" Forest Oil Co.....	2	Wm Chambers.....	2
Swink, Hamsher & Co.....	4	Dodge, Kemp & Patterson Rochester Oil Co.....	2	Stover & Dilks.....	7
Duke & Gorton, Kribbs & Co.....	4	Hooker, J D Downing & Co.....	10	S C Whitney.....	5
Duke & Gorton, John Duff Chauncey Oil Co.....	18	Hooker, L Loup.....	1	McCort & Hancox.....	6
Duke & Blackmar, Burt & Abel.....	3	Drake, Evans & Thompson L Loup, Evans & Thompson.....	1	St John & Co.....	5
Duke & Blackmar, Har- rington.....	2	L Loup, Bradford Oil Co & Follett Bros.....	11	Curtis Bros.....	4
Duke & Blackmar, Lew.....	3	Zimmer, Brawley Bros.....	1	W C Patterson.....	7
" Kentucky Oil Co.....	3	" Gray Bros.....	1	D C Brawley & Co.....	5
" Chautau- qua Oil Co.....	2	" Zimmer.....	3	D S Gray.....	1
J E Robinson, "Maude" wells.....	2	" McNulty & Strong Spring Valley Oil Co.....	1	A C Hawkins.....	4
Kapp pur "Maggie".....	1	Henry Loup, J D Downing & Co.....	6	Davis & Hyde.....	3
Kansas Br Oil Co, Simonds & McGill.....	13	Henry Loup, J J McNulty & Co.....	3	Russell & Co.....	2
Kansas Br Oil Co, Tanner & Wheeler.....	2	" Whitney & Co.....	2	H W Curtis & Co.....	3
Kansas Br Oil Co, Braun- schweiger.....	5	" Unknown.....	2	Geo V Forman.....	24
Kansas Br Oil Co, R M Brown & Co.....	3	Wm Loup, Ferness.....	1	Gillilan.....	1
Kansas Br Oil Co, Mead & Co.....	2	Palmiter, Cayce & Partell Spring Valley Oil Co.....	6	Tobias & McIlven.....	2
Wright, Husband & Co.....	6	" J L Eddy.....	8	Smith & Bovee.....	5
Various tracts, J S Pat- erson.....	10	" Swett.....	1	Mallory & Co.....	2
Total.....	343	" Fry & Hayes.....	1	Gray & Stettheimer.....	1
(Abandoned.)		" Acre Oil Co.....	3	Fitzgibbons Bros.....	4
Morton, White & Clark.....	1	" Borges & Curtis.....	1	B D Campbell.....	3
" Daniels & Co.....	1	" C Phillips.....	1	Steelsmith.....	1
Total.....	2	" G N Smith.....	4	Lyon & Connelly.....	1
(Dry.)		" M L Sweeney & Co Emlenton Oil Co.....	3	Rover & Clawson.....	2
Peffer, Luper Bros & Co.....	1	Barrett, Bartlett & Co.....	2	Boston Oil Co.....	2
Total.....	1	" J K Bartlett.....	3	Collins & Hardison.....	8
INDIAN CREEK.		" Bennie & Co.....	13	J D Downing & Co.....	6
(Producing.)		" L E Mallory.....	2	Emlenton Oil Co.....	2
Keyes, Indian Creek Oil Co.....	18	" Markham & Co.....	8	Robert Herse.....	1
Keyes, J Keyes.....	1	" Emlenton Oil Co.....	3	L E Mallory.....	3
" Collins & Hardison.....	4	M Loup, Hart & Hicks.....	6	Tod & Anderson.....	1
" W A Hardison & Co.....	2	" James O'Neal.....	4	Morris & Co.....	7
" Tod, Anderson & Co.....	1	" Erie City Oil Co.....	3	Cape Cod Oil Co.....	1
Cooper, Oak Shade Oil Co.....	1	" Kinney & Co.....	2	Galbraith & Kennedy.....	2
" J Kribbs.....	1	Simms, Bradford Oil Co.....	11	W A Hardison & Co.....	1
" N Wood.....	3	Sparger, ".....	1	R Jennings & Son.....	6
		Hamlin, Plummer Oil Co.....	1	H Jennings & Co.....	2
		" Vandergrift & Mil- ler.....	3	Major Wetter.....	3
		" G W Strong & Co (Oak Shade pur) Forest Oil Co.....	1	Total.....	387
		M W Campbell, Spring Val- ley Oil Co.....	3	(Aundoned.)	
		M W Campbell, Follett Bros.....	1	Barse, Union Oil Co.....	1
		M B Campbell, Spring Val- ley Oil Co.....	1	" Shackleton & Co.....	1
		M B Campbell, Morris, Smith & Co.....	3	" McCort & Hancox.....	1
		Elling, Forest Oil Co.....	1	Total.....	3
		Hooker and other farms, Forest Oil Co, <i>et al</i>	23	(Dry.)	
				McMullen.....	1
				Unknown.....	2
				Dodge, Kemp & Patterson.....	1
				Arthur Loop, unknown.....	2
				Total.....	6
				MIX CREEK.	
				(Producing.)	
				Keating, J L McKinney & Co.....	27
				Burdick, Tack Bros.....	10
				Wheeler, Dusenberry, Wheeler & Co.....	34
				Constock & Riddell, John Tonkin, Jr.....	5

Mann, Geo E Mann	3	La Fayette Coal Co's lands,		Zimbauer, Merrill & Coast	4
K H McBride, Haymaker..	4	Carter & Hurd	10	" W F Coast	2
Giles, Gale & Son	14	Total	113	Parson's lot, Carroll Bros..	2
" Cavey & Purtell	12			" M L Lockwood	6
Templeton, Nott Bros	2			" Pebble Rock	
" Templeton	4			Oil Co	4
" Bennett &				Parson's lot, Pioneer Oil Co	12
Brown	2	Union Oil Co's tract, Union		" M L Lockwood	2
Wright & Sawyer, C J Till-		Oil Co No 4	1	Dye, Coast & Clark	10
ford	2	La Fayette Coal Co's lands,	1	" J H Boardman & Co	1
Hazzard & Hollister, G S		M Brownson		" Allegany Oil Co	1
Williams	3	La Fayette Coal Co's lands,		" Pebble Rock Oil Co	4
Cook, Kenyon	2	(Gronen lot, McCalmont	2	" N A Dye & Co	4
Weston lot, Forest Oil Co.	6	Oil Co		" John H Borden & Co	2
" Lee & Apple	9	La Fayette Coal Co's lands,	1	" Kerr & Bickle	2
" E H Barnum &		Neuer & Davis		" Boyle, Rogers & Co	4
Co	5	La Fayette Coal Co's lands,	1	" Argue & Viken	2
Weston lot, Dining Oil Co	9	Porter, Gillmor & Jack-	1	" Argue & Poole	2
" J B Kiley & Co	4	son		" B W Baum & Son	4
" Gibbs & Alex-		Total	6	" Miller & McNish	1
ander	4			" T B Clark & Co	2
Weston lot, S S Henne	6			" J H Ballard & Co	6
" C W Pratt & Co	18			" George W Consor	2
" Geo V Forman	1			" Brambley, Granger &	
Total	186			Co	2
				Frank Waters, Merrill &	
(Dry.)				Coast	3
Weston, Kiley & Co	1	Halsey lands, Westmore-	2	Frank Waters, Calkins &	
" Smith & Ames	1	land Oil Co		Kelly	11
" Lyman	1	Halsey lands, Knox, Leck-	1	Van Campen, Geo Van	
" J L McKinney &		ey & Co		Campen	12
Co	1	Halsey lands, Wilcox &	1	Widow Carrol, J Wesley &	
Weston, Geo V Forman	1	Knox		Co	2
Annis, Brown & Bennett	1	Bingham lands, E L Bowen	1	Widow Carrol, Collins &	
Clark, J McKinney & Co	1	& Co		Son	3
Cook, Andrews & Coney	1	Kane lands, P C L & P Co	1	Widow Carrol, Kerwin &	
Gilletts, C E Hatch Co	1	" Marcus Hul-	1	Reed	4
Total	9	ings		McCartney, Gilby	1
		Hagadorn, Shafer	1	" W J Steele &	
		Bingham, Treat & Co	1	Co	1
		" McCullagh & Co	1	McCartney, S D Heffner	3
		Patterson, P C L & P Co	5	" Rock City Oil	
		Warrant 3901, J & H O Neil		Co	3
		Lafayette Coal Co's lands,	1	McCartney, G D Grannis &	
		Van Vleck, Stow & White		Co	3
		Lafayette Coal Co's lands,	1	McCartney, Rogers &	
		Hazlewood Oil Co	1	Soley	1
		Lafayette Coal Co's lands,	1	McCartney, Clark Bros &	
		Pittsburg Oil Co	1	Canfield	1
		Lafayette Coal Co's lands,	1	McCartney, Tabor & Co	2
		Union Oil Co	1	" Aiken Bros	2
		Hoover lease, Wm Dow	1	" John B Bram	
		Newton, Martin Comstock	1	bley	2
		Backus, General Hamar	1	McCartney, H B Davis & Co	1
		Total	26	" Abrams & Co	1
				" Kinkaid & Co	1
				Lippert, Howard & Baum	2
				Mary Waters, Howard &	
				Baum	3
				Garr, Hayes & Davis	6
				Howard, Rumsey & Co	6
				" Vandergrift &	
				Foreman	1
				Howard, C B Williams & Co	1
				" Hayes Bros	1
				Bozzard, Wisner Bros	3
				" L O Tafel & Co	2
				" Griswold & Co	1
				J F Johnson, Argue & Cobb	2
				" Garrett &	
				" Prentice	1
				J F Johnson, Eaton & Howe	3
				" Hutchinson &	
				Stoughton	1

J F Johnson, Shear Bros..	2	John Harbell, M H Byrnes	Hollander, Colegrove & Co	3
Stichelbauer, Franchot	1	& Co.....	1 Johnson, Johnson & Co	3
Bros.....	1	John Harbell, Hogan &	" H C Gaskell	3
Stichelbauer, E Bailey	1	Murphy.....	" J H Dilks	1
Ferkel, Franchot Bros.....	1	John Harbell, Meade &	" Allegany Oil Co.	2
Geiger, Buffalo Oil Co.....	2	Crawford.....	" C W Rhodes	1
Donahue, Ellis, Coleman &	7	John Harbell, J B Daniels		
Co.....	7	& Co.....	2 Total.....	339
Donahue, Brown & Norris	7	John Harbell, Allegany Oil		
Co.....	2	Co.....	1	
Bucher, Wm Bucher.....	5	Andy Harbell, Smith &	(Abandoned)	
" Pebble Rock Oil Co	3	Howard.....	2 Widow Carroll, O J Lewis	1
Stevens, McAlmont Oil Co	3	Andy Harbell, Franchot	& Co.....	2
" Book & Rhodes.....	1	Bros.....	15 Fries, Eaton & Stowell	2
" J H Hughes.....	1	Andy Harbell, Smith &	Moultrous, Moultrous &	
" Canfield.....	1	Howard.....	1 Son.....	1
Zaph, Franchot Bros.....	4	United Pipe Lines, Franchot	A Harbell, Smith & Howard	1
" Meade & Sargent	2	Bros.....		
J Brandall, Franchot Bros.	8	Stewart, Crocker.....	2 Total.....	5
John Harbell, Coleman,	6	son.....	4	
Meade & Co.....	3	Stewart, Morgan, Wilson	(Imp.)	
John Harbell, Hickey &	3	& Co.....	2 North Pole, unknown	1
Nessil.....	1	Fries, Meade & Sargent....	1 Stevens, Roberts.....	1
John Harbell, Capt J M	1	Franchot Bros.....	7 Austin, McVey, Taylor &	
Burns & Co.....	2	Hollander, Pebble Rock Oil	Co.....	1
John Harbell, Smith &	2	Co.....	6 Various sections, unknown	3
Howard.....	2	Hollander, H E Brown &		
John Harbell, McNail &	2	Co.....	2 Total.....	6
Lewis.....				

The Bradford Oil Field.—The production of the Bradford field from 1868 to the close of 1889 is shown as follows:

YEAR.	Barrels.	Wells Completed.	Daily Runs.	YEAR.	Barrels.	Wells Completed.	Daily Runs.
1868-75...	36,000	17		1883.....	13,400,000	789	36,812
1876.....	380,000	376		1884.....	12,200,000	601	33,052
1877.....	1,450,000	902		1885.....	11,000,000	484	29,228
1878.....	6,500,000	2,026	16,980	1886.....	19,000,000	413	26,986
1879.....	14,200,000	2,460	38,586	1887.....	7,700,000	145	20,722
1880.....	22,300,000	3,803	55,173	1888.....	5,400,000	47	13,992
1881.....	23,000,000	2,847	70,811	1889.....	6,200,000	683	16,462
1882.....	18,000,000	859	51,030				

The total product up to January 1, 1888, was 140,166,000 barrels from 15,722 wells, of which 14,000 were producers prior to the shut-in of 1887. In 1885 there were 10,668,255 barrels sent through the pipes from the Bradford field; 9,847,911 in 1886, and 7,563,452 in 1887. During the years of 1888-89 the yield fell from 22,422 barrels per day to 17,350 in the Bradford field, and from 5,702 to 935 in the Kane and Elk field; so that the actual yield for the two years is said not to have exceeded 12,000,000 of barrels. The following table gives the average price of crude certificates, on the floor of the Bradford Oil Exchange, since March 1, 1879, to December, 1885:

MONTH.	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885
January.....	110½	95	83	92½	111½	70½	
February.....	103½	89½	85½	101	104½	73½	
March.....	86	89	82½	80½	97½	100½	80½
April.....	78½	76½	84½	78½	92½	94	78½
May.....	73½	80½	81½	70	99½	85½	79½
June.....	68½	100½	81	54½	117½	68½	82½
July.....	69½	101½	76½	57½	108	63½	96½
August.....	67½	90½	78½	58½	108½	81½	100½
September.....	69½	95½	92½	71½	112½	78	100½
October.....	88½	96½	92½	93½	111½	71	105½
November.....	105½	91½	82½	114½	114½	72½	104½
December.....	113½	92½	83½	95½	114½	74½	

Bradford was the field that produced such an extraordinary quantity of oil, filling up the stocks in tanks until they reached 36,000,000 barrels with its field still yielding 60,000 barrels a day, or thereabouts. In regard to the possibility of another such field being discovered Prof. Carll said he believed there was absolutely no likelihood of it. The number of experimental wells that had been drilled in search of another Bradford sand, in all parts of the country, seemed to establish the fact that Bradford was unique and alone. He did not believe that such a petroleum deposit as this would ever be found in any country in the world. The Bradford field and its annex, in Allegany county, N. Y., is apparently being drained to the dregs. At one time the production of the field was as high as 105,000 barrels every twenty-four hours. Bradford has produced about 156,000,000 barrels of oil, and a pool that would yield the 156th part of this is something that the oil producer is eagerly looking for. He goes on to show how, in 1886, the "Whitesand" horizon was producing daily 45,560 barrels, and the Bradford, or "Blacksand" horizon was producing 32,668 barrels (in all 78,228 barrels) daily, and how the steady decrease of production in both brought the figures down, in December, 1888, to 29,349 and 20,680—50,029 barrels daily.

To take in all the fields the following short table will show the decrease in the annual production: 1886, 25,080,400; 1887 (in spite of 1,694 new wells), 21,286,560; 1888 (in spite of 1,530 new wells), 16,126,580, the shut-down being responsible for only about 1,500,000 of this decline; for the October daily average before the shut down was 58,942, and the December daily average after the shut down was 50,029. In September, 1880, the producers of the Bradford field placed a cannon at Bradford, also one each at Coleville and Olean, to be used in boring oil tanks in case of fire.

Shut-in by Producers. Under date June 11, 1884, a petition was circulated by John P. Zane asking the producers to agree to a shut-down until January 1, 1885. Within six days 200 producers signed this agreement, and by August 3 the great majority of oil men had signed it. [The names of majority and minority are given in the *Era* of August 4, 1884.] On the last day of October, 1887, the executive board of the Petroleum Producers' Association, and the advisory board, met at Oil City and signed the contract by which a part of the daily production was to be shut-in for one year. From this shut-in producers were to receive the benefit which may accrue from the advance in the price of 5,000,000 barrels of oil set aside at 62 cents per barrel; the profit on the oil to be divided proportionally to the amount of production which each man shuts in. Out of the 5,000,000, producers were to give the profit on 1,000,000 to laboring men, and the Standard set aside 1,000,000 for the same purpose, and many producers also agreed not to drill any more wells for one year.

On June 29, 1889, the Standard Oil Company purchased 3,500,000 barrels of this oil at 91½ cents, giving a profit of \$248,000, which was divided among the 900 producers. The *Era* referring to this great transaction, says: "Another particularly gratifying feature is the consummation of good faith between the parties to the great agreement entered into nearly two years ago. While the pecuniary results have not been so great as some of the more sanguine led themselves to hope for, the Producers' Association has accomplished the great purpose of its organization—reducing stock; and have further made a handsome profit on the oil which was set apart without any expense to themselves for their own use in case they kept their agreement inviolate." Prior to this, the profits on 1,000,000 barrels, set apart for the support of the laborers in the field who were thrown out of employment by reason of this shut in, were realized, returning a revenue of no small amount.

Pipe Lines.—The idea of pipe lines is said to have originated with Gen. S. D. Karns in November, 1865, when he proposed to construct a six-inch line from Burning Springs to Parkersburg, Va. Hutchinson, of rotary-pump fame, explained his plan to John Dalzell and C. L. Wheeler, and the first line was placed from the Sherman well to the railroad depot on Miller's farm. Van Syckle detected the faults in Hutchinson's system, and at once constructed a line from Miller's farm to Pithole. Afterward William Warmcastle assisted Henry Harley in building a line from Benninghoff run to the Oil Creek Railroad, and out of this grew the Pennsylvania Transportation Company. A two inch pipe line from Miller's farm to Pithole was completed October 10, 1865, by S. E. Van Syckle, H. C. Ohlen, Henry Harley, Charles Hickox, Charles W. Noble and Reed and Cogswell. It was placed at a cost of \$50 per joint; while three pumping stations were found necessary in the 32,000 feet of pipe. Branch lines were also constructed to Cherry run, Bull run and Pioneer. Mr. Van Syckle, speaking of this venture, refers to the troubles and losses its building entailed as follows:

At length the system was completed, and I began pumping oil into the pipe. The experiment was perfectly successful from the time the first barrel of oil was pumped into the pipe, and I had the pleasure of seeing my detractors silenced for a little while. But my success by no means quelled the opposition to me. Instead of the calm which I thought would follow the completion of my work, I raised a tempest. It was the teamsters now with whom I had to contend. They saw the value of this means of transportation, and they also saw their profits vanishing from them, and they tried every conceivable way to worry and annoy me. They pried the pipes with pick-axes or fastened log chains around them, hitched their teams to the chains and pulled the pipe apart. To put a stop to this I sent to New York for some carbines and armed a patrol to watch the line. Not long after the line was laid two partners who had joined with me to work the thing failed for a considerable amount, and as they were involved to the amount of \$15,000 at the bank, I assumed the payment of the debt, and made an agreement with the creditors that they should take the line and run it until the debt was liquidated, which was done in the course of the next nine months. Not long afterward a tank line company was formed down East, and they came to me and wanted me to connect my pipe line with their system, in payment for which I should receive a certain amount of stock in the company. I agreed to this. They began to operate the pipe line and gave me a memorandum stating the amount of stock I was entitled to. It was not long before the company became insolvent, the line passed into other hands, and I had nothing but the memorandum which was of no earthly value.

The Pennsylvania Tubing and Transportation Company's line from Pithole Valley to Oleopolis, or Island Well (nine miles), was the first important line. This was opened December 10, 1865, by the president, Joseph Casey, and superintendent, David Kirk. It appears Judge Casey met Mr. Kirk in the woods, and got from him the first word of encouragement, scientists pointing out that the pipe transfer of oil was an impossibility under the law of friction. Mr. Kirk was given an interest in the line, completed it, and while saving the original company from loss made a great success of the enterprise before Pithole sunk into oblivion.

The Titusville Pipe Company was organized in January, 1866, by H. E. Pickett, J. Sherman & Co., and the line completed from Pithole to Titusville (nine miles), in April of that year, at a cost of \$120,000. Before the Pennsylvania Tubing and Transportation Company's line, or the Titusville line, was completed, Henry Harley had a two-inch pipe from Benninghoff run to the Shaffer farm, on Oil creek, where the oil was shipped on the old railroad at that point.

The Bradford & Olean Pipe Line (eighteen and a quarter miles long) was completed in December, 1875, for the Empire Transportation Company, of Philadelphia. The main pumping depot was on the Beardsley farm, four miles north of Bradford, where a 1,200-barrel receiving tank was used. When

oil was first pumped at Bradford, the Erie Railroad Company charged \$140 per car to New York, and \$8 storage. So soon as pipe line construction commenced, the rate was lowered to \$100 per car; again to \$80; while the rate of the new line was placed at \$1 per barrel to New York, and 20 cents to Olean. The Tide Water Company dates back to 1878-79, when leases were made for a strip of land, two rods wide, from McKean county to the seaboard. This work was secretly and ably performed for some time, but the eagle eye of the Standard Company discovered the plans of the new company, and every opposition was offered. Yet the Tide Water Company won, and their great work was completed. The station at Corryville was moved to Rixford, in June, 1880, and since that time many changes in management and operation have been effected.

The Buffalo Pipe Company's station, on the divide between Indian creek and Four Mile creek, was completed in 1880. The point is 200 feet above the Buffalo end, so that the oil is pumped up from Bradford into the four 25,000 barrel tanks, whence it is piped sixty three miles to Buffalo.

The Kane and Parker City Pipe Line, connecting Bradford with the lower country (sixty-five miles in length), was completed August 5, 1880. The Bradford Gas Company's tile pipe line was laid from Rixford to Bradford in August, 1880.

The United Pipe Line Association was organized by J. J. Vandergrift and George V. Forman as the Fairview Pipe Line Company. In 1877 and subsequently the following named lines were consolidated under the title "United, Antwerp, Clarion, Oil City, Union Conduit, Grant, Karus, Relief, Pennsylvania and Clarion Division of the American Transportation Company." Later the McKean Division of the American Transportation Company, and the Pren-tiss and Olean lines were absorbed, and J. J. Vandergrift was elected president; M. Hulings, vice-president; H. F. Hughes, secretary; E. Hopkins, manager, the president and J. T. Jones and D. O'Day being the executive committee of the association.

In 1884 the company had 3,000 miles of pipe, and storage capacity for 40,000,000 barrels. Their large depots were at Tarport, Duke Centre, Richburg and Kane, and the central offices at Bradford and Oil City. Throughout the field were 118 pumping stations; fifty-one of which were in the Bradford and Allegheny fields. On April 1, 1884, the transfer of the United Pipe Lines to the National Transit Company was effected. The National Transit Company was organized in 1880.

The average daily pipe line runs, by barrels, of the Bradford field by years have been as follows: 1878, 16,980; 1879, 38,586; 1880, 55,173; 1881, 70,811; 1882, 51,030; 1883, 36,812; 1884, 33,052; 1885, 29,228; 1886, 26,980; 1887, 20,722; 1888, 13,992; 1889, 16,462.

The pipe line runs for the year 1884 amounted to 12,096,950; in 1885, 10,668,255; in 1886, 9,847,911; in 1887, 7,563,452; in 1888, 5,121,025, and in 1889, 6,018,737 barrels.

Well Drilling, Past and Present.—The reminiscences of early days in the oil field furnish some interesting as well as instructive lessons. In 1888 George Koch, of East Sandy, Penn., contributed to the pages of the *Petroleum Age* the following history of old time and modern drilling operations:

The first oil well drilled was finished August 28, 1859, at a depth of sixty nine and one-half feet, and was known as the "Drake well." It was located near Titusville. It was commenced in June, and seventy four days later it was finished. The drilling was done with rope tools, and when drilling they made about four feet a day. "Uncle Billy Smith" and his sons, of Tarentum, Allegheny County, Penn., doing the work. The drilling tools were made at Kier's shop, Tarentum. It was a four-inch hole. At that time experienced



A. S. Taylor

drillers could only be had at Tarentum, where salt wells were being drilled, and Kier's shop there was the only place where rope-drilling tools could be had. Drilling was done by hand, no engines being used. At Tidioute the first engine was used in September, 1860, for drilling oil wells, but for some years after many wells were drilled by hand. A good eight-horse portable engine and boiler cost about \$2,000 during 1864 and 1865. The cost of getting them to the oil regions before the railroads were built was the cause of them not being used generally. The drilling tools used during the early days of the business were very primitive. The auger stem was from twelve to fifteen feet long, and one and a half to one and three-fourths inches in diameter. The sinker was ten to twelve feet in length. The tools, ready to drill, weighed from 225 to 350 pounds. The men on the well would, when necessary, often carry the string of tools on their shoulders for miles to a shop for repairs. They used one and a half to one and three-fourths inch rope for drilling and iron jars. George Smith, at Rouseville, made the first set of steel-lined jars in 1866, for H. Leo Nelson. They did not prove a success. The steel came out of them. They were used with a set of three inch tools, the largest drilling tools then made, but they did not prove successful.

The first well drilled through casing was located on Benninghoff run. It was drilled during the summer of 1868. This was the greatest invention ever conceived and applied to the art of drilling. Previous to that time all wells were drilled wet. No casing was used. Three to six months were required to drill a well 600 feet deep. Contractors at that time received from \$3 to \$4 a foot for drilling, and the well owner paid all expenses excepting the labor. It would appear that at that time the contractor received a very remunerative price, but many of them failed. The trouble was fishing, and a lot of it was done. Iron jars and poor welding, especially the welding of the jars and the steel in the bits and reamers, was the trouble. Fishing tools were very primitive. The valve sockets and the grabs were all the tools known for that purpose. When a bit, rimmer or part of the tools was lost in a well, the floating sediment or drillings would settle and fasten it. The driller knew but little about fishing at that time, and the fishing tools were poorly adapted to the business. At this time, looking back over the tools used and the primitive methods then in vogue, it is indeed wonderful to think that up to 1868, 5,291 wells were successfully drilled. In 1868 the first well was drilled through casing, and the time of drilling was made fully two-thirds shorter. The device was not patented. Tool-fishing lost many of its terrors. Tools lost in a cased well do not become fastened by the drillings settling. When the oil sand is reached it can most always be told if it will be a paying well; in a wet hole but little can be told until it is pumped for a time. All drillers dislike to work in wet holes. The rig now universally used is known as the "Pleasantville rig," and was first used by Nelson on the Meade lease, at Rouseville, in 1866. The writer took out a patent November 11, 1873, on full size, fluted drills, which did away with the rimmer. This invention was a great benefit to the oil business. It reduced the time of drilling from sixty to twelve days, and the price from \$3 a foot to 45 cents. The writer and his brother William filed an application March 31, 1877, for a patent on the bull-wheel now in use, and a patent was granted to them October 1, 1878. This has also been of vast use to the oil men, but it has been poor property to the inventors. We hereby grant all our rights and privileges in and to both patents to the benefit of the oil men during the full term of both patents. During 1887 drilling was done without a sinker, and at this time no driller thinks of using them. This has been a great benefit to the trade. Heavier tools can be used with but little strain on the jars. The common-sized tools are now forty-five feet long and three and three-fourths inches in diameter, with the jars screwed or welded on the top, and the rope socket screwed on to the jars. In formations, where but little sand is found, no jars are used.

Oil Scouts.—From the days of the Drake well to the present time the oil scout and reporter have been institutions in the oil field. The newspapers of the field were principally relied upon for reports up to 1882, leaving free scouting to the many who did not believe in geologists or newspaper men of that period. The Cherry Grove and Shannon mysteries of that year brought the professional scout into existence, and soon Oildom was excited over the doings of "Si" Hughes, Justus C. McMullen, J. C. Tennant, Joseph P. Cappeau, Daniel Herring, Patrick C. Boyle, Owen Evans, Jule Rathburn, John B. Drake, A. L. Snell and their disciples. A. R. Crum, in his sketches of famous scouts, refers to the late J. C. McMullen as the most painstaking of the little company. This reference is transferred to the chapter on journalism, where mention is also made of Boyle, Snell and others. "Si" Hughes explored the mysterious 646 well near Clarendon, belonging to Grace & Dimmick, and gave \$500,000 worth of information to the Anchor Oil Company. He is superintendent

ent of the Elk Oil Company of Kane, Penn. The story of Tennant's exploration of the Shannon mystery is told in the history of Elk county. He was one of the pioneers of the Macksburg (Ohio) field, until his removal to Kansas. Cappeau, now a resident of Pittsburgh, is a leading oil producer; Owen Evans is connected with the Philadelphia Natural Gas Company; Jule Rathburn resides at Kane, and is interested in oil lands. Herring is a hotel keeper in New York State, and John B. Drake, a ranchman in Nebraska. P. C. Boyle is editor in chief of the *Era* and owner of the *Toledo Commercial*, while A. L. Snell is managing editor of the *Era*.

Well Torpedoes.—When the old wells began to show signs of giving out, necessity invented the torpedo. The Roberts Brothers patented the invention. The "torpedo kings," as they were called, had scores of agents in all parts of the oil regions exploding these torpedoes in wells for producers. Each torpedo was from ten to 200 quarts capacity, and the danger in carrying them over the country was very great. The agents were called "shooters." They carried the nitro-glycerine in wagons drawn by one and often two horses. They often carried as much as 1,500 pounds of the deadly stuff, and yet these men would become so reckless in their business that they gave little heed to the manner of their driving.

When the patents expired by limitation the business of exploding torpedoes in oil wells was taken up by whosoever chose to engage in the hazardous undertaking, and now scores of firms are supplying the trade which formerly depended upon "Torpedo Roberts," as the doctor was called. He was originally a dentist in New York, but coming to the oil country in the early days of the petroleum excitement, he and his brother engaged in the oil business, and soon secured a patent on a device for exploding nitro glycerine in the bottom of oil wells to increase the flow. The device was simple, but it proved to be one of the most valuable inventions of the age, and certainly far exceeded the wildest dreams of the young inventors. The device was simply a tube made of tin to hold the explosive, supplied with a cap for exploding the substance. This was lowered into the well to the depth of 1,000 feet, if necessary, by means of a cord, and, when at the desired depth, a small iron weight called "go devil" was dropped down on the cord, and this striking the tube containing the nitro glycerine a terrific explosion followed. These explosions shattered the oil bearing rock, and the result in nearly every case was an increase in the production of the well. The demand for these torpedoes was enormous. There were anywhere from 15,000 to 25,000 wells in the region and nearly all of them were torpedoed at regular intervals. "Torpedo accidents" were therefore a common occurrence. In dozens of cases man, team and vehicle were blown entirely out of existence. It was rarely that a cigar box would not hold all of the driver that could be found. In one case, that of "Doc" Haggerty, no vestige of a human being was ever found, and a few pounds of flesh identified by the hair as being all that was left of two horses. This was the strangest case of the many "torpedo explosions" in the oil country. Below Eldred, or near Ceres, resided a short time ago a man who was thrown high up into space, and beyond being filled with tiny pieces of tin he did not suffer much from the explosion.

Miscellaneous.—He who supposes that oil men are specially exempt from ordinary human frailties is a miscalculator. They are much like ordinary men in many respects, but their dealings are on a larger scale, and their vision is more comprehensive. Looking over the pages devoted to the history of the Bradford field, one would suppose that the courts were always full of oily litigants; but the records do not bear out this supposition. Of course leases of oil lands have been questioned time and again, but the suits were of an agra-

rian character. Indeed, with the exception of a few direct oil cases, the following memorandum may be considered a fair sketch of the heavy oil suits in McKean county: In 1868 the celebrated oil case, *O'Connor vs. Tack Bros.*, was tried. The plaintiff appeared to believe that the price of oil would fall very soon, and so instructed his brokers, the defendants, to sell for the future. Oil did decline within a day or so, but immediately rose again, thus leaving O'Connor short. He charged his brokers with conspiracy, claiming \$50,000, but the court awarded him \$600 of the \$1,000 due him by his brokers, and dismissed the conspiracy charge. In August, 1883, Col. N. D. Preston, of the Bradford Oil Exchange, was sued by Mrs. Maria A. Harm, for whom the Colonel held 30,000 barrels of oil. It appears he sold this oil, first formally, and secondly on change, but the arbitrators decreed that he should pay Mrs. Harm \$24,000. The Roberts Torpedo Patent resulted in a series of lawsuits. "Every oil producer had to pay tribute to the Roberts Brothers, and finally the oil men sought to break the monopoly by attacking the validity of the patents. The producers organized to fight the patents in the courts, and long and bitter litigation was the result. The fight went on in every court for years, and finally the supreme court of the United States decided in favor of the Roberts Brothers, and they continued to have the exclusive right to manufacture and use the torpedo for seventeen years, the life of the patent."

In November, 1885, the celebrated case, *Blackmarr vs. Scofield*, was tried at Smethport. On December 8, 1882, H. L. Blackmarr and C. W. Scofield entered into a contract, of which the following is a copy:

BRADFORD, PA., Dec. 8th, 1882.

No.
Sold to C. W. Scofield, for account of H. L. Blackmarr, twenty-five thousand (25,000) barrels of crude petroleum at one dollar and twenty five cents (\$1.25) per barrel of forty-two (42) gallons, in bulk, to be delivered at buyer's option at any time from the eighth day of December, 1882, to the sixth day of February, 1883, in accepted and—United Pipe Line receipts, pipage unpaid, and to be paid for in cash as delivered, with no notice from buyer to seller. Should no notice be given, delivery shall be made on the sixth day of February, 1883. Place of delivery, Bradford, Pa. Brokerage cents per barrel by sellers. No margins. Through

Accepted by C. W. Scofield.

This contract was written on a blank form, such as has been in use in the Oil Exchange for many years, and a duplicate was given to Scofield. February 6, 1883, was, by the terms of the contract, the limit of the time for settlement, and Blackmarr received the following notification:

BRADFORD, PA., Feb. 6, 1883.

TO H. L. BLACKMARR:

Dear Sir:—You are hereby notified that a certain pretended contract alleged to have been made by and between yourself and C. W. Scofield about December 8, 1882, for a pretended sale of 25,000 barrels of oil at \$1.25 is illegal and void, will in no wise be carried out by me in any respect, and you are further notified that any attempt to establish a difference by a sale of the oil either publicly or privately will be the subject of an action for damages.

Yours truly,

C. W. SCOFIELD.

By Berry, Elliott & Jack, Attorneys.

Upon receipt of the above Blackmarr tendered certificates for 25,000 barrels of oil, freshened to date, to Berry, he being the only representative of Scofield that could be found in the city. Berry refused to accept the oil, and it was sold by C. L. Wheeler, of the Bradford Oil Exchange, at public sale, for \$1,04½ to C. P. Stevenson, who gave his certified check for \$26,125. According to the terms of the contract this left a deficiency of \$5,125 due Blackmarr. Scofield refused to pay the difference, on the grounds that he did not consider the contract legal, and consequently not binding. Blackmarr

took legal proceedings to obtain the established difference, and the case was crowded over or postponed a number of times, until November 14, 1885, when it was decided by the jury that Blackmarr should be allowed his claim of \$5,125. The court charged the jury that if Blackmarr had the 25,000 barrels of oil, or was able to procure the oil before the expiration of the contract, the defendant should be held for the difference. Scofield's attorneys were Berry, Elliott & Jack, and Brown & Roberts, of Bradford, and Jerome Fisher, of Jamestown. Blackmarr's were B. D. Hamlin, of Smethport, and F. L. Blackmarr, of Meadville. The suits *in re* title to oil and oil lands in Forest county won notoriety at the time, and cost the litigants thousands of dollars.

As illustrative of the manner in which much of the business was done in early oil days, and as evidence of the good faith that prevailed among oil men, the following incident is worthy of note: Soon after the Noble well was struck on Oil creek, Mr. Wheeler met Orange Noble on the streets of Titusville, and asked him what he would take for 30,000 barrels of oil. Mr. Noble replied, "\$1.50 per barrel." Mr. Wheeler said, "I will take it." No further record was made of this transaction, but before the oil was delivered crude had advanced to \$7.50 per barrel, but every barrel was delivered and paid for as regularly as if the contract had been drawn up by an expert legal authority and recorded in the courts.

John McKeown, the king of the oil regions, purchased from Mitchell and Van Vleet, in August, 1888, 1,200 acres of oil land, and fifty producing wells, in Keating and Lafayette townships, McKean county, the price paid being \$90,000. This action on the part of this great oil owner showed his faith in the old field, which he aided in developing before his removal to the Washington field. The recent Emerson purchase, for \$100,000, is an equally material testimony to the faith of operators in the perpetuity of the greatest oil field in the world.

During the last ten years crude ranged from 54½ cents in 1882 to \$1.17½ in 1883. For some time prior to the summer of 1889 it was far below the dollar mark, but owing to the judicious action of the producers, it is now ranging in price above the dollar.

The Bradford field began to be known as early as 1875, but its total production for that year did not exceed 25,000 barrels. It attained its maximum in 1881, when its average pipe-line runs were 70,811 barrels a day. By 1887 these had declined to 20,722 barrels a day. During 1888 there was a decline to 13,992 barrels a day, followed in 1889 by a recovery to 16,462 barrels for every twenty four hours. This increase for 1889 is due to two causes: First, the termination of the artificial shutting-in of production, and the discovery of additional territory on the borders of Cole creek and in the vicinity of Mount Jewett. And to bring about this increase of 2,470 barrels a day in the pipe-line runs it has been necessary to drill 683 wells during the twelve months ending with December 31, 1889."*

*From the *Ev.*

CHAPTER III.

PIONEERS AND PIONEER DAYS.

PREHISTORIC REMAINS—INDIANS—INDIAN LAND PURCHASES—SALE OF LANDS—
EARLY SURVEYS AND SETTLEMENTS—EARLY TAX PAYERS—UNDERGROUND
RAILROAD—HUNTING—STORMS AND FLOODS—FIRST COURT-HOUSE—FIRST
BALL—EARLY WEDDING—EARLY INCIDENTS AND REMINISCENCES—COUNTY
CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

THE pioneers were the self-commissioned explorers and settlers of the New Purchase. Some of them followed the retiring Indians so closely that they cooked their frugal meals by the deserted camp-fires of the evacuating tribes; others joined the adventurous band in the wilderness, while yet the Allegheny Divide was considered the limit line of settlement, and all may be considered satellites of that star which has carried empire westward since the days of the Revolution. Their objects and hopes belonged to that peculiar form of American civilization which desires, to this day, to settle on the horizon, a feat of irresistible fascination to them, which they performed practically, although the thing was theoretically impossible.

The Treaty Indians, whose old country they entered, were comparatively modern settlers. There were men here before them, who lived in the age of giant nature. On the Fisher farm, near Bradford, in the Tuna Valley flats, there were relics of a large race exhumed years ago. It appears an aged tree was felled and uprooted to make way for improvements, and beneath were found large skulls, any one of which could encase the head of any modern man; while thigh-bones and shin-bones were several inches longer than those of the present people. Near Kane are other souvenirs of prehistoric times, and on other sections evidences of possession by an unknown race are not wanting.

On a map made by the French in 1763 the territory along the lake extending southward is marked: "The seat of war, the mart of trade and chief hunting grounds of the Six Nations on the lakes and the Ohio." Sixty years prior to the date of this map Le Houton published an account of a decade passed by him among the savages on the south of Lake Erie—"the Iroquois, Illinois, Oumanies and others who are so savage that it is a risk to stay with them." The Iroquois had exterminated the Eriez and the Massasaugas about the year 1650. The Eriez were named in 1626, when the French missionaries first came among them, as the Nentre Nation, and were governed by a queen—Yagowania—whose prime minister was a warrior named Ragnotha. In 1634 some Senecas murdered a son of the chief of the Massasaugas, and a deputation from that tribe waited on the queen to ask for justice. Two Seneca warriors also came, who, on learning of the queen's intention to set out with her warriors to give justice, fled to their people to give warning. On the approach of the Eriez the Senecas offered battle and forced the imperial troops to fly, after leaving 600 warriors on the field. In 1650 the Iroquois invaded the district and, though driven back seven times, ultimately conquered, particularly during the year of pestilence, when disease swept away great numbers of the nation. In 1712 the Tuscaroras were admitted to the Iroquois confederacy and the name "Six Nations" took the place of that of "Five Nations."

Their territory stretched from Vermont to the upper end of Lake Erie and embraced the country at the heads of the Allegheny and Susquehanna, with the seat of council in the Onondaga Valley. The Senecas, a tribe of the original Five Nations, occupied the territory along the Allegheny and near the Pennsylvania New York line, and in the treaty of 1784 they were particularly concerned. In 1789 a supplementary treaty was made and \$800 granted to Cornplanter, Half Town and Big Tree in trust for the tribe. This treaty was signed in 1791 by the chiefs, and in March, 1792, the triangle was purchased from the United States by the commonwealth. In April, 1792, the assembly passed an act to encourage settlement here, and in 1794 troops were stationed at Le Boeuf to keep peace, as many of the Senecas refused to respect the treaty and charged Cornplanter and the other chiefs with being traitors. The British emissaries of course urged on the disaffected braves, Brandt, chief of the Mohawks, being one of the diplomats; but their logic could not influence Cornplanter, although British interest in justice to the Indians was manifested by two armed vessels lying off Presque Isle to enforce the claims of the discontented Senecas. In 1795 other treaties were negotiated, and the threatened Anglo Indian raid on the young republic was postponed. At this time there were eighty Senecas at Cornplanter's town, west of the present city of Bradford, where a large tract of land was reserved to them. In 1866 the legislature authorized the building of a monument to Cornplanter which was completed and dedicated at Jenessedaga October 18, 1867. The chiefs of the Senecas who signed the treaty in 1789 were Gyantwachia (Cornplanter), Guyasota (Big Cross), Kanassae (New Arrow), Achiont (Half Town), Anachkont (Wasp), Chishokea (Wood Bug), Sessewa (Big Bale of a Kettle), Sciahowa (Council Keeper), Tewanias (Broken Twig), Sonachshowa (Full Moon), Cachunevasse (Twenty Canoes), Onesechter, Kiandock Gowa and Owenewah.

The purchase from the Indians (Six Nations, Wyandots and Delawares) in October, 1784, embraced all the territory lying north and west of a line from the mouth of Beaver creek on the Ohio; thence by said river up the Allegheny to Kittanning; thence by line to Upper Canoe Place on the West Branch of the Susquehanna; thence by that river to the mouth of Pine creek, and north by this creek to the New York State line. In 1758 and at other periods the Indians ceded their possessions in this district in small parcels, but the "New Purchase" treaties and the power of the whites soon did away with requests of favors from the red men, and ended in the expulsion of the aborigines. The Susquehanna Company's purchase of 1754 is bounded by a line drawn north and south through Benizette, Shippen, Norwich, Liberty and other townships to the New York State line. In 1785 the act of Pennsylvania declared that the land purchased from the Indians in 1784 and defined in the treaty of Fort Stanwix and Fort McIntosh, should be attached to Westmoreland and Northumberland counties, and that the Allegheny river from Kittanning to the mouth of Conewango creek should be the county line. The land office was opened in 1785, but the homestead of 400 acres and actual settlement thereon, together with the Indian wars down to 1796, made the plan of sale useless. In 1793 an act was passed allowing the sale of lands in 1,000-acre warrants on condition of settlement, except during Indian troubles. Under this permit the Holland Land Company purchased 1,140 warrants, and in 1801 the condition of settlement being removed, this company, with the Keatings, Bingham and others, located their warrants at will, and within a few years essayed to develop the wilderness—John Keating being in the advance.

Byron D. Hamlin, speaking on this subject, states that the legislature of 1785 provided for the sale of the "Waste Lands," as the whole territory was

named. A lottery-wheel was the system of auction selected. An application ticket, with the number of acres applied for written thereon, was placed in one urn and a similar ticket with the warrant number, etc., placed in another. Of course each applicant drew in or about the number of acres he wished to purchase, and as early as May 17, 1785, some of the purchasers found their lands in what are now known as Liberty and Eldred townships. The survey was made in 1787-88. In the latter year it was seen that the desire to purchase this wild land was limited, owing to the price (\$80 per 100 acres) being too high. It was reduced, and again reduced, in 1792, to \$12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per 100 acres, and in that and the following year the greater part of McKean and adjoining counties became private property. William Bingham and the Holland Land Company were the principal purchasers. In 1796 John Keating purchased a large area from the Bingham, and in 1816 Benjamin B. Cooper purchased the Holland Company's lands and sold to the Jones Brothers, the Ridgways, the Wernwags, Halseys and smaller owners. The first attempt at settlement was made at Ceres by John Keating's agent, Francis King, in 1798. On July 1, 1801, surveys of the Keating property were commenced. In 1804 the cemetery at Cerestown was platted; Coudersport was surveyed in July, 1807, and Smethport in August, 1807. At this time there was not a wagon road in McKean county. Every family had its own grist-mill; the meat market was the forest; the dry-goods factory was the family spinning-wheel or loom in the lean-to; nails and hardware for building were manufactured from wood; tea and coffee were improvised from the most convenient sources, and whisky was deferred for a more refined generation. Jersey Shore, one hundred miles distant, was the nearest post office. Two weeks' travel through the wilderness (the carrier bearing his own provisions) were required to make the round trip, his pockets being the mail bag and his ardor for news his reward. The census taker had not then been seen. His first visit was made in 1810, when he found a population of 141 whites and one colored resident in McKean county, and in Potter county twenty-eight whites and one colored citizen.

The original deed of Robert Morris, one of the Revolutionary fathers, and his wife Mary, to lands in McKean and other counties dated January 6, 1797, is in possession of Mr. Hamlin, and also one from William Bingham to Omer Talon (afterward conveyed to John Keating & Company), dated December 21, 1796, covers about 300,000 acres in McKean and Potter counties, for \$80,000. In 1801 Francis King surveyed the boundaries of the Keating lands, adjoining the New York and Holland purchase in New York State, and the lands of the Bingham, Ridgways and Joneses in Pennsylvania. When the New York & Pennsylvania boundary commission was in session this old field book was produced. The present owner of this parchment, speaking of the early land purchases, calculates that up to 1874 each acre cost the proprietor \$26. To arrive at this total he takes the original cost, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per acre, with interest compounded at six per cent, and finds \$15.12. Prior to 1840 wild lands were assessed 50 cents per acre on which a five-mill county tax and a five-mill road tax were levied, or a one-half cent per acre. From 1840 to 1860 the taxation was three cents per acre, and from 1860 to 1874 five cents per acre was levied. Mr. Hamlin thinks that the total cost of each acre of wild land to the original owners was \$35 including costs of transfers, agencies and other expenditures.

The survey of the town of Smethport was a most important event of pioneer days. The King survey notes read as follows:

The first of the seventh month, 1801. Began at a hemlock corner sixty-three perches west of the Holland Company's thirteen-mile stake on the State line, when we found a south line, which proved to be a district line, dividing Districts 2 and 3, and traveled it south

through a thick windfall. Second day. State line marked on a beech with the initials "T. W., October 10, 1792;" soil, chocolate colored; timber, white pine, hemlock, beech, sugar tree, etc. Our provisions being exhausted we returned home. On the twelfth of the tenth month. Found a line blazed for a road from the head of Pine creek to the head of Oswayo in the fall of 1797. We then went to meet the pack-horses on the south branch of the Allegheny. Nineteenth of the twelfth month. Found a sugar tree corner with initials one marked "O. S. S." and under it the letters "S. T. E." Seventeenth of the tenth month, 1805. Proceeded with the road and lodged at the Allegheny. Running of the town lots of Smethport, etc. Twenty-fourth of the eighth month, 1807, left home to go to Smethport and lodged at the mouth of our creek; 25th, continued up the river and lodged at the mouth of Potato creek; 26th, camped near the forks of the creek; 27th, still raining, went up the small branch, and built a camp; 28th, finished camp and moved into it. 19th of the ninth month finished survey of the town.

In 1832 Orlo J. Hamlin contributed to the pages of *Hazard's Gazetteer*, the history of this county published therein, parts of which are used in this work. After the publication of the *Gazetteer*, the pioneer historian of McKean county continued the good work, and from among the documents in possession of his son, Henry Hamlin, one from which the following summary of early history is extracted was found:

Seventeen hundred and ninety-nine to 1800, Ceres township settled by Francis King and others, agent and employes of John Keating ... 1808 (about), Corydon township settled by Philip Tome and others from the west branch of the Susquehanna ... 1810-12 (about), Hamilton township settled by George Morrison and others of the west branch of the same river, ... 1812-15 (about), Liberty township settled by ex-Judge Foster from New Jersey, ex-Judge Samuel Staunton, Sr., from Wayne county, Penn., L. Lillibridge, Dr. H. Coleman and others ... 1810, Keating township (Farmers Valley), settled by Joseph and George Otto, the Stulls and others from Northampton county, Penn., six families ... 1808, Eldred township settled by the Wrights, Jacob Knapp, Joseph Stull, Nathan Dennis, E. Larrabee and others, ... 1815, Norwich township settled by Jonathan Colegrove and fourteen families from North Atlantic States ... 1809-14*, Sergeant township first settled at Instanter, next by Joel Bishop in 1811; — Sweeten, David Combs, Sr., R. Beckwith and others settled in 1814 near Bishops summit, and at Clermont farm Paul E. Scull, John Garlick, Philip Lee and others about 1819-20, ... 1824 (about), Lafayette township settled by George W. Griswold and others ... 1823-24 (about), Bradford first settled by Dr. William M. Bennett, the Farris, Scotts, Fosters and others, ... 1846-47, Otto township settled by Arthur Prentiss and others, ... 1822-23 (about), Hamlin township first settled by Seth Marvin ... 1840-41, Annin township first settled by Evans, Kenney and others, ... 1858 (about), Wetmore township first settled by Grover and others, ... 1820-21, Clermont farm, named by Jacob Ridgway after his return from Belgium, where he was United States consul for a term.

The oldest tax roll in possession of the commissioner's clerk covers the years 1806-12. The tax payers (of course non-resident) were William Bingham, John Barron, Ezekiel King, William Barker, Robert Blackwell, Henry Clymer, Henry Drinker, Robert Gilmer, Samuel Hughes, George Harrison, William Lloyd, George Meade, Nicklen Griffith, John Olden, Jonathan B. Smith, Thomas Stewardson, Thomas Willing, Charles Willing, Wilhelm Welbeck and Henry Wykoff. The valuation was 50 cents per acre, and the tax averaged \$2.47 on 990 acre tracts and \$2.75 on 1,699 acre tracts. Four years later (in 1810) Commissioners Pennington, Glen and Herring of Centre county confirmed the assessment roll, and assessed the unseated lands of McKean county at 50 cents per acre on which a tax of two and one fourth mills per dollar was ordered to be levied, the assessment to continue in force until 1813.

Joseph Stull and his brother, Jacob, settled below Smethport, four miles above Eldred, on the Allegheny, in 1810. A few years later Indians camped at the mouth of Potato creek, and while making for this camp a warrior, being overtaken by night, wrapped his blanket around him and lay face downward to sleep. He was followed by a panther, who sprung on him as soon as he laid down striking the claws into the sides of the redman and the teeth into

* See history of townships, and of Sergeant township for sketch of Instanter.

his neck. The Indian caught a small tree near by, and, raising himself, stabbed the panther in the heart, and then lay down to die with the beast. Next morning his brother Indians set out in search and found the hero of the fight almost dead. They took him to Jacob Stull's house, where he recovered after some weeks.

Asylum Peters died at the house of Walter Edgecomb, in Homer township, Potter county, November 24, 1880. He was born in Bradford, Penn., in 1793, and named after his native township. In 1806 he came to Ceres as cook for Gen. Brevost, a surveyor, and when that work was completed he was sold to William Ayers for \$100 and the further consideration that he should receive a fair common education until he was of age, when he was to be set free. In 1808 Ayers moved to the Keating farm, six miles east of Condersport, on the old Boone road, then the only road in the county, bringing Peters with him.

During the years when the abolition movement first gathered sympathizers, the King settlement above Ceres became an important underground railroad depot. As long ago as 1827 or 1828, Smethport was a way-station on the underground railroad leading from the South to the North, whereon runaway slaves used to travel in making their escape into Canada, then a land of freedom to the black man. In other words, runaway slaves striking the Allegheny river at Warren, would take a short cut, the one used by lumbermen in this region returning from Pittsburgh, and reaching what was then known as the "Four Corners" pass through Smethport, Eldred and Olean, and so on by way of Buffalo to Canada. It was at the above mentioned, that four forlorn looking slaves, foot sore and weary, and terribly hungry withal, arrived in the little village of Smethport, and stopped at a hotel kept by David Young. They acknowledged that they were runaway slaves, fleeing from hard-hearted masters, and were also out of money. Through the kindness of several of the people of Smethport, the negroes were provided with a good meal at a hotel, a small amount of money furnished them, and were sent on their way. The next stopping place was in Olean, at the hotel kept by Backus. Fearing pursuit from their masters, the slaves were directed to a lumber camp about one mile from the village, which shelter they used for a hiding place and also intended to make it their resting place for the night. Hardly had these four negroes left Smethport when two men on horseback arrived in pursuit, they being the owners of the runaways. Getting no information from the Smethport people, the horsemen hastened to Olean, at which place they arrived just as the slaves had entered their hiding place, though unseen by their masters—and here comes the gist of our tale. The citizens of Olean, who were aware of the pursuit, and fearing that the negroes might be captured, employed a little strategy for the occasion. Sending messengers to the camp with information about the state of matters, the slaves speedily sought their safety. In the meantime the slave owners were informed that the objects of their pursuit might be found in a certain camp near Olean, and kind hands directed their course to the desired point. But upon their arrival, a sad fate awaited them. A bucket of tar and a quantity of feathers were in readiness, and masked men spread the unsightly covering without stint upon the persons of the slave owners, and then left them to their own musings. The next seen of the pursuers, who by this time had become sadder, but wiser men, was in a hotel kept by John Lee near by where the bridge crosses the Allegheny at Eldred. Through grease, soap, water and other appliances and a sojourn of a week, the unfortunate slave owners presented a somewhat better appearance and departed for their Southern homes, and their poor slaves reached the Mecca of their hopes in Canada.

In the history of Potter county reference is made to the successful hunters prior to 1826. In January of this year McKean county takes her place as a distinct government, and the first order issued is that for 81 cents to Wheeler Gallup and Dan Cornelius for fox scalps; Rufus Cory received 27 cents and Ralph Hill, for wolf scalps, \$12, while James Taylor, Eben Burbanks, Tim Kenney, Isaac King, Jonathan Colegrove, David Crow, Nathan White, Leonard Foster, Benjamin Chatsey, Hub. Starkweather, James Brooks, George Pinkerton, Henry Willard, Erastus John (an Indian), an unnamed Indian, James John (an Indian), and Hunter (an Indian) were rewarded for killing wild animals. In this year Squire Cole received \$12 and Benjamin Freeman \$17 for one old and one young panther, and an Indian named Jimmerson \$12 for panther certificates. In 1827 the panther hunters were Joseph Silverkeel (an Indian), Dan Killbuck (an Indian), Simon Beckwith, William Lewis, Dan Lewis and Ralph Hill. In 1828 there is no record of panther hunters, but in 1829 Philander Reed brought in some trophies.

Leroy Lyman, one of the great hunters of the past, was a natural philosopher of a determined character. At one time he resolved to acquaint himself thoroughly with the habits of the panther, and in all his expeditions looked anxiously to the time when this cruel habitant of the woods of this section would cross his track. The time came at last. Returning to his home one evening he felt that he was followed, and, after a time, beheld his pursuer. The latter kept an equal distance from the hunter until Leroy would stop, when the panther would halt for a moment, then purring, creep slowly along to leaping distance. This was repeated several times until the open country was reached, when the hunter made his last study, and prepared for battle. He was well armed, with a seven shooter rifle, and halting suddenly waited his enemy. The panther halted as suddenly, then purred, crept forward, gave a blood curdling scream, and at the moment he sprang forward, the daring hunter filled him with seven bullets. Not a moment too soon; for the next instant the panther was dead at his feet. . . . About fifty three years ago Reuben Dennis and his brother, then boys, started into the bush near the homestead to find the cows, taking with them a small farm dog of a fidgety character. They were not far into the forest when they heard a terrible scream; but, not knowing the cry of the panther, paid no attention to the strange call, until they looked at the dog, whose hair stood out like porcupine quills. They shared the terror of the dog and fled toward home. On describing their experience to Nathan Dennis, the pioneer, he told them they had just escaped an encounter with a panther, which, in pursuing other game, left the boys safe. Mr. Dennis tells also of the old-time method of trapping bear. Many are acquainted with the bird trap (known as the dead-fall) used by boys of to day. The pioneer bear trap was constructed on the same principle, except that instead of a box or cage a log sufficiently heavy to crush and kill a bear was used, the supporting timber being so fixed that bruin, in rushing forward to seize the bait, would displace it, leaving the heavy log to fall on him.

Samuel Beckwith, Sr., one of the pioneers, came upon a bear suddenly, and firing at the animal, wounded it; but failed to kill. Believing that bruin would escape, he advanced knife in hand and a terrible encounter ensued. The bear hugged and tore and bit the desperate hunter, and nearly carried the victory, when Beckwith thrust the knife into the animal's heart. The marks of the battle remained on Beckwith to his death. In 1828-29, while this Beckwith and O. J. Hamlin were surveying the turnpike route, the latter came upon a wolf asleep. The animal was so scared, that instead of jumping over the log, he crept under, where his head and fore shoulders were caught as in

a trap. The pack-driver seized him by the hind leg, and opening the jack-knife with his teeth, cut off the hamstrings, despatched the wolf, and brought in the skin and scalp as trophies of the affair.

In 1825-26 a road was opened from N. C. Gallup's mill to the Potter county line, and a bridge was built by Lemuel Lucore over the Sinnemahoning, so that as the wild animals decreased such evidences of civilization increased. The existence of this road scared away the large game. The modern hunters, such as Henry Lascar, of Lafayette, and Jones, of Sergeant, tell some extraordinary stories of the doings of bear and panther here since 1880.

From 1842 to the present time storm and flood have accompanied progress in this section, but there are few, if any, cases of destruction of life through such agencies. Lightning, however, has not been so merciful, for, during the last sixty years, it is estimated that over one hundred persons have been killed by electricity, and hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property destroyed by it. Since 1878 electric storms as well as wind storms have been common. That of April 16, 1880, carried away eleven rigs in the Tuna Valley, four on East Branch, two on West Branch, thirty six on Kendall creek, five at Foster Brook and two at Summit, together with farm and village buildings, forests, fences and orchards; subsequent storms have destroyed oil-tanks by the dozen, as related in the chapter devoted to local history. The hail storm of May 19, 1888, swept through Marvin Valley and struck Smethport and other towns. The hail average the size of hens' eggs, and of course destroyed much of the glass in its path. The heavy rains of the latter days of May, 1889, which led to the Johnstown catastrophe, also swelled the rivers and creeks of McKean county, entailing heavy losses on owners of valley farms, impeding travel, sweeping away bridges and flooding several villages. The rain storm of June 21, 1889, swept across the county, creating havoc in the forests and injuring buildings and orchards. Lightning played round the hill-tops, and at Big Shanty and other points left records of its destructive-ness.

The rain storm, which began on July 2, 1889, reached its climax on the 3d, and continued until past midnight, carrying away a few small bridges and overflowing the lowland roads. The great anniversary morning, however, appeared wreathed in sunshine, and one of the most beautiful of summer days ensued. The first six months of this year were marked by a rain-fall never hitherto experienced.

The second story of the first court-house was used on Sundays by Elder Folsom, the Unionist preacher, Elder Oviatt, the Baptist, and one or other of the various Methodist and Adventist preachers who visited this section from 1826 to 1833. The jail, debtor's room and sheriff's residence were on the lower floor; the water supply was taken from a spring on the farm now owned by John W. Brennan. In this building Hall and Dikeman, counterfeiter and robber, respectively, found a home until they escaped from the "dungeon."

In 1828 the first ball was held in the county. The tickets were printed at Buffalo in the following form:

1828—INDEPENDENCE BALL—1828.

At the hotel of Davis Young, in the village of Smethport, July 4, 1828. Yourself and lady are respectfully invited. Good music and first-class accommodations. The company to assemble at 2 o'clock, P. M.

MANAGERS.

Almon Sartwell, S. A. Winsor, Horace King, Benjamin Corwin, Daniel Rifle and David Dunbar.

At this time Mrs. Willard's hotel occupied the site of George Moore's present house. She was indignant at the fact of her house being ignored, and threatened the sheriff with punishment should he allow the proposed orchestra (a prisoner then in jail) to be present. The sheriff's wife, knowing that Mrs. Willard would carry out her threats, dressed a dummy to represent the prisoner, and the lady, looking through the keyhole, saw this figure, and was satisfied. The committee refused to issue a ticket to her, and thus the first ball led to dissension which was not healed for years. The open-air celebration was held beneath the shadows of the stars and stripes floating from the great hickory pole on the square. A long table of freshly planed pine boards was constructed, and above it was a roof of hemlock, pine and hardwood boughs. The procession formed at the lower tavern, owned formerly by William Williams, and marched in couples—male and female—to the court house, under the lead of Jonathan Colegrove, a soldier of 1812. O. J. Hamlin was the orator, Isaac Burlingame, fifer, and Asa Sartwell, clarionet player. O. R. Bennett or John E. Niles read the Declaration, but the drummer's name is forgotten. At the banquet Hiram Payne was toastmaster, and as each toast was given Marshal Colegrove would wave his sword as a signal to his squad of thirteen soldiers to fire a salute. The thirteen men were armed with flint locks, and were converted for the occasion into an artillery corps, or, if the noise is considered, a fire cracker corps. Cheers generally followed the salute, but when the musketeers were too slow the people cheered before the salute was given, while the marshal waved his sword wildly. Edward Corwin and Col. Elihu Chadwick, Revolutionary soldiers, were present.

In the fall of 1832 or 1833 Hyde Rice, son of Justice Rice, of Ceres, married Angeline Rice, daughter of Allan Rice, of the salt works neighborhood, now in Cameron county. The wedding guests, some seventeen in number, met at Smethport, the following morning proceeded to Daniel Rifle's house (Colegrove) for breakfast, and thence twelve miles through the forest to the salt works on horseback, where a feast was prepared at the bride's home. Allan Rice removed to Cincinnati shortly after his daughter's marriage. It is related that on arriving at the salt works, twenty-seven deer, ranged in line, looked down on the bridal party from the hill.

Joel Sartwell came with his father in 1816. He was a celebrated driver of oxen, and on one occasion hitched his team to a large pine, which he cut down in rear of his house (the Ransom Beckwith House). Standing on the hill he piloted the oxen down by shouting "Gee Buck"—"Haw Buck." The snow was twenty four inches deep, and the flight of the cleared tree down the hill side sent this snow flying to the top of the forest, but the tree and oxen got down all safe, with the exception of the tail of one of the animals, which was cut clean off. Among the pioneer women who resided at or near Smethport in 1880 were Mrs. Ira Curtis, then in her eighty-seventh year. She knew Commodore McDonough, and also Commodore Perry, who defeated the British fleet near Sackett's Harbor in 1812, and saw the historical rooster. Mrs. John Holmes came about 1830, and was eighty two years old in 1880; Mrs. James Taylor, ninety-four years; Mrs. Cory, the tailoress, who made clothes for the Confederate officers of Houston, Tex., in 1861-65, ninety two years; Mrs. Ghordis Corwin, daughter of Solomon Sartwell, settled in Farmers valley in 1816, was ninety-two years old (when twelve years old she could spin yarn and weave cloth, and was asked to visit Port Allegany (Canoe Place) to help Mrs. Judge Stanton fix the loom and web). Throughout the county a few more women of the pioneer period resided in 1880, but the last nine years have

thinned the ranks of the heroines of settlement. In January, 1847, the following poetical tribute to the pioneer women appeared in the *Yeoman*:

The mothers of our forest land
Stout hearted dames were they,
With nerve to wield the battle brand,
And join the border fray.

No braver dames had Sparta,
No nobler matrons Rome;
The great and good shall honor them
Throughout their own green home.

The western line of McKean county is often called the Cornplanter line, for here lived the old chief for years. He was born at Conewangus, on the Genesee river, to an Indian woman, who was the hunting wife of John O'Bail, a white trader from the Mohawk valley. In July, 1755, he is alleged to have been in the French service, opposing Braddock, but later was present with the British, at the time of the Wyoming massacre, and on their death dealing scout through the Schoharie Kill and the Mohawk valleys. When the success of the Revolution was assured, he hurried to the burial of the hatchet, and assisted in the post-Revolution treaties. For his services he was given a beautiful reservation, near Kinzua village (the river and valley being named from Kinzuaque, a contemporary chief), where he settled in 1791, and died in 1836. The Indians who visited the settlements during the first two decades of this century are in their graves, but at long intervals a small band of their children visit the old hunting grounds. Jim Jacobs, the aged Seneca Indian, who, prior to the war, hunted in McKean, Elk, Potter, Forest and Cameron counties, visited throughout the county in November, 1880, to renew his old-time sport and observe the changes. Near the northwest corner of McKean county were 640 acres, the last piece of Indian land in Pennsylvania. Forty years ago the place was called "Burnt Houses."

The County Centennial Celebration Convention, held in February, 1876, was presided over by B. D. Hamlin, with H. F. Barbour, secretary. Township committees were appointed, and other steps taken to insure proper observance.

CHAPTER IV.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS—ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY—HOLLAND LAND COMPANY'S LANDS—JOHN KEATING'S LIBERALITY—SMETHPORT, THE COUNTY TOWN—COUNTY ADMINISTRATION—COUNTY BUILDINGS—PUBLIC ROADS—BRIDGES—POOR FARM—MORTGAGES—FORFEITED LANDS.

THE county of McKean was established March 26, 1804, being set off from Lycoming. On December 13, 1805, Gov. McKean appointed John Brevost, John Bell and Thomas Smith, trustees for the new county, under the act of March 26. In May, 1806, the trustees posted a notice at Ceres that they were ready to receive proposals for the county town. In November they assembled to consider the offers made by John Keating and Paul Busti, the latter being agent for the Holland Land Company. In Busti's letter of June 13, he expresses his pleasure at the prospect of a new county, and agrees to lay off 200 acres of the Holland Land Company's lands, in either of tracts

numbered 2313, 2312, 2603, 2602, 2669, 2375, 2470 or 2573, on the company's road, from the mouth of Bald Eagle creek, on the Susquehanna, to the State line. Of the 200 acres, two-thirds were to be conveyed to the county; 100 acres adjoining were to be donated for the support of a minister of the Gospel, and 100 acres for the support of a school. This or 500 acres of wild land was their offer.

John Keating was more liberal. He offered 228 acres at the forks of the Conocochean (Nun un dah), one half the lots surveyed, 150 acres for the support of a school teacher, and \$500 cash to aid in erecting a school building. He pointed out so very clearly the beauty and utility of the location that on September 17, 18 and 19, 1807, he, with the trustees, visited the locality (Smethport) and selected the spot. September 21 that year. On April 19 following they made plans for building the State road.

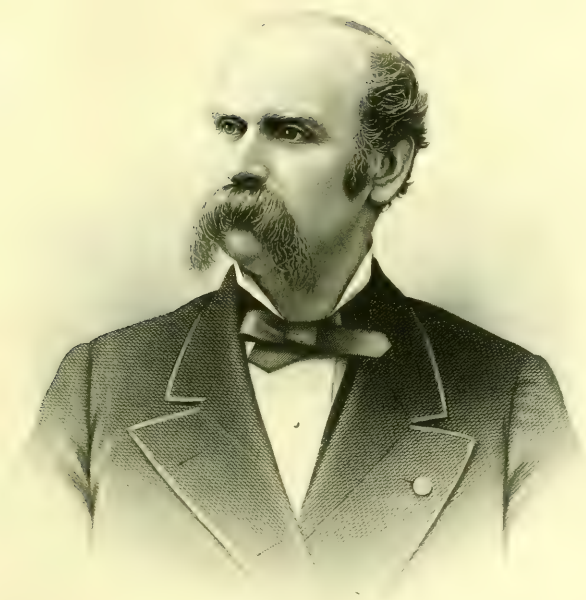
In October, 1815, J. Borrows, prothonotary of Lycoming county, residing at Williamsport, informed Samuel Stanton, Isaac Lyman and Joel Bishop of their election as commissioners of taxes for McKean county. On October 19, they met at Benjamin Burt's house in Eulalia, where they qualified before Justice Nathan B. Palmer. A day later they appointed Palmer clerk, John King, of Ceres, treasurer, and made an appointment with Messrs. Bell and Smith, the trustees of McKean and Potter, and appointed James Parmeter assessor of Eulalia. In 1816 Jonathan Colegrove was appointed assessor of Sergeant; Rensselaer Wright, of Ceres, and John Lyman, of Roulette; in April Joseph Otto was appointed, *vice* Stanton, and in October he was elected with Nathan B. Palmer. John King was chosen county clerk. At this time Israel Merrick, of Eulalia, Ransom Beckwith, of Roulette, Abram Baker, of Ceres, and Joel Bishop, of Sergeant, were appointed assessors. In 1817 C. Ellis, J. Colegrove and R. Wright were appointed auditors of Potter and McKean, and Israel Merrick, Jr., commissioner's clerk. W. W. Wattles was chosen clerk, in March, 1817; in October John King qualified as commissioner before Joel Bishop at Condersport. In November Ezekiel B. Foster was appointed clerk, and Isaac Lyman, treasurer. The latter was requested to remove records, etc., to the house of the clerk. The tax levy was one half cent per dollar, and the pay of treasurer five per cent. In January, 1818, the office was at Kingsville; John Taggart was elected auditor; Isaac Lyman, commissioner, *vice* Otto; I. Merrick, clerk, *vice* Foster, and in November John Taggart was appointed commissioner, *vice* Palmer, by the court of Lycoming county. In 1819 Rensselaer Wright was elected commissioner; Joseph Otto was appointed clerk, but did not qualify, leaving the office to Merrick. Thomas Hays was commissioner's clerk of Lycoming in 1818, and in 1820 Philip Krebs was prothonotary. In November, 1821, R. Wright and J. Colegrove were appointed to make a return of all tax payers and slaves in Potter and McKean counties. In 1822 John Lyman was elected commissioner; Nathaniel Eastman was clerk, and Leonard Taggart, treasurer, and all qualified at Condersport. Jonathan Colegrove, David Crow and John Lyman were chosen commissioners in 1823, and Harry Lyman, clerk. R. Wright took John Lyman's place in 1824, and N. C. Gallup was appointed clerk, but he was succeeded by Nathan White in December of that year; Benjamin Colegrove was appointed treasurer, with Timothy Newell, John King and William Smith, auditors. N. White was elected commissioner in 1825, *vice* R. Wright, and Henry Scott chosen clerk (Keating township was established in 1824). In January, 1826, Paul E. Scull was appointed treasurer, the first for this separate organization; Timothy Newell was elected prothonotary in October, having previously served by appointment, and in November Richard Chadwick was chosen clerk.

On May 31, 1827, the mason work on county buildings was accepted, and August 4 an order for \$3,000 was given to the contractor, Solomon Sartwell, Jr. During this year deeds to a number of lots round the public square were sanctioned by the commissioners, White and Otto, they being the active members of the board. In November, that year, William Bell qualified, and in November, 1828, Messrs. Otto, Bell and Gallup formed the board. Bradford township was established, also Liberty township. In June, 1829, Squire Manning contracted to build a bridge over Potato creek for \$300. Corydon township was formed, and practical improvements authorized. In 1830 Messrs. Crow, Bell and Colegrove were commissioners, and O. J. Hamlin county attorney. On November 12, 1830, B. Freeman contracted to construct the primitive water works on the square, and the first privilege of using this water, after the supply at the public buildings, was granted to David Crow. A contract was entered into January 5, 1831, with B. B. Smith to do the county printing, and Paul E. Scull's treasurer's bail bond was signed by Nathaniel White, George Darling and Thomas Curtz, Jr. In September, 1831, moneys were paid to Burlingame & Co. for raising public buildings, and to Oviatt for leveling public square. In 1831-32 Colegrove, Bennett and Fobes were commissioners. In May, 1833, Ghordis Corwin was appointed commissioner, and in November Commissioner Patterson qualified. B. Freeman with Bennett and Patterson formed the board in 1834; Hamilton township was set off, and in December Commissioner Smith took his seat. In November, 1835, Greene qualified. At this time the contract to line the dungeon with hewed stone was sold to Wheeler Gallup. Norwich township was established, and other measures taken to show progress. The contract for turpiking the main street of Smethport, from John E. Niles' house on the northeast corner of the square, was sold to Gideon Irons, in June, 1836. In November, Col. Wilcox qualified, Smith and Greene being the old commissioners, but in May, 1837, Commissioner A. Lull was appointed, while Oviatt and Coats were elected that fall. Oviatt was re-elected in 1838, and Chapin elected. In 1840 Fobes was one of the commissioners, and later Squire Hunt and Robbins became members of the board. In October, 1831, Mr. Chadwick signed the records as prothonotary and clerk, and continued to sign until F. B. Hamlin qualified in 1842, and again from 1845 to January 21, 1851. In November P. Ford signed as his deputy, and January 7, 1852, Paul E. Scull qualified as prothonotary. In 1843 the contract for building a bridge at Canoe Place was sold to Solomon Sartwell, Sr., Commissioner Corwin being on the board. In June, 1843, new streets were ordered to be opened at Smethport, and old ones repaired, and Lafayette and Eldred townships were established. Corwin, Robbins and Marsh were the commissioners in 1844, and in this year Hamlin township was organized. In 1845 Commissioner Eastey and Dr. Darling, with Marsh, formed the board. B. C. Corwin qualified as treasurer in January, 1846, and W. A. Williams as clerk at a salary of \$100 per year. In the fall A. P. Barnaby was elected commissioner. In 1847 W. A. Williams was appointed county counsel at a stated salary of \$25 per annum for actual business, and to be paid usual fees for extra time. Commissioner A. Martin qualified in 1848. In this year contracts for building the jail were sold. In October R. Wright was chosen commissioner, and Ira H. Curtis clerk. J. Marsh took Barnaby's place in 1849. In July, 1850, Contractor William Bell agreed to enlarge the court house for \$1,000, and on August 30 Wright and Martin were present superintending the hanging of Uzza Robbins for the murder of his wife. J. F. Gallup was chosen commissioner in October, 1850, and at this time David Grindley proposed to enlarge the court house for \$300. A. Martin, with Gal-

lup and Marsh, formed the board in 1851. S. Holmes qualified in June, 1852, *vice* Marsh, while in 1853 W. Y. McCoy, A. M. Benton and Holmes formed the board. Smithport was incorporated in 1853, and Otto township was formed in 1854. In 1855 Nelson Peabody, of Ceres, took Dr. McCoy's place. W. J. Colegrove was elected in 1858, and in 1860 Messrs. Colegrove, Keyes and Davis were commissioners, Howard being chosen in 1861. Annin township was organized during this year.

The commissioners, Colegrove, Keyes and Davis, assembled November 30, 1861, to consider the question of relieving families of volunteers, but what was accomplished at this meeting is not on record. The records of the period do not contain any valuable information, as the clerk appears to have been always in a hurry to go home or to the war. In July, 1862, Associate Judge Darling, with Commissioners Howard, Davis and Keyes, resolved to pay \$50 for the relief of each family of volunteers, and a tax of two and one half mills was ordered for that purpose. In October, 1862, J. W. Starks was appointed commissioner, *vice* D. J. Keyes, while A. P. Brewer took the place of Davis, and B. C. Corwin that of Howard. W. S. Oviatt was appointed clerk January 5, 1863. James M. Baldwin was elected commissioner in October, 1863, and, with Corwin and Brewer, formed the board, and were prominent in managing the affairs of the county during these dark days of the Civil war. In August, 1864, the board appointed W. W. Brown, county agent, to recruit in the rebel States, empowering him to offer \$100 to recruits for one year; \$200 for two years and \$300 for three years. Mr. Brown refused to accept this office on account of ill health, and the commissioners, failing to obtain the services of an agent for this purpose, withdrew bounty offers and placed the matter of filling the quota in the hands of the township authorities. August 20, same year, this resolution was rescinded and a \$300 bounty offered. G. M. Smith, Baldwin and Brewer were commissioners at the close of the war.

In 1866-67 Messrs. Brewer, Smith and P. M. Fuller were commissioners. In June, 1867, J. C. Haulin contracted to remove the old time roof from the court-house and place a heavy tin one thereon for \$150. In 1868 Reuben Dennis, G. M. Smith and P. M. Fuller formed the board. In July, 1869, the proposition to abolish the old spring water supply and establish a deep well was carried, and the contract sold to Daly. Charles S. Rice replaced Fuller in December, 1869, and Oviatt took Smith's place in November, 1870. In January, 1871, F. King was appointed clerk; in January, 1872, C. C. Melvin was appointed treasurer to fill vacancy, and Coleman took the place of Commissioner Dennis. In 1873 J. R. Chadwick was appointed clerk, and Commissioner Smith resumed his place on the board, *vice* Rice. Bradford borough was incorporated. In 1874 Broder replaced Oviatt. In March, 1875, the commissioners authorized the issue of bonds for \$25,000, the proceeds to be used in building a jail. On April 6, the southeast corner of square No. 38, bought of Keating & Co., was selected as the site and A. S. Bishop was employed as building foreman. In January, 1876, the commissioners elect, Benjamin Bunker, W. A. Young and Orlando Gallup, qualified, and John R. Chadwick was appointed clerk. In December, 1877, William D. Gallup qualified as treasurer. In 1879 Messrs. Colegrove, Abbey and Boyer were commissioners. H. F. Barbour was appointed clerk at a salary of \$500, S. W. Smith, attorney, and S. D. Freeman, physician. In June, 1879, the board considered the recommendation of the grand jury in the matter of building a new court house, and ordered such building to be erected on the site of the old house. In September, 1879, the Methodist church house was rented for the purposes of a court room, and October 7, 1879, the building contract was sold to John J. Hogan.



Very Truly
William Wallace Brown

of Erie, for \$75,000. On November 24, the issue of \$50,000-bonds was authorized, and December 16, 1880, a further issue of \$60,000. J. W. Beeman was treasurer in 1880-81.

The new court-house was completed, and opened September 12, 1881. B. D. Hamlin, presiding, with the following representatives of county subdivisions: Joseph Hodges, of Annin; B. C. Havens, James Broder and Loyal Ward, of Bradford; W. R. King, of Ceres; Thomas Conover, of Corydon; John Duke, of Duke Centre; Eben Barden and William L. Chrisman, of Eldred; A. W. Buchanan, of Foster; Jabez F. Gallup, of Hamlin; James A. Anderson, of Hamilton; A. H. Cory, of Keating; Philo Ackley, of Kendall borough; A. M. Benton, of Liberty; James Hoop, of Lafayette; A. P. Brewer, of Norwich; Arthur Prentiss, of Otto; Adam Martin, of Sergeant; W. Y. McCoy, of Smethport, and O. D. Coleman, of Wetmore. Lucius Rogers and John R. Chadwick were secretaries. That evening Judge H. W. Williams opened the September term of court, and P. M. Fuller qualified as associate judge *vice* F. N. Burnham, deceased. In January, 1882, commissioners F. S. Johnson, A. T. Palmer and Andrew Reilly replaced the commissioners of the court-house building days, and appointed John R. Sherwood clerk. In April the erection of fountains on the square was authorized. In January, 1883, T. A. Morrison was appointed county attorney, and E. G. Brown, physician. In July of this year more contracts for building iron bridges were entered into. In December, 1883, C. C. Melvin qualified as treasurer.

In September, 1883, a petition signed by a majority of the poor-masters was presented to the court asking for an election on the question of establishing a poor farm. This was granted, and in February, 1884, 1,611 votes were cast in favor of and 885 against such establishment. In March, 1884, an issue of bonds for \$50,000 was authorized; in April the Wilcox farm was purchased, and E. F. Richmond employed as superintendent of the farm. In April the A. I. Wilcox farm, 345 acres, was purchased for \$15,515. In May the style of the Allegheny county poor buildings was adopted, and S. A. Bishop appointed architect. In July the contract for buildings was sold to Davitt, O'Brien & Hart for \$24,813.18; in December a further issue of bonds for \$15,000 was authorized. In April, 1885, bonds for \$9,000 were ordered to be issued. In May, 1885, D. H. Burnham was appointed general superintendent. In July, 1885, the building was ready to receive poor persons. In January, 1886, E. G. Brown and H. L. McCoy were appointed physicians, and D. H. Burnham, superintendent; but in 1887 Dr. McCoy alone was appointed physician, Dr. Brown succeeding him in 1889, John R. Chadwick succeeding Burnham as general superintendent. C. S. King was appointed superintendent of poor farm in January, 1890.

In January, 1885, Commissioners Andrew Reilly, R. A. Rice and W. D. Gallup qualified. In January, 1887, M. B. Greer was appointed county clerk; T. A. Morrison was re-appointed attorney, and Dr. S. I. Wells, physician. In January, 1888, Commissioners James Anglin, P. M. Fuller and James A. McKean took their seats to serve until January 1, 1891. Robert H. Rose was appointed attorney and E. G. Brown, physician, in January, 1889.

The first mortgage was recorded June 1, 1827. It secured to Norry Hooker by Justice Rice 200,000 feet of good, merchantable pine boards, payable in 1828 for 100,000 feet of similar boards purchased from Hooker that year. All the mortgage transactions from 1826 to 1858 are contained in Record A or in 473 pages. The mortgage record was contained in Book A and part of Book B up to 1874, since which time thirty-three large records have

been filled, and since 1864 sixty three records of deeds and twelve miscellaneous records.

During Asa Sartwell's administration of the prothonotary's office the county commissioners declared 100,000 acres in McKean county and 50,000 acres in Potter county forfeited for non payment of taxes. He commenced to purchase such lands at from 3 to 10 cents per acre, and continued until he claimed about 250,000 acres or even more. In time he sold to New York lumbermen the pine, hemlock and maple forests, and with the proceeds purchased from the Bingham a tract of 55,000 acres in this county (the greater part of which floats on an ocean of oil), Joe R. Ingersoll and William Miller being the agents of the estate at the time. In 1836 Mr. Sartwell sold all his lands, as purchased from the Holland Company in Jefferson county, as well as the Kersey tract in Jefferson and Clearfield counties to the United States Land Company of Boston.

The townships of McKean county established when the county was organized are Sergeant and Ceres. Keating township was established in 1824; Bradford township, in 1828; Liberty, in 1828; Corydon, in 1829; Hamilton, in 1834; Norwich, in 1835; Lafayette and Eldred, in 1843; Hamlin, in 1844; Otto, in 1854, and Annin, in 1860. Smethport was organized in 1853; Bradford borough, in 1873; Foster township, in 1880, and Eldred, Duke Centre (since discontinued) and Kane boroughs since 1878; Port Allegany was organized in 1882, Kendall borough in 1881.

CHAPTER V.

COURTS AND BAR.

FIRST COURTS—CHARACTER OF THE EARLY BENCH AND BAR, WITH DATES OF ADMISSION OF MEMBERS PRIOR TO 1878—CELEBRATED CAUSES—JUDGES AND ASSOCIATE JUDGES—PROMINENT ATTORNEYS, PROTHONOTARIES, ETC.—ATTORNEYS ADMITTED TO THE MCKEAN COUNTY BAR SINCE MAY, 1878, TERM—ORLO J. HAMLIN—JOHN W. HOWE.

THE first court of McKean county was held at Smethport, September 25, 1826. Edward Herrick presided, with Joseph Otto and Joel Bishop as associate judges. Prothonotary Timothy Newell and Sheriff Wright were present, while the bar of the circuit was represented by Anson Parsons* a young lawyer from Lycoming county (deputy attorney general), subsequently judge of the Philadelphia courts; Ellis Lewis,* of Wellsboro, later a judge of the supreme court; William Garretson,* and Peter R. Adams,* of Tioga county, later judge of the Peoria circuit, in Illinois; Simon Kenny,* of Towanda, Penn.; Henry Bryan* and Chauncey J. Fox,* of Olean, N. Y. In December of this year Orlo J. Hamlin* and John W. Howe* were admitted to the bar. Mr. Howe died in 1873, and his wife, Sallie Howe, died April 17, 1880. In February, 1827, Clarendon Rathbone, of Tioga county, was admitted, but no record is made of the May, September and December terms of that year. On the order book of 1826, however, there are no names of jurors given, but in May, 1827, the following-named citizens were paid small sums for jury service:

* Deceased.

William Brewer, E. J. Cook, Levi Coats, Oliver Felt, John Smith, Jacob Minard, Jonathan Colegrove and William Bell. The other members, it is to be presumed, did not call for warrants. In September, 1827, the grand jury served two days. The members were William Housler, Robert King, George Jackson, Gideon Irons, Jacob Knapp, Simeon M. Morris, Jacob DeWitt, William Rice, Hugh Moore, Harvey Abbey, Benjamin Billins, William Moore, Henry Garlick, Levi Davis, John R. Spencer, Ira H. Curtis, John Applebee, Ralph Hill, Ebenezer Burbanks, Smith Wolcott and Essek Smith. In February and May, 1828, court was regularly opened, and in September Horace Willis, of Bradford county, Robert Fleming, of Lycoming, George Miles, of Allegany, N. Y., and George A. Y. Crocker, of Cattaraugus, N. Y., were admitted.

Court was also held in December, 1828, and four terms were held in 1829, James Lowrey,* of Tioga county, being admitted in September. In February, 1830, Judges Otto* and Bishop* were present; Richard Chadwick* was prothonotary; S. Sartwell, Jr., sheriff; George Darling, coroner; Levi Bennett, crier. Judge Herrick* presided; Justus Goodwin,* of Tioga, and D. C. Bryan,* of Cattaraugus county, N. Y., were admitted, and the former accepted the office of deputy attorney-general which O. J. Hamlin declined. In September William Lowe,* of Cattaraugus county, was admitted, and also Abner C. Harding,* of Union county. Robert G. White,* of Tioga county, was admitted in December, 1830.

Regular terms of court were held in 1831, with the judges and the lawyers of the old bar present. In February, 1832, Messrs. N. H. Purple* & Maynard* were admitted; in May, John E. Niles, *ex gratia*; in December, L. B. Cole,* of Coudersport, and S. M. Russell,* of Olean, became members of the bar. In May, 1833, Asa Sartwell signed the record as prothonotary; in September, James Armstrong, of Lycoming, and Josiah Emery, of Tioga, signed the roll, and in March, 1834, W. S. Oviatt and E. Patterson. P. B. Depew was admitted in June, also Horace M. Bliss. Lawyer White was present in September. Hiram Payne and Dr. W. Y. McCoy were appointed school inspectors for Keating township, and L. R. Hawkins was then deputy clerk. T. M. Keeler and Eli Rees were appointed school inspectors for Wharton township, in March, 1835. In September C. B. Curtis, of Warren, was admitted to the bar, and also Benjamin Bartholomew, A. S. Tiven and James D. Bryan. In December Judge N. B. Eldred presided. Joseph P. King was appointed crier, and Thomas Struthers, of Warren, signed the attorney's roll. The May term of 1836 was held before Judges Otto and Bishop. Messrs. Hamlin and Niles were present as attorneys; F. B. Hamlin was admitted to the bar; tavern licenses were granted to P. W. Beach, of Smethport, and David Benson, of Ceres. In September Judge Eldred was present, with Attorneys Hamlin, Niles, Payne, Johnson, Bartholomew, Curtis, Wetmore, F. B. Hamlin and L. B. Cole. George Weimer, a German, was naturalized at this time. A few insolvent petitions were presented, and the property of the debtors assigned for creditors' use. Probate business was also transacted. In February, 1837, Attorneys Johnson, Purple, Maynard and Bryan, with those hitherto named, were present.

In December the divorce suit of T. B. Shepperd *vs.* L. Shepperd was entered, and also a similar suit by W. B. Otto *vs.* Lucy O. Otto, but the latter was granted her petition in 1838. Testimony regarding the death of Elihu Chadwick, a Revolutionary soldier, showed that he died August 30, 1837, leaving his widow, Rebekah. In February, 1838, Attorney DePue was pres-

* Deceased.

ent, and Anson Gibbs, of Cattaraugus county, N. Y., was admitted. In May S. P. Johnson was appointed deputy attorney-general for McKean county. J. Lowry practiced in this court during the fall term. D. C. Woodcock was admitted in December, and prosecuted the indictment for murder against Joseph and Sarah Brush. In this case the jury, comprising Erastus Cowles, Simeon Morris, David Crow, John Brockham, Richard Renshaw, Joseph O. Coleman, Samuel Holland, Jr., Walter Brush, Amos Flatt, William Smith, A. P. Barnaby and Joseph Rhodes, found the prisoners not guilty on the 22d. At this time a horn was used in calling court. In February, 1839, tavern licenses were granted to J. S. McCall, William Gibbs and Samuel Eastey. In May William A. Williams* was admitted to the bar. In September a lawyer named White appeared, and in December Judge McCalmont presided. Crosby W. Ellis was admitted an attorney, also L. P. Williston and J. C. Knox, and in 1841 Alexander McDougall. In February, 1841, *The Tomahawk* was declared a nuisance by the grand jury. President Judge McCalmont, with associates, W. P. Wilcox and S. Sartwell, were present in May. Sheriff Richmond took McCoy's place, while Smith still held the office of coroner. M. Gallaher was admitted to the bar in September, and in November, 1842, H. W. Smith and G. W. Scofield. In 1843 N. White replaced Wilcox on the bench. In 1844 the name of Attorney Brown appears, and in September, 1845, N. W. Goodrich and John McCalmont were admitted, and Isaac Benson permitted to practice. Nelson Richmond was appointed deputy sheriff, and in May, 1846, John K. Williams was admitted to the bar, and in September Byron D. Hamlin was examined and admitted, and resolutions on the death of Judge White adopted. C. B. Curtis was appointed deputy attorney-general in December, 1846; Ford was sheriff. Joseph Morse was associate judge in 1847, succeeding I. S. Holmes, and A. S. Arnold held over. Attorney Knox's name was enrolled here in September, and also that of J. S. Mann. In June, 1849, Horace Williston was president judge and W. A. Williams, prosecutor. H. W. Souther was admitted to practice here, and Bard was sheriff. In January, 1850, the old court-house was considered unsafe, and court was held in the Methodist church. There the trial of Uzza Robbins was commenced, with O. J. Hamlin, Isaac Benson and N. W. Goodrich, prosecuting; S. P. Johnson, C. B. Curtis, C. W. Ellis and L. D. Wetmore, defending. Uzza Robbins was hanged August 30, 1850, and buried, but during the night the earth was removed, the murderer's head cut off, and carried to a carpenter's shop, where it was found next day, and replaced in the grave by a committee of citizens. Isaac G. Gordon was admitted in January, 1850, and C. C. Green and Arthur G. Ohnsted, in October. A. D. Hamlin qualified as county surveyor. In 1851 Colegrove was sheriff, and Corwin, coroner. George R. Barrett was admitted to the bar in June, and *J. C. Backus, M. W. Aldrich and A. F. Frazer, in October. In January, 1852, Judges R. G. White, R. Chadwick and O. L. Stanton, with Sheriff Bennett, were present. F. W. Knox and Charles B. Curtis were permitted to practice here. S. F. C. Hyde took Richard Chadwick's place as prothonotary. In February, 1853, the court refused tavern license to eleven applicants. A year later E. B. Eldred practiced here. In September, 1854, Warren Cowles was admitted, and in February, 1856, Oliver Payne was examined and enrolled as an attorney, while H. B. McKean and E. A. Brooks were permitted to practice here. In December Samuel C. Hyde signed the records as prothonotary, Judge White was president of the court, with S. Holmes and J. Darling, associates. In March, 1858, the bar petitioned for the removal of H. B. King, the old court erier, and for

G. C. DeGolier's appointment. This petition was granted. In June, 1858, Judge John Galbraith, of Erie, presided. H. G. Rogers and John H. Boyle were admitted to the bar, and in December William A. Nichols' name appears as a member of the bar. C. B. Curtis presided, *vice* White, in June, 1859. In September of that year Joseph J. Robbins was tried for firing John Dexter's house, and acquitted. B. D. Hamlin and Prosecutor Cowles represented the State, while L. D. Wetmore and W. A. Williams defended, twenty witnesses being called for the defense and twenty for the State. The trial of James Dunn, for the murder of James Stocker, in Ceres township, July 1, took place at this time, and resulted in a verdict of guilty in the second degree, in June, 1860; W. Cowles and L. D. Wetmore prosecuted, while B. D. Hamlin and S. P. Johnson defended. He was sentenced by Judge White to a fine of one dollar costs, and to twelve years solitary confinement. A. B. Armstrong, Philetus Ford and Samuel C. Hyde were admitted in 1860. In December, 1861, Attorney Struthers' name appears. Judge Peabody took the place of Judge Holmes. Fred. E. Smith was admitted in July, 1862, and J. W. Ryan, J. W. Conley and W. W. Williard, in December. In February, 1863, J. B. Newton and G. W. DeCamp were admitted.

In 1865 Judge Williams, with Associates Darling and Peabody, presided. The petition for the incorporation of Kane was reported on favorably. Attorneys Laurie J. Blakely and ——— Beardsley were admitted, and Wallace W. Brown appointed district attorney, *vice* Cowles, resigned. Judges A. T. Bardeen and A. N. Taylor were present in December, 1866, with Judge Williams, presiding; William J. Milliken was admitted to the law circle, and William K. King was appointed county surveyor. In February, 1868, Nelson Medbery was appointed crier of the court, *vice* King, but the latter was reappointed. Henry King was admitted to the bar in June of that year, and Charles R. Saunders, in February, 1869. The petition against the election of C. C. Melvin as treasurer was received in December, 1870, and was considered and reconsidered until the subject was dropped. Manley Crosby was admitted to the bar in June, 1871, and Delano R. Hamlin's* name appears on the records in August of that year. Associate Judges W. S. Brownell and Loyal Ward qualified in December, H. W. Williams presiding, and in February, 1872, S. F. Wilson, the additional law judge, was present. At this session the name of E. Brown appears as attorney. D. C. Larrabee* was admitted in April, and George A. Rathbun in June, when the charge of murder against the Burns brothers was tried, one of whom was found guilty of murder in the second degree and sentenced to twelve years solitary confinement. Messrs. King, Williams and Clark prosecuted, while Backus and Milliken defended. In September F. W. Paine was admitted, the death of Warren Cowles announced, and H. E. Brown, of Warren, permitted to practice here, and later John G. Hall,* of Elk county. In June, 1873, Andrew Tracy signed the roll of attorneys. J. R. Clark was present as an attorney in the fall, and Robert H. Rose was admitted to the bar. At this term the celebrated hunter, Leroy Lyman, was indicted for killing deer out of season. In June, 1874, Charles Dinsmore, of Warren, was admitted to practice, S. W. Smith in September, also F. D. Leet, of Cameron county; R. B. Power qualified as stenographer. The grand jury declared the jail and outbuildings nuisances; in December P. R. Cotter and C. Hollenbeck appeared as attorneys, and W. M. Lindsey was admitted. Edward Crow was indicted by a coroner's jury of killing Calvin H. Hobar, at Port Allegany, August 3, 1874. The same year he was tried for this offense and sentenced to a five years term. He was defended by

* Deceased.

A. G. Olmsted, W. A. Williams and Charles Dolan. Charles H. Noyes was enrolled in September, 1875, and in December the contested election case—*C. K. Sartwell vs. John R. Chadwick*—in re office of prothonotary, was entered. B. A. Green was admitted to the bar at this time. In February, 1876, A. W. Barry, M. F. Elliott and George A. Berry were admitted attorneys, and H. N. Gardiner appointed stenographer. Eugene Mullin signed the roll in June, 1876, and Roger Sherman, C. J. Curtis and G. W. Kelly in December. During the year a number of divorce cases were presented, and the records of the court began to assume large proportions as the population increased. In February, 1877, Associate Judges Brownell and F. N. Burnham were present; among the members of the bar were *O. A. Hotchkiss, R. B. Stone, L. H. Cobb and C. H. Sherwood. Julius Byles was admitted a member. In September Sheridan Gorton, David Sterrett and H. McClure were admitted; in October H. C. Dornan, and in December D. E. Dufton, J. C. Sturgeon and C. L. Peck. In February, 1878, A. F. Bole was admitted and C. D. Longfellow was enrolled; in April J. C. Johnson, W. I. Lewis and W. B. Graves were enrolled as members, and E. B. McCleery was admitted. Edward McSweeney's name appears upon the records of 1876, and also that of W. B. Boggs.

Andrew Tracy, a young lawyer of Smethport, was tried in February, 1879, for the murder of his cousin, Miss Mary Reilly, at Smethport. District Attorney S. W. Smith, M. F. Elliott and W. W. Brown represented the State, while C. B. Curtis, A. B. Richmond, George A. Jenks, A. G. Olmsted and N. McSweeney defended. He was found guilty of murder, and, in April, sentenced by Judge Williams to death. The Judge, in passing sentence, said: "The victim was a friend, not an enemy; a relative by blood; a modest and lovely woman, whose only offense was that she had struggled to overcome her affection for you, from a sense of duty toward the church to which she belonged, and toward her parents whom she honored." Every effort was made to save this unfortunate man, but the board of pardons refusing to interfere with the sentence the law was carried into effect in December, 1879. This tragedy of September 18, 1878, may be said to have broken up one of the most hospitable homes of McKean county.

The trial of Robert Butler for murder took place in March, 1880, resulting in a sentence of eight years solitary confinement. In December, 1886, the trial of John Thompson for the murder, on previous July 24, of John Yoho at Mount Jewett was heard. Messrs. Koester, Cotter, Mullin and McClure represented the State, while Morrison, Apple, Elliott and Hastings defended. He was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to imprisonment.

Anthony Anderson Oaks, a Swede, was tried in May, 1889, for the murder of Henry Robinson, in Long Hollow, Annin township, February 12, 1889. Messrs. Sturgeon and P. R. Cotter prosecuting, and Messrs. Mullin and McClure defending. . . . In October, 1889, one of the heaviest cases ever brought before this court was presented—*The McKean & Elk Land & Improvement Company vs. Elizabeth D. Kane*. Plaintiffs originally owned 120,000 acres of land in this section of country, of which Gen. T. L. Kane was agent. The case involved the title to a large portion of this territory. A brilliant array of legal talent was employed in the litigation. F. B. Gowan and William W. Wilbank, both of Philadelphia, and R. B. Stone, of Bradford, were for the prosecution, and C. H. McCauley, of Ridgway, J. G. Johnson and E. W. Hanson, of Philadelphia, B. D. Hamlin, of Smethport, and M. F. Elliott, of Wellsboro, represented the defendant. Judgment was rendered in favor of Mrs. Kane, and the title to the lands and lots thereby settled.

In February, 1890, a Salvation Army case was presented to the grand jury. Three of the bills, ignored by that body, were brought by Capt. Charles Lockyer, the commander of the Salvation Army in Bradford. He charged two boys with disturbing one of the meetings at their barracks. In addition to ignoring the bills the grand jury placed the costs upon the prosecutor. The costs of the three cases amounted to \$93.88. Neither the captain nor the members of his army who were present in court had the money, and the captain was committed to jail in default thereof. The parting scene between the captain and his followers was an emotional one. He kissed the weeping sisters amid a chorus of "God bless you," and the prison door closed. The inmates of the jail, upon seeing the badge of their new comrade, welcomed him with a shout and a rapturous medley of "war cry" choruses.

Another bill was presented to this jury asking an indictment for assault against G. W. Kelly. This indictment was the outcome of the trouble between the members of the W. V. R. U. which the national president, Mrs. Campbell, attempted to adjust, and whom Kelly had arrested for the larceny of a charter. Kelly had the costs to pay in that case, when Mrs. Campbell was discharged. The grand jury in ignoring the bill against Kelly placed the costs on the county.

The attorneys admitted to practice here since the May term of 1878 are named as follows:

George A. Allen, 1878; James Addle, 1877; George W. Allen, 1879; Isaac Ash and Harrison Allen, 1880; John N. Apple, 1882, and Fred L. Armstrong, 1884.

John B. Brawley, 1877; Lewis F. Barger, W. D. Brown, C. L. Baker, R. C. Beach, F. L. Blackman, David Ball, W. E. Burdick and M. H. Byles, 1879; James C. Boyce, H. W. Blakeslee and Eben Brewer, 1880; B. T. Bail and W. C. Brown, 1881; Joseph W. Bouton and C. Benedict, 1885; George H. Bemis and Charles E. Boyle, 1887.

W. B. Chapman, 1877; S. E. Cheeseman, E. Crossman, A. A. Craig, F. J. Corbin* and C. L. Covell, 1878; John B. Chapman, S. M. Crosby and J. H. Cunningham, 1879; Mahlon J. Colcord and David Cameron, 1883; A. L. Cole and James Cable, 1889.

M. E. Dunlap and W. M. Dame, 1878; John W. Dunkle, 1881; Joshua Douglass, 1883; W. F. Doyle, 1887, and S. M. Decker, 1889.

Thomas F. Emmens and M. T. H. Elliott, 1880.

John Forrest, 1879; W. L. Foster, 1883; G. N. Frazier, 1886.

W. B. Graves, 1878; James George, F. F. Guthrie and J. T. Gealy, 1879; S. S. Geisinger, 1880; Henry N. Gardner, 1882; Sam. Trumbine, 1885, and S. B. Griffith, 1886.

D. S. Herron, 1878; P. T. Hallock, William C. Holahan and C. A. Hitchcock, 1879; H. D. Hancock, M. J. Heywang, A. P. Huey and George H. Higgins, 1880; Watson I. Hinkley, F. W. Hastings, Jacob Hockley, 1881; T. B. Hoover, 1882; H. J. Hammond, —; J. D. Hancock, 1885, and C. Heydrick, 1889.

H. C. Johns, 1878; David H. Jack, 1880; Charles E. Judd, 1884; A. L. Kinkcad, 1878; E. Koester, J. L. Kinkead and E. L. Keenan, 1879; W. C. Kerr, 1880; H. O. Kline, 1881; George C. King, 1882.

W. J. Lewis, 1878; A. H. Low, 1879; William L. Lillibridge, 1881; W. H. Latham, 1884; J. W. Lee, 1886, and George A. Lukehart, 1888.

*B. S. McAllister, A. M. Metzger and C. H. McCauley, 1877; *E. B. McCleery, E. R. Mayo, G. B. McCalmont, H. N. McIntyre and William McSweeney, 1878; W. M. Meredith, Samuel Minor, Graham McFarlane, W. A. Mason, C. H. McKee, H. J. Muse, Henry McSweeney, T. A. Morrison, Robert Mackwood, William E. Marsh, Joseph M. McClure and J. O. Marshall, 1879; J. C. Metzger, Miles S. Plummer and J. V. McIntyre, 1880; Joseph A. McDonald, 1881; H. C. McCormack and J. P. McNarney, 1883; James J. McCarthy, 1884; Charles McCandless, 1885; T. F. Mullin, 1886; J. B. McAllister and R. M. Magee, 1888.

Herman H. North, 1880; Samuel T. Neill, February, 1890.

N. M. Orr and *Omer Osmer, 1878; John Omerod, 1882; J. H. Osmer, 1883; George M. Orr, 1887.

Louis K. Purviance and H. S. Payson, 1879; M. J. Peck, 1887.

A. B. Richmond, 1878; F. D. Reaves, 1879; George L. Roberts, 1880; L. Rosenzweig and Hamlet E. Rossell, 1881; Thomas F. Richmond, 1882; J. E. Rounseville, 1888, and W. E. Rice, October 15, 1889.

G. F. Stone, N. B. Smiley* and J. W. Shaw, 1878; H. C. Scoville, G. A. Sturgeon,

* Removed by death or emigration

William Swanson, F. L. Seeley, William A. Stone and G. J. Stranahan, 1879; O. L. Snyder and M. Sullivan, 1880; H. N. Snyder, 1881, and W. R. Scott, 1884.

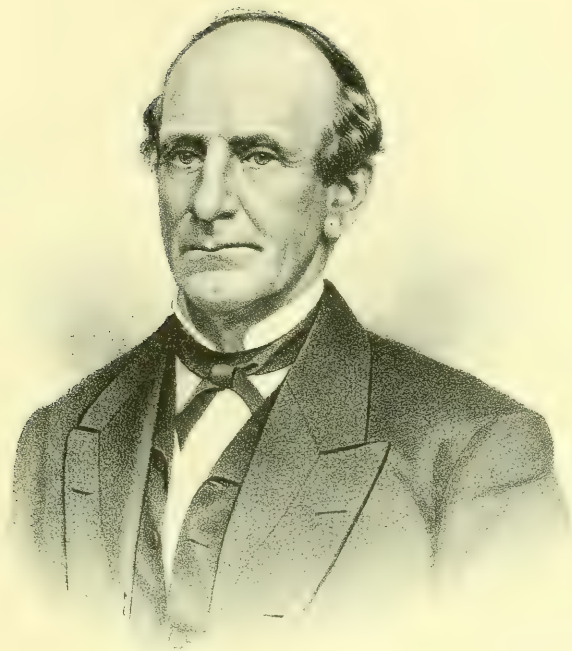
E. E. Tait, 1883; C. C. Thompson, 1885.

J. K. Wilson, J. K. Wallace and *C. L. Wescott, 1878; W. P. Weston, 1879; O. H. Wheeler, A. Leo Weil, George J. Wolfe, 1880, Irvine Watson, 1882, M. A. K. Werdner, 1883, S. C. White, 1887.

In the history of Smethport the first night's experience of the pioneer lawyer, Orlo J. Hamlin, at the Willard House is described. Next morning Paul E. Scull and Judge Sartwell, then the only merchants at the county seat, invited him to visit the court house. Accepting, the trio had to creep along the fence to escape the quagmire then occupying the present main street. To ameliorate matters, the merchants offered the young lawyer a retaining fee of \$500, and immediately the cloud of disappointment vanished, and Smethport seemed clad in sunshine. He decided to stay, and was permitted to occupy the west wing of the brick court house, then complete. Obtaining some rough furniture he ranged "Blackstone," "Peak's Evidence" and a borrowed volume of "Pardons Digest" on the cross legged pine table, and in December, 1826, opened the first law office in McKean county. Practice was very primitive then. Prior to his coming a justice of the peace, afterward an associate judge here, rendered a judgment against the defendant for "six yards of calico" (enough then to dress a woman), and in another case for "twenty five hemlock sawlogs." The constable did not know how to execute the judgments legally, and time alone canceled them. The first case in which Mr. Hamlin participated here was tried in the Willard tavern. An employe of a saw-mill owner sued his employer for assault and battery with intent to kill. Hamlin was retained for the defense, while Counselor T — prosecuted. The counselor was athletic and illiterate, but naturally a speaker and full of assurance. The bar room was crowded, and the young lawyer determined to prove his professional training. He was very technical, and the justice was there to listen. Eleek Hall, equally powerful as a counselor, was then bar-tender, and while the case proceeded, he helped the audience to what drinks were called for. Mr. Hamlin, knowing the physical character of his opponent, called Hall to assist him, and when Hamlin had examined and cross-examined the witnesses and badgered the counselor, he would wink to Hall to answer Counselor T —. Eleek would step forward, smacking his lips and foaming with vehemence, and continue a doggerel speech until exhausted. The sun had set, and the justice had sent the case to quarter sessions, holding the mill owner under bonds. The latter soon drove away his employe, holding his wife as hostage for a small debt. At quarter sessions the banished employe did not appear nor did he ever come to claim the wife he left as a hostage.

About the third week in December, 1826, John W. Howe came to Smethport, ostensibly to seek employment as a school teacher. His baggage was a small wooden box, which proved to contain only law books. The people soon learned that he was a lawyer and not a teacher. He was something of a wag, eccentric, sensible, honorable and energetic. After a stay of six years he moved to Franklin, Penn., and thence to Mendville. In May, 1827, Thomas Fuller came hither to settle, but after a few months returned to Bethany, N. Y. In the spring of this year Counselor T — fell into a hornets' nest. It appears Hamlin, Howe and Fuller determined to oust this individual, and their determination succeeded; for the counselor, being unable to make war against the trio, became irritable and sat down, exhausted. Leaving Smethport at once, he never returned to practice here. No doubt he felt like the physician in the drama of Macbeth:

Were I from Dunsinane away and clear
Profit again should hardly draw me here.



A. S. Amos

CHAPTER VI.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

INTRODUCTORY—ORLO J. HAMLIN—ELECTIONS FOR GOVERNOR, 1835—ELECTIONS FROM 1840 TO 1883—GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1884 TO 1889—PROHIBITORY AMENDMENT VOTE, 1889.

THE early election returns of McKean county are among the very few records which have been lost; so that the writer had to rely upon the commissioners' records as well as court records for the names of men successful in the political battles prior to 1840.

In 1831-33 Orlo J. Hamlin represented the district in the legislature, and was re-nominated in 1833; but his name not being placed on the legislative ticket in Lycoming county he withdrew. He refused the nomination in 1835, but served in the great constitutional convention until the poor condition of his health compelled him to retire, when Hiram Payne, the alternate, took his seat. It was Delegate Hamlin who proposed to give a representative to each county, a proposition which has been carried out only in recent years.

In 1835 there was an election for governor, Wolf being the nominee of the Democrats, and Joseph Ritner of the Anti Masonic party. When the votes were counted Wolf was leading, and the merry Democrats of McKean county never dreamed of such a thing as defeat. To memorialize this victory a party of Democrats went out at night and imitated the howls of the wolf so thoroughly that Squire Williams arose from his bed to re-examine the sheep fold. Next day he met Squire Crow, Asa Sartwell, and others, to whom he related his night's experience with the pack of wolves; but Squire Crow knew all about the howlers, and turning to his Democratic audience said, "Well, boys, you have made your last howl." He was correct, for Ritner was chosen governor. Among the old voters of the county are N. W. Abbey, of Smethport; H. W. Burlingame, of Kasson; J. P. Evans, of Norwich; M. Ostrander, of Liberty, and Moses Dillenbach, of Annin, all of whom voted for Harrison in 1840. Philetus Ford and A. H. Cory gave their votes to Martin Van Buren. C. D. Calkins, of East Smethport is said, by B. D. Hamlin, to have voted that year. Jeremiah Chadwick was here then. John Cousin, now of Friendship, N. Y.; Amos Briggs, still a resident; Daniel Crossmire, a resident of Farmers Valley; James Daly, Jabez F. Gallup, James Hoop, and a few others named in the township sketches, are living representatives of the voters of 1840.

The elections of 1840 gave 263 Harrison votes to Bernard Connelly, Jr., and 275 Van Buren votes to William Philson, the presidential electors. Davis Dimmock, Jr., received 305 votes and George Kress 211, for congress; James L. Gillis (D.) 266, and Perry Shearman (W.) 240, for assembly; Nelson Richmond (D.) 323, and James Taylor (W.) 205, for sheriff; Abner O. Hunt (D.) 307, and Leavitt C. Little (W.) 220 votes for commissioner; Samuel Easley (D.) 297, and William Smith (W.), of Ceres, 220 votes for auditor.

In 1841 L. B. Dunham (D.) received 242 votes, and C. C. Gaskill (W.) 187, for representative; Jedediah Darling (W.) was elected coroner; David Crow (W.), treasurer; Nathaniel Robbins (D.), commissioner, and Ben. C. Corwin (D.), auditor.

In 1842 the county gave marked majorities to William P. Wilcox for senator; Joseph Y. James for representative; F. B. Hamlin for prothonotary, and Asa P. Barnaby, for auditor, all Democrats.

In 1843 Henry Chapin was chosen treasurer; David R. Bennett, sheriff, and J. F. Melvin, auditor. At this time the question of establishing a poor house was defeated by a vote of 310 *contra*, 163 *pro*. The successful candidates were all Democrats.

The elections of 1844 show 419 votes for the Democratic elector, N. B. Eldred; 340 for John Killinger (W.), and 3 for James Wood, the elector on the Abolition ticket. The vote for member of congress was given in the same ratio to James Thompson, Charles M. Reed and John S. Mann, respectively. For the assembly and county offices there were only Democratic and Whig candidates, Russelas Brown receiving 408 votes, and L. C. Little receiving 314, for representative; Oshea R. Bennett (D.) was chosen coroner, A. H. Cory (D.) auditor. There were 151 votes recorded for and 498 against the sale of the main line of the Pennsylvania canal and railway. The three Abolitionists were John King, Henry Chevalier and Eleazer Wright.

In 1845 Thomas Struthers (W.) received a majority over James L. Gillis (D.) for senator, Benjamin Bartholomew (W.) over Sol. Sartwell, Jr. (D.), for representative; Richard Chadwick (W.) over W. A. Williams (D.) for prothonotary; Benjamin C. Corwin (D.) was elected treasurer almost unanimously, and Joseph Morse (D.), auditor.

James Thompson (D.) defeated James Campbell (W.) for congress in 1846 in this county; Henry P. Kinnear (W.) received a majority over Solomon Sartwell for representative; Philetus Ford (D.) defeated Jeremiah Chadwick (W.) for the office of sheriff, and J. F. Gallup (D.) was chosen auditor. The charge of youth was preferred against Mr. Ford by the friends of Chadwick, who was then eight years younger than the victor.

In 1847 Alonzo I. Wilcox (D.) received a majority vote for representative; Ezra Bard (D.) for treasurer; B. C. Corwin (D.) was elected coroner, and J. F. Melvin (D.) and E. F. Carrier (D.), auditors.

The elections of 1848 showed 367 votes for Taylor and Fillmore; 418 for Louis Cass and Butler, and 22 for Van Buren and Adams. James Thompson (D.) received a majority for congress; Timothy Ives (D.) for senator; A. I. Wilcox (D.) for representative; Richard Chadwick (W.) for prothonotary; Samuel Smith (D.) defeated William K. King (W.) for treasurer; B. C. Corwin (D.) defeated Jedediah Darling (W.) for coroner, while O. L. Stanton (D.) and Benjamin F. Cory (D.) were chosen auditors.

In 1849 Glen W. Scofield (D.) carried the county for representative; Ezra Bard (D.) was chosen sheriff, and A. K. Johnson (D.), auditor. Sheriff Bard died during his term, when W. J. Colegrove (W.) was appointed.

Carlton B. Curtis (D.) received 454 votes and J. H. Walther (W.) 292 for congress in 1850; W. J. Hemphill (D.) was chosen representative; Byron D. Hamlin (D.), treasurer by 391 votes against 356 received by Jedediah Darling (W.); Robert Hines, Jr. (D.) was elected auditor; A. D. Hamlin (D.), county surveyor; William A. Williams (D.), district attorney by 54 to 54 received by N. W. Goodrich, while 588 votes were recorded for Constitutional Amendment and 2 against it.

In 1851 James L. Gillis (D.) defeated Reuben Winslow (W.) here for representative; Robert G. White (D.) was elected president judge, receiving the whole vote (799). Richard Chadwick (W.) and O. L. Stanton (D.) received majority votes for associate judges; David R. Bennett (D.) was chosen sheriff; A. W. Needham (W.), coroner; Paul E. Seull (D.), prothonotary; John

C. Backus (D.), recorder, by a vote of 412 against 366 for C. D. Webster (W.), and C. K. Sartwell (D.), auditor.

The elections of 1852 gave 597 votes to Pierce and King for Democratic president and vice-president; 405 to Scott and Graham, Whigs, and 78 to Hale and Julien, Free soil candidates. C. B. Curtis (D.) defeated Patrick Kerr (W.) for congress; Byron D. Hamlin (D.) received a majority vote for senator, but the election was almost unanimous; A. S. Arnold (D.) for representative; B. O. Burdick (D.) for auditor; Jedediah Darling (W.) for treasurer, and William Tenney (W.) for coroner.

In 1853 A. S. Arnold (D.) was re-elected representative; N. W. Goodrich (D.), prosecuting attorney; Henry Hamlin (D.), auditor; Jasper Marsh (D.), surveyor; A. M. Benton (D.), commissioner.

David Barclay (D.) received 441 votes for congress in 1854, against 228 recorded for Richard Arthur (W.). Alexander Caldwell (D.) received a large majority for representative; William M. Smith (D.) for sheriff; Wilber H. Sartwell (D.) for treasurer; Samuel C. Hyde (D.) for prothonotary; Jasper Marsh (D.) for recorder, John Campbell for auditor, and John C. Backus (D.) for prosecuting attorney. The prohibitory liquor law was defeated by a vote of 481 against 415.

In 1855 Henry Souther (W. and K. N.) received a majority vote for senator; William A. Williams (D.) for representative, and A. J. Otto (D.) for auditor.

The elections of 1856 show majorities for James S. Myers (R.) for congress; John Brooks (R.) for representative; Jedediah Darling (R.) and Sylvanus Holmes (R.), associate judges; W. A. Williams (R.), treasurer; Joseph Housler (R.) and B. C. Corwin (D.), auditors; Alexander T. Barden (R.), coroner, and Horatio Bell (R.), surveyor. The vote in favor of Constitutional Amendment was 257 and against it 126.

In 1857 Robert Matson (D.) and W. P. Wilcox (D.) had the highest number of votes for representatives; Joseph Morse (D.) was elected sheriff; Samuel C. Hyde (D.), prothonotary; C. K. Sartwell (D.), recorder; L. R. Wisner (D.) coroner; A. L. Riffe (R.) and Gideon Irons (D.), overseers of the poor; E. B. Eldred (D.), prosecuting attorney.

In 1858 Chapin Hall (R.) carried the county for congress by a vote of 835 against 479 recorded for James L. Gillis (D.); Enos Parsons (R.) was elected treasurer; V. P. Carter (R.), auditor; Nathan Dennis (D.), coroner, and Joseph Wilks (D.), poor-house commissioner.

In 1859 A. M. Benton (D.) received 649 votes; T. Jefferson Boyer (D.) 599, I. G. Gordon (R.) 559, and William A. Nichols (R.) 578 for representatives; J. C. Hamlin (D.) and G. B. Gillett (D.) were chosen auditors, and Dr. George Darling (R.), coroner. At this time the district comprised McKean, Elk, Clearfield, Jefferson and Forest counties.

In 1860 Henry Souther, Republican elector, received 1,077 votes; Byron D. Hamlin, Democratic, 591, and Joseph H. Otswick, Union, two votes; John Patton received the Republican vote for congress, and James R. Kerr, the Democratic vote. S. M. Lawrence (R.) and I. G. Gordon (R.) were elected representatives over A. M. Benton and — Brady, Democrats; James E. Blair (R.), sheriff; John R. Chadwick (R.), prothonotary; C. K. Sartwell (R.), recorder; William K. King (R.), treasurer; W. A. Nichols (R.), attorney; W. A. Williams (R.), auditor, and Enos Parsons (R.), coroner.

In 1861 Robert G. White (R.) received 633 votes, and Rasselas Brown 491 for president judge; N. Peabody (R.) and Jedediah Darling (R.) were elected associate judges; Alonzo I. Wilcox (R.) and Joseph B. McEnally

(R.), representatives; Charles D. Webster (R.), auditor; P. Ford (R.), attorney, and Ebenezer Barden (R.), coroner. In the district were 6,983 votes, of which Judge White received 6,289.

The elections of 1862 show 785 votes for G. W. Scofield (R.) and 625 for Milton Courtright, Democratic candidates for congress; Stephen F. Wilson (R.) received a majority vote for senator; Martin H. Shannon (R.) and Warren Cowles (R.) were elected representatives; V. Perry Carter (R.), treasurer; P. Ford (R.), attorney; H. D. Hicks (D.) and B. H. Lamphier (R.), auditors, and D. F. Finley, coroner.

In 1863 Frank Bell (R.) and John Mahaffy (R.) received 717 votes, T. J. Boyer (D.) and A. M. Benton (D.) 625 votes for the legislature, the Democrats being elected. A. N. Lillibridge (R., 702 votes) contested for the sheriff's office with G. R. Moore (D., 642 votes); John R. Chadwick (R., 709 votes) opposed J. B. Oviatt (D. 621 votes) for prothonotary; Wallace W. Brown (R., 710 votes) fought against G. W. Sartwell (D., 617 votes) for the office of recorder, and James Bond (R., 693 votes) opposed L. R. Miner (D., 620 votes) for the position of coroner. Warren Cowles (R.) and J. C. Backus (D.) received party votes, and Swift (R.) and Duntley (R.) were chosen auditors.

The elections of 1864 show 767 votes for Isaac Benson, Republican elector, and 652 for John M. Irvine, Democratic elector. G. W. Scofield (R.) had a majority for congress over Bigler (D.); Lucius Rogers (R.) had 649 votes for representative, against 575 given to C. B. Eldred (D.), who was elected in the district; James E. Blair (R.) was elected treasurer; John H. Duntley (R.), auditor; Dr. M. A. Sprague (R.), coroner, and Thomas King (R.), surveyor.

In 1865 H. W. Williams (R.) was elected president judge; John Brooks (R.) opposed E. B. Eldred (D.) for representative; Warren Cowles (R.) defeated S. R. Peale (D.) for senator; S. O. Tenney (R.) and John S. Bean (D.) contested for the office of auditor; William K. King (R.) was elected surveyor; E. C. Olds (R.) opposed Dr. C. W. Robbins (D.) for the coroner's office. The military vote was taken on the field. In 1866 C. A. Lyman (R.) received 848 and G. O. Deise (D.) 742 votes for representative; A. N. Taylor (R.) and A. T. Barden (R.) defeated Medbery (D.) and Brownell (D.) for associate judges; B. F. Wright (R.) defeated Coon in the race for sheriff; Thomas Malone (R.) was elected treasurer over Dolley; W. W. Brown (R.), attorney, defeated Backus; J. R. Chadwick (R.) was elected prothonotary over C. C. Melvin; F. D. Wheeler (R.), auditor, and A. N. Lillibridge (R.), coroner. P. M. Fuller (R.) received 851 votes and Andrew Reilly (D.) 734 votes for commissioner. G. W. Scofield (R.) received a majority vote for congress in this county.

In October, 1867, S. D. Freeman (R.) received 769 votes for representative, against 185 recorded for Deise; Abram Anderson and W. Y. McCoy were elected jury commissioners, with W. Y. McCoy (D.) and W. K. King (R.), auditor. In this year the questions of "license" and "no license" were submitted. The first received 715 votes and the second 478.

The elections of 1868 show 964 Scofield (R.) and 825 R. Brown votes for congress; 978 for A. G. Olmsted (R.) and 808 for A. M. Benton (D.), senatorial candidates; 983 for John Brooks (R.) and 798 for W. J. Davis (D.) for representative. E. B. Dolley (D.) was elected treasurer; Reuben Dennis (R.), commissioner, and H. Hamlin (R.), auditor. In November, 1,028 votes were cast for the Republican and 730 for the Democratic electors.

In 1869 L. W. Crawford (R.) carried the county for representative;

Henry King (R.) was elected attorney; Lucius Rogers (R.), prothonotary; J. D. Barnes (R.), auditor, and J. E. Blair (R.), coroner.

G. W. Scofield repeated his success this time over Selden Marvin in 1870; V. Perry Carter received a majority for the assembly; C. C. Melvin (D.) was chosen treasurer, receiving 804 votes against J. R. Chadwick's (R.) 762; F. W. Sprague (R.) was chosen auditor; William K. King (R.), surveyor, and S. G. Curtis (R.) and D. H. Comes (D.), jury commissioners.

In 1871 B. B. Strang carried the county for senator over W. Y. McCoy; H. W. Williams (R.) for president judge over M. F. Elliott (D.); Lucius Rogers (R.) received 940 votes for representative against 720 recorded for F. W. Knox (D.); W. H. Curtis (R.) was chosen auditor; M. J. Hadley (R.), coroner, and Charles E. Bailey (D.), surveyor. There were 1,620 votes cast for congressional convention and eleven against. Loyal Ward was elected associate judge.

In 1872 Thomas L. Kane (D.) received 1,000 votes, and C. B. Curtis (R.) 956, for congress; Charles S. Jones (R.) 1,025 and F. W. Knox (D.) 953 for representative; W. J. Milliken (R.) 1,022 and D. R. Hamlin (D.) 946 for attorney; C. H. Foster (R.) was elected treasurer; M. A. Sprague (R.), prothonotary; M. N. Powell (D.), sheriff; D. A. Butts (R.), auditor; C. P. Rice (R.), coroner; while Jerome B. Niles, John S. Mann and M. F. Elliott were chosen delegates to the congressional convention. The Republican electors received 1,040 votes, and the Democratic 618. A unanimous vote was cast for the convention.

The elections of 1873 resulted in 614 votes for Conrad Hollenbeck (D.), or six over his opponent, C. S. Jones (R.), for representative; P. T. Kennedy (R.) was chosen auditor; Andrew Reilly (D.) and Orrin Vosburgh (R.), jury commissioners, and H. L. Burlingame (R.), coroner. In December the new constitution was approved by 1,093 votes and disapproved by 64.

In 1874 Sobieski Ross (R.) had 922 votes and H. W. Early (D.) 924 for congress; Almeron Nelson carried the county for senator; John C. Backus (D.) defeated Butts (R.) for the assembly; A. H. Medbery (D.) was chosen treasurer; Thomas Callor (D.), auditor and B. F. Wright (R.), coroner.

In 1875 C. K. Sartwell and John R. Chadwick received 957 votes each for prothonotary, but Sartwell qualified; C. S. King (R.) was chosen sheriff; Patrick H. Cotter (D.), attorney; Eugene Mullin (D.) and J. L. Bean (D.), auditors, and Enos Parsons (R.), coroner.

The elections of 1876 show 1,427 votes for Republican (or Hayes) electors, 1,320 for Democratic (Tilden), 12 for Greenback (Peter Cooper), and one for Prohibition (Green Clay Smith); John J. Mitchell (R.) received 1,414 votes, Henry White (D.) 1,331, and John T. Davis (G. B.) 3, for congress; C. H. Seymour (R.), Dr. L. Granger (D.) received the respective votes for senator; C. H. Foster (R.), W. J. Davis (D.) and C. L. Allen (G. B.) were the candidates for representative; W. S. Brownell (D.) and F. W. Burnham (R.) were elected associate judges; J. E. B. White (R.) and J. H. Anderson (D.), jury commissioners; J. E. McDougall, coroner.

In 1877 W. D. Gallup (R.) was elected treasurer; J. E. Blair (G. B.), coroner, and G. H. Lyon (R.), surveyor.

The elections of 1878 show 1,515 votes for John J. Mitchell (R.), 1,252 for R. B. Smith (D.), and 774 for John T. Davis (G. B.), candidates for congress; Lewis Emery, Jr. (R.), received 1,652 votes for representative; Roswell Sartwell (D.) 1,321 for sheriff, defeating six other candidates; John B. Brawley (D.) received 1,516 votes for prothonotary, defeating H. F. Barbour (R.) and two others; S. W. Smith (R.) 1,699 votes for attorney; O. D. Vosburg (R.) and

J. J. Roberts (R.) were chosen auditors, and N. W. Abbey (R.), J. G. Boyer (D.) and W. J. Colegrove (R.), commissioners.

In 1879 N. C. Gallup (R.) and O. P. Coon (D.) were elected jury commissioners.

In 1880* the presidential vote was 3,693 (Garfield) Republican, 3,169 (Hancock) Democratic, 16 (Dow) Prohibition, and 299 (Weaver) Greenback; Lewis Emery, Jr. (R.), received 4,233 votes for senator, and Arthur J. Hughes (D.) 2,768; David Kirk (D.) received 3,591 votes, and R. J. C. Walker (R.) 3,541 votes for congress; W. L. Hardison (R.) 3,591 for representative, and E. M. Reardon (D.) 3,307; John W. Brennan (D.) received 3,712 votes for treasurer and was elected; G. H. Lyon (R.) was chosen surveyor, and Anthony F. Bannon (R.), coroner.

In 1881 Henry W. Williams (R.) was elected president judge; P. M. Fuller (R.) and Henry Hamlin (R.), associate judges; A. I. Wilcox (R.), sheriff; John B. Brawley (D.), re-elected prothonotary; Edward McSweeney (D.), district attorney; W. H. Higgins (D.) and A. P. Brewer (R.), auditors.

The elections of 1882 show a majority for M. F. Elliott (D.) for congress at large; almost a unanimous vote was recorded for Arthur G. Olmsted (R.), additional law judge; 2,464 votes for W. W. Brown, Republican candidate for congress; David Sterrett (R.) received 2,294 votes, and B. D. Hamlin (D.) 2,277 for representative; E. F. Clark (R.) and D. F. Pattison (D.) were chosen jury commissioners.

In 1883 Charles C. Melvin (D.) was elected treasurer, defeating John R. Shoemaker (R.) by 120 votes; John King (R.) was elected surveyor, and R. A. Dempsey (R.), coroner.

GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1884.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Joseph A. Ege (R.)	3,820
P. R. Ackley (D.)	2,980
C. H. Dana (Pro.)	346
George A. Webb (U. L.)	414

CONGRESS

W. W. Brown (R.)	3,533
W. C. Kennedy (D.)	3,775
John Brown (Pro.)	323

SENATOR.

Lewis Emery, Jr. (R.)	3,956
Eugene Mullin (D.)	3,276
A. Cadogan (Pro.)	357

REPRESENTATIVE.

Robert H. Rose (R.)	3,779
O. L. Snyder (D.)	3,443
C. E. Tucker (Pro.)	405

SHERIFF.

A. F. Bannon (R.)	4,012
T. L. Sartwell (D.)	3,009

D. F. Connelly (Pro.)	222
N. D. Preston (U. L.)	381

PROTHONOTARY AND RECORDER.

J. M. McElroy (R.)	3,678
J. M. Armstrong (D.)	3,329
S. L. Rhodes (U. L.)	298
J. G. Hann (Pro.)	322

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Ernest Koester (R.)	3,822
G. B. McAlmont (D.)	3,319
G. J. Stranchan (U. L.)	381

AUDITOR.

A. P. Brewer (R.)	3,759
G. N. Barrett (R.)	3,796
Thomas Osborne (D.)	3,006
C. M. Capehart (D.)	2,947
J. H. McKillop (U. L.)	415
J. W. Stearns (U. L.)	476
Peter Findlay (Pro.)	359
J. C. Young (Pro.)	362

* Thomas L. Kane was a member of the Republican National Convention in 1880, and voted thirty-six times in that assembly for Grant's nomination.

In 1885 D. Martin and M. S. Sheldon were elected jury commissioners.

ELECTIONS, 1886.

CONGRESS.		CORONER.	
Henry C. McCormick (R.).....	2,727	William T. McCarthy (R.).....	2,192
Edward L. Keenan (D.).....	1,893	Cornelius J. Lane (D.).....	1,588
David Sterrett (Pro.).....	497	J. S. Wilson (Pro.).....	423
REPRESENTATIVE.		M. D. Ward (U. L.).....	1,397
F. S. Johnson (R.).....	2,138	SURVEYOR.	
John K. Wilson (D.).....	1,405	C. M. Colegrove (R.).....	2,339
Elisha K. Kane (Pro.).....	483	G. H. Lyon (Pro.).....	429
Ferd. Kriener (U. L.).....	1,579	William M. Lord (U. L.).....	1,449
TREASURER.		FENCE LAW.	
John R. Shoemaker (R.).....	2,686	For repeal.....	2,204
John W. Brennan (D.).....	1,180	Against repeal.....	1,207
Miles S. Howe (Pro.).....	1,296		
Daniel Clark (U. L.).....	1,296		

ELECTIONS, 1887.

ADDITIONAL LAW JUDGE.*		DISTRICT ATTORNEY.	
Thomas A. Morrison (R.).....	2,953	George A. Sturgeon (R.).....	2,707
Edward L. Keenan (D.).....	2,811	J. W. Bouton (D.).....	1,580
PROTHONOTARY, ETC.		W. L. Lillibridge (U. L.).....	1,480
J. M. McElroy (R.).....	3,108	AUDITORS.	
T. H. Lowry (D.).....	2,222	J. O. Sonburgh (R.).....	2,891
A. J. McIntyre (Pro.).....	204	F. R. Foster (R.).....	2,931
SHERIFF.		A. B. Wicks (D.).....	2,807
William B. Clarke (R.).....	3,235	B. F. Greenman (D.).....	2,806
J. W. Stearns (U. L. and D.).....	2,506	J. C. Young (Pro.).....	209
C. P. Cody (Pro.).....	194	O. B. Lay (Pro.).....	210

ELECTIONS, 1888.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.		CORONER.	
John W. Wallace (R.).....	4,066	Samuel D. Heffner (R.).....	4,061
William Dent (D.).....	2,922	Philo Ackley (D.).....	2,907
Seymour J. Noble (U. L.).....	426	A. W. Newell (Pro.).....	418
R. D. Horton (Pro.).....	295	W. D. Murray (U. L.).....	325
CONGRESS.		JURY COMMISSIONERS.	
Lewis F. Watson (R.).....	4,201	George Hyde (R.).....	4,041
W. A. Rankin (D.).....	2,758	M. S. Sheldon (D.).....	2,882
Charles Miller (Pro.).....	415	Gilbert Moody (Pro.).....	411
J. Whitely (U. L.).....	337	J. W. Corwill (U. L.).....	365
SENATOR.			
Horace B. Packer (R.).....	4,058		
G. D. Helwig (D.).....	2,879		
A. H. Cory (Pro.).....	463		
REPRESENTATIVES.			
William E. Burdick (R.).....	3,800		

The vote of June 18, 1889, on the Prohibitory Amendment, was 3,054 for, and 2,078 *contra*, showing a majority of 996, the vote by political divisions being as follows:

* The district vote was 5,091 and 4,248, respectively.

		For	Against			For	Against
Annin township.....		137	26	Hamlin.....		108	62
Bradford City, 1st ward, 1st dist	42	84		Kane borough		172	79
" " 1st " 3d dist	32	147		Keating township, 1st dist		149	77
" " 2d "	162	102		" " 2d dist....		29	37
" " 3d "	93	170		" " 3d dist....		38	20
" " 4th "	108	125		Kendall borough, 1st dist....		65	31
" " 5th "	71	66		" " 2d dist....		80	44
Bradford township, 1st dist....	120	49		Lafayette township, 1st dist....		59	61
" " 2d dist....	54	31		" " 2d dist ..		29	32
Ceres.....		35		Liberty.....		74	50
Corydon	4	27		Norwich.....		56	64
Eldred borough.....	118	56		Otto township, 1st dist....		142	105
Eldred township.....	159	52		" " 2d dist....		103	24
Foster township, 1st dist....	164	55		Port Allegany		119	72
" " 2d dist....	118	46		Sergeant		12	42
Hamilton township, 1st dist....	30	31		Smethport.....		83	108
" " 2d dist....	35	3		Wetmore.....		171	35

The official canvass of votes cast in McKean county general election held November 5, 1889, was as follows: For State treasurer: Boyer (R.), 2,661; Bigler (D.), 1,685 and Johnson, 349. For county treasurer: Capt. Rogers (R.), 2,467; Broder (D.), 2,037, and Cody, 278. For surveyor: Hadley, 2,424; King, 128, and Kane, 606. Mr. King was voted for in several of the precincts by personal friends, but positively declined to have his name printed on the tickets as a candidate for county surveyor.

The township and borough elections of February, 1890, are recorded in the pages of township and borough history.

CHAPTER VII.

MILITARY HISTORY.

Forty-second Regiment (BUCKTAILS).—Colonel Kane. Fifty-eighth Regiment, P. V. I.—Eighty-third Regiment, P. V. I.—One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment, P. V. I.—One Hundred and Seventy-second Regiment, P. V. I.—Two Hundred and Eleventh Regiment, P. V. I.—Miscellaneous.

Forty-second Regiment (BUCKTAILS).

THE Rifle Regiment of the Pennsylvania Reserves, changed in June, 1861, to the Kane Rifle Regiment of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps or Forty-second Pennsylvania Regiment, began organization a day before the telegraph flashed the tidings throughout the world of the breaking out of the Civil war. On April 13, 1861, Thomas L. Kane petitioned Gov. Curtin for leave to organize a command in the "Wild Cat District," known now as Forest, McKean, Elk, and Cameron counties. On the 14th the petition was granted, and the news being carried into the valleys and mountains, a company of one hundred men assembled on the Sinnemahoning, April 24, and entered on raft building, so that when the proposed regiment would be formed this method of transportation would be at their disposal. On April 26 three hundred and fifteen men marched onto three rafts then ready, and setting up a green hickory pole on one of them, the "flag ship," placed above it a bucktail, and from this floated the flag of the Union.



C. M. Perinton

The command moved toward Harrisburg without marching orders from the governor. As soon as this movement was known, a message was sent to Lock Haven ordering the return of the men to their rendezvous, as only a limited number could be received. Gen. Jackman, who desired the service of the hardy woodsman, opposed this, and though his order was duly sent, it was never delivered. The men arrived at Harrisburg, and saluting the capitol with a rifle volley, made their presence known. After some days an order to muster in as the Seventeenth Regiment (three months) was issued, but as soon rescinded, owing to a regiment of that number being already enrolled. Col. Kane declined his commission, and entered the ranks May 13. The Warren Company, under Capt. Roy Stone, was organized out of similar material in the woods on the head-waters of the Allegheny river, while other companies of a kindred character flocked toward the capitol; so that on June 12 a regiment was organized, of which Thomas L. Kane was commissioned colonel; Charles J. Biddle, lieutenant-colonel; Roy Stone, major; A. E. Niles, Hugh McDonald, E. A. Irvin, George B. Overton, Julius Sherwood, W. T. Blanchard, Philip Holland and John A. Eldred, captains.

The captains named had previously petitioned Gen. McCall to have their companies united under Col. Kane, who resigned June 13, that Lieut.-Col. Biddle, a Mexican war soldier, might be commissioned. On the same day the captains (Langhorn Wistar's name now appearing) petitioned for change of regimental name as hitherto stated. This newly organized command, with Simon's Fifth Regiment and Barr's Battery, proceeded on June 21 to Maryland, and on the 27th established Camp Mason and Dixon on the State line. About July 7, immediately after Col. Wallace's regiment left for Martinsburg to join Patterson's brigade, Kane's rifles returned to the camp; on the 12th a scout of sixty men under Lieut. Col. Kane moved to New Creek, Va., where the first skirmish took place with McDonald's Confederate cavalry. Kane pursued the rebels to Ridgeville, and held that neighborhood until July 27, when the regiment returned to Harrisburg. On August 6 the Bucktails reported to Banks at Harper's Ferry, and on October 20 Companies A, G, H, I and K, under Lieut.-Col. Kane, encountered the Louisiana Zouave Tigers near Hunter's Mill, and drove them back. Col. Biddle resigned December 12, leaving Kane to command on the 20th, at Dranesville. At noon on that day the enemy was reported advancing on the Centreville road, when Ord's artillery was sent forward, and the Kane rifles were advanced to check him. A little later Kane discovered the enemy flanking him, and the movement which led to the occupation of the brick house, the flight of the rebels, the wounding of Col. Kane, another officer and twenty-six men, and the death of two men. In January, 1862, H. W. McNeil was chosen colonel, and in March attached to Gen. Reynolds' first brigade, four companies being detached, under Lieut. Col. Kane, for the purpose of drill under his new system until May, when the four companies reported to Col. Bayard, and were pushed forward to within a few miles of Hanover court-house. From May 25 to June 6 the Bucktails led Fremont's army, with such spirit that the effective force was reduced to 128 men. On June 6 Col. Kane and 104 men went forward to rescue the wounded of the First New Jersey Cavalry, who were reported to have fallen into an ambuscade near Harrisonburg. This little command came suddenly upon four Confederate regiments and a battery, and sending back a message, attacked, breaking their line. Recovering from the surprise the Confederate regiments prepared to advance, when Martin Kelly, volunteering to draw their fire, stepped from behind a tree, received a shower of lead and died next day in the glory of war. George McGowan was shot near him next day. While holding this

position against such terrible odds, the while waiting for Fremont's aid, the wounded Col. Kane directed the battle. Private Holmes, who lay close by mortally wounded, hearing Gen. Ashby, of the Fifty eighth Confederate Virginians (then in Stuart's rebel brigade), urge a bayonet charge, fired, killing the rebel general. The Fifty eighth was repulsed, but Johnson pushed onward and drove the Federals from the bush, capturing the wounded Lieut. Col. Kane and Capt. Taylor, latter of whom had returned in the face of the enemy to rescue his colonel. Only then did the Confederates realize that the Bucktail rifles were the actors in this affair, the famous regiment losing fifty-two men in killed, wounded and missing, while killing or wounding 559 of the enemy.

On June 8 Fremont encountered Jackson at Cross Keys. The former was driven back, leaving the Bucktails to cover the retreat, but to the surprise of all this command cut its way through, and further carried with them the guns which they were ordered to support, receiving marked thanks for the exploit. While Lieut. Col. Kane's four companies were thus engaged Maj. Stone, then in charge of the other six companies of 400 men, was engaged in the Shenandoah Valley. In June his command arrived at Dispatch Station in the Peninsula, and was found within four miles of Richmond, Va. On the 26th two companies were at the railroad and meadow bridge on Beaver Dam creek, and the other four in the neighborhood. Their fire checked the enemy's advance; but in the hurry, Stone learned that Simmons, who commanded the grand guard, had withdrawn the three Bucktail regiments in his rear, leaving the other three within the enemy's circle. Stone succeeded in bringing in Wistar's and Jewett's companies to the entrenchments, where were now the three companies formerly withdrawn, leaving Capt. Irvin's company within the enemy's lines. The latter withdrew to a swamp, where he held out for three days before surrendering. The Bucktails' loss in this affair was seventy-five in killed, wounded and missing. Maj. Stone's subsequent doings at Mechanicsville and Gaines' Mills are matters of national history, his little force of Bucktails holding a whole division of rebels back and delaying the battle at Gaines' Mills until the Federal forces recovered strength to contest that field. It lost that morning and on the retreat half their men, being able to muster only six officers and 125 men on its arrival at Gaines' Mills, where it suffered a loss of one officer and twenty-five men. On the 29th slightly wounded and missing members rejoined the remnant of the command, bringing the force up to five officers and 150 men, with whom were incorporated five officers and eighty-four men of the United States sharpshooters. The battle of Charles City Cross roads took place July 30. There the "Bucktails" did some extraordinary fighting, and barely escaped capture. On the night of that day McCall rode into a rebel command and was captured, leaving Stone to escape under a shower of lead. The Bucktails lost two officers and ninety men killed, wounded and taken prisoners, and their United States sharpshooter friends lost two officers and fifty-six men. At Harrison's Landing the work of bridging the river was assigned to the Bucktails. At 5 p. m. these forgers began work, chopping the timber along the river. At sunrise, next morning, they had the 500-foot bridge ready for the artillery to cross. Soon after Maj. Stone resigned to take command of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Infantry, and Col. McNeil, who had returned, resumed command. Then some of those captured at Mechanicsville were exchanged, rejoined their command, and all were present at the Second Bull Run, August 29 and 30, where five were killed, nineteen wounded and three missing.

Returning to Col. Kane's four companies, they are found at Brandy Station on August 19, 1862, where Kane rejoined them after his term of imprison-

ment. At this time they numbered 160 men. On the morning of the 23d Capt. Winslow's guard of fifteen men were seeking shelter from a heavy thunder storm when Gen. Stuart's rebel cavalry rode over his tent, taking all prisoners. Col. Kane rallied his men to the number of sixty-eight, and with this small force performed some of the most daring feats known to military men. That night he charged right and left, causing the stampede of the rebel army, losing only one man mortally wounded and four wounded of his sixty-eight warriors. Next morning they crossed the Cub run bridge, which they destroyed, and Gen. Pope's army was saved. On September 7 Kane was commissioned brigadier-general, Edward A. Irvine, of Company K, taking his place as lieutenant-colonel of the Bucktails, while A. E. Niles was commissioned major, *vice* Stone, now colonel of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth regiment.

On the day of the promotions just referred to Col. McNeil was ordered into Maryland, and, September 14, 1862, led the attack on South Mountain, losing eighteen killed and forty-five wounded, among the latter being Lieut. Col. Irvine and Capt. Mack. At the Dunkard church, Antietam, they led next morning, when Col. McNeil, Lieut. William Allison and twenty-eight men were killed, and sixty-five men and officers wounded. Capt. McGee at once took command, and, aided by Adj. Hartshorn, fought to the close of that terrible day. This division of the Bucktails lost in the two days 110 officers and men, killed, wounded or missing. After this affair Capt. Charles F. Taylor, who was captured while returning to save Kane at Harrisonburg, rejoined the command. He was soon commissioned colonel, and moved to the Rappahannock, where, on December 12, the Bucktails met the enemy, losing in killed Lieut. W. B. Jenkins and nineteen others, with 113 wounded and missing.

On February 6, 1863, the celebrated regiment is found with the First Brigade at Fairfax Court House. Maj. Niles is lieutenant-colonel, *vice* Irvine, resigned on account of wounds; William R. Hartshorn is major, and Roger Sherman, adjutant; Col. Taylor is commanding, and receiving old members from the hospitals. On July 2 the Bucktails are on historical Little Round Top. They have just arrived, and in time, for in a moment they are called upon to save the Union artillery. Dashing down the hill, through the deep swamp to the wheat field, they drove the enemy, but paid dearly for the honor in the death of Col. Taylor and Lieut. R. Hall. Lieut. Col. Niles was wounded some time before, so Maj. Hartshorn took command, and the Bucktails fell back to remain in rest until the afternoon of July 3, when they again led in the capture of the Fifteenth Georgia Confederate Regiment. In this Gettysburg affair Capts. Hugh McDonald, J. D. Yerkes, N. B. Kinsey and Frank Bell; Lieuts. J. E. Kratzer, T. J. Roney, J. R. Sparr and thirty-one men were wounded.

In April, 1864, the Bucktail fighters were given Spencer repeaters instead of the Sharp's rifles of former times. On May 5 the regiment barely escaped capture (having been deserted by the first brigade), by breaking through the rebel lines, near Parker's Store. On the 7th Maj. Hartshorn lost two killed and twenty-one wounded. The day after his little command arrived at a point three miles north of Spottsylvania to find two divisions of the fifth corps engaged in a terrible struggle. On the 10th it participated in the two assaults on the rebel works at Mountain Run, and engaged incessantly until the morning of May 13, when it was given a day for rest, but resuming work next day continued in active service to their last battle on the Mechanicsville road, May 30, 1864. In the Wilderness campaign this command lost two officers and twenty-six men killed, and six officers and 112 men wounded. The veterans and recruits were transferred to the One Hundred and Ninetieth In-

fantry, of which Hartshorn was commissioned colonel, and the One Hundred and Ninetieth was mustered out June 11, 1864.

The field and staff of the Forty second Regiment comprised the following named officers: Col. Thomas L. Kane, mustered in as colonel May 12, 1861, but resigning next day took a position in the ranks; promoted to colonel June 12, 1861, he resigned and was commissioned lieutenant colonel June 13, 1861; from this period to the close of his service he was present at all those stirring affairs in which the Bucktails were always the leading actors. Charles J. Biddee was appointed colonel May 29, 1861, and resigned February 1, 1862. Hugh W. McNeil, promoted from captain of Company D to colonel January 22, 1862, was killed at Antietam, September 16, that year. Charles F. Taylor, killed at Gettysburg. A. E. Niles resigned the position of lieutenant colonel March 28, 1864. Roy Stone, promoted colonel of the One Hundred and Forty ninth August 29, 1862. W. R. Hartshorn, mustered out June 1, 1864. John T. A. Jewett, captain of Company D, February 5, 1862. Roger Sherman, adjutant, resigned March 21, 1864. H. D. Patton, quarter master, in May, 1861. Lucius Truman appointed quartermaster on the same day. S. D. Freeman, surgeon, in May, 1861, resigned to be promoted surgeon of United States Volunteers, and was succeeded December 17, 1862, by Jonathan J. Comfort, who, in May, 1864, was transferred to the One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment, and breveted lieutenant colonel March 13, 1865 (Dr. Freeman was breveted lieutenant colonel for distinguished services.) W. T. Humphrey, assistant surgeon in 1861, was promoted surgeon of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth regiment September 5, 1862. W. B. Jones was commissioned assistant surgeon August 2, Daniel O. Crouch December 1, 1862, and Lafayette Butler September 30, 1863, the latter being transferred in 1864 to the One Hundred and Ninetieth regiment. W. H. D. Hatton, commissioned chaplain August 3, 1861, resigned November 11, 1862 (charged with straggling by Roger Sherman), and had no successor. Sergeant major Baker, Quarter master Sergeant W. C. Hunter, and Hospital Steward J. J. Starr were transferred to the One Hundred and Ninetieth regiment in May, 1864. John Lemon, commissary sergeant, was mustered out with Company K, June 11, 1864. R. Fenton Ward, first hospital steward, was promoted captain of Company I July 1, 1862. Henry Zundel, principal musician, served to muster out.

Company L, of the Forty Second Regiment, was organized in April, 1861, but not mustered in until May 30, 1861, as related in the regimental history. William T. Blanchard, the first captain, was wounded at Harrisonburg June 6, 1862, and resigned December 1 following. Lieut. Frank J. Bell, wounded at Antietam September 17, 1862, was promoted captain March 1, 1863, and received discharge October 19, same year. R. Fenton Ward was promoted second lieutenant July 1, 1862; first lieutenant March 1, 1863; wounded in service, and transferred to the One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment May 31, 1864. Second Lieut. Bruce A. Rice died June 14 of wounds received at Cross Keys June 8, 1862. Richard A. Rice was promoted second lieutenant May 18, 1863, and served until mustered out, June 11 1864. Edward D. Curtis served as first sergeant to date of muster out; Sergt. W. J. Kibbe was wounded at South Mountain, and died September 18, 1862; A. G. Foster served as sergeant until muster out (Dr. Freeman states that Foster was killed); also Lorenzo B. Prosser, while Sergt. Angelo M. Crapsey was wounded and made prisoner at Fredericksburg; Sergt. A. Farnham was discharged on surgeon's certificate August 6, 1861; Sergt. Charles O. Bee was wounded at Fredericksburg, and died January 14, 1863; Sergt. John K. Haffey was dis-

charged for disability February 22, 1863; Corp. Peter B. Porter was transferred to the One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment; Henry L. Dewell, wounded and made prisoner at Second Bull Run, was transferred in 1864 to the One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment; Solomon S. King lost his foot at Fredericksburg, but was able to be transferred to the One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment in 1864. Wallace W. Brewer, wounded at Antietam, and Joseph D. Barnes, wounded at Fredericksburg, were mustered in June, 1864. Corp. Henry J. Hadley was killed at Cross Keys June 8, 1862, and Corp. F. C. Holmes died June 14 of wounds received at Harrisonburg June 6, 1862.

The private troops who were killed or died from wounds are named as follows: Joseph A. Ames, died; Hero Bloom, Henry Magee, William M. Maxson, killed at South Mountain; Patrick H. Clyens, Joseph Hayter and Forest Sherwood, killed at Fredericksburg; William L. Dale and Milton G. Farr, killed at Harrisonburg; James Newpher, died October 6, 1862, and N. A. Delos, September 17, 1862, from wounds received at South Mountain; P. G. Ellithorpe, wounded at Gettysburg, died; Joseph Keener died of wounds, also Nathaniel S. Nichols, and Franklin West, wounded at Cross Keys, Va., died June 14, 1862. Joseph Little lost a leg and was discharged.

The private troops who received wounds but recovered and were discharged are named as follows: James T. Alton, wounded at Cross Keys; Joseph Austin, at Gaines' Mills; Leslie S. Bard, at South Mountain; Samuel R. Beckwith, at Cross Keys (was promoted second lieutenant of Company G, One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment September 3, 1862); Cornelius Culp, at Gettysburg; Peter Close, at Antietam; Rev. Columbus Cornforth, at Fredericksburg (he was Baptist preacher at Smethport); D. V. Crossmire, at Second Bull Run; Frank B. Crandall, wounded and fled; Newell E. Howard, W. Snyder and Alonzo Mapes, at Fredericksburg; H. J. Hammond, at Harrisonburg; Samuel C. Hamlin, Albert Herglei, at Harrisonburg; Samuel M. Horton, at Fredericksburg; Russell Ingalsbee, at Harrisonburg; Sheldon Jewett, at Second Bull Run; Ferd. Kilburn, at Harrisonburg; Frank King, at Gaines' Mills; William A. Lafferty and Charles P. Rice, at Antietam; Charles Mulvaney, at Second Bull Run; Charles Mellison, J. M. Woods, William Richardson and Charles H. Robbins, at Harrisonburg; A. A. Walters, at Fredericksburg.

The troops regularly discharged were Thomas Barnes, W. J. Bridge, G. W. Briggs, J. B. Belknap, H. G. Babcock, A. L. Buchanan, S. Berts, Jake Both, D. W. Brigham, J. O. Blauvelt, J. R. Coates, C. L. Clark, D. Case, Alpha W. Colegrove, Edgar W. Wells, G. A. Campbell, W. J. Curtis, N. M. Curtis, J. W. Cobbett, L. B. Danforth, J. Demars, C. D. Dickenson, E. W. Edson, J. M. Essington, B. H. Freeman, E. P. Fanning, J. A. Fish, H. K. Gould, A. T. Hoop, J. L. Johnson, W. A. Knapp, R. M. Keach, James Landrigan, C. B. Lawrence, J. Leher, P. C. Lovell, W. Mulvaney, Joshua Moses, William Mason, J. R. Mains, W. Page, W. H. Rifle, D. T. Smith, S. G. Southwick, F. T. Smith, A. P. Smith, E. B. Seamans, B. A. Treat, G. W. Taylor, A. D. Townsend, C. Vandyne, G. O. White, A. Walters, John Whalen, C. H. Weed.

Among the names on the original muster roll of Company I, Forty-Second Infantry not given above, are S. D. Freeman, who was immediately promoted surgeon; John and Joseph Austin, Jacob Crow, G. A. Campbell, E. N. Howard, Samuel Horton, F. King, Solomon S. King, R. T. Lane, Peter Porter, W. Richardson and A. J. Turpin. There were eighty two private troops enrolled. John W. Newell was first paymaster.

A roster of the surviving members of the old regiment was compiled on July 1, 1889. Those then residing in McKean county are named as follows:

Name	Postoffice	Name	Postoffice.
Brewer, W. W.	Mt. Jewett	Lucore, S. J.	Kendall Creek
Barnes, J. D.	Kasson	Mulvaney, William.	Sartwell
Brown, W. W.	Bradford	Prosser, L. B.	Kendall Creek
Colegrove, A. W.	Colegrove	Quigley, George B.	Gulley
Campbell, J. J.	Eldred	Rice, R. A.	Eldred
Case, Dennis.	Bradford	Rifle, W. H.	Norwich
Curtis, William.	Custer City	Ryan, Thomas H.	Kane
Clark, C. L.	Bradford	Smith, A. P.	Colegrove
Cones, John R.	Annin Creek	Seward, Levi.	Kendall Creek
Dickson, C. W.	Norwich	Southwick, Samuel.	Smethport
Dougherty, George.	Farmers Valley	Simmons, Al.	Eldred
Freeman, S. D.	Smethport	Snyder, T.	Kendall Creek
Hanlan, Patrick	Bradford	Taggart, H. H.	Bradford
Howard, E. N.	Custer City	Walters, A. A.	Smethport
Jewett, Sheldon.	Custer City	Wood, James M.	Annin Creek
Lane, R. T.	Bradford	Wright, B. F.	Smethport
Looker, R. E.	Kane	Wells, E. W.	Bell's Run.
Lanigan, James.	Kane		

E. W. Seamans, one of the survivors, while in the Thornton House at Drainsville, Va., was the objective point of a rebel battery. During that dangerous moment he was discovered by Dr. Freeman, standing before a mirror, oiling his hair. The Doctor, amazed at the fellow's coolness, ordered him to take his rifle and "shoot down the rebels," an order with which he complied with equal coolness. At the re-union in October, 1887, Dr. Freeman read the historical address.

FIFTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, P. V. I.

The Fifty Eighth Regiment was raised at Philadelphia, also in McKean, Cameron, Potter, Elk and adjoining counties, in the fall of 1861, and was organized February 13, 1862, with John R. Jones, colonel; Carlton B. Curtis, lieutenant-colonel, and Montgomery Martin, major. The forward movement commenced March 8, and on May 10 the regiment was at Ocean View, *en route* to Norfolk, over which the flag of the Fifty Eighth was raised the night preceding the morning on which the "Merrimac" was blown up. On February 13, 1863, as if to celebrate the first anniversary of organization, the Confederate camp at Sandy Ridge, on the head waters of Cone creek, was captured and the buildings burned. At New Berne, March 14, this command, with others, withstood Pettigrew's attack, and on May 20 the works at Kingston were captured. From June 27 to December 31 the regiment was scattered on detached service in the Pamlico river country, doing excellent and, in two instances, brilliant work. On the last date Col. McChesney, the successor of Palmer as commandant at Washington, N. C., led an expedition to Greenville, where a hard to hand battle was carried on that night. In May, 1864, the regiment proceeded to Bermuda Hundred, on the James river, and on the 9th lost twenty killed and wounded near Appomattox. The command arrived at Cold Harbor June 1, participated in the assault on the 3d, carried the rifle pits, and was continuously at the front until June 13, and again at Petersburg until relieved on the evening of June 15. After return from a well earned furlough, the command held the hill near Fort Wisconsin, on August 25, and on September 29 participated in the assault on Fort Harrison, which principal point of defense it captured.

At Star Fort, Spring Hill, Fort Harrison and Charles City Cross Roads the Fifty eighth completed a term of magnificent services, and commencing a new term (which resulted in the capture of Lee's army), served until muster out, January 24, 1866.

Company E of the Fifty eighth was raised in McKean, Erie and Tioga

counties. John C. Backus, the first captain, resigned February 12, 1863, and in March Lieut. T. J. Hoskinson was promoted, but resigned September 9, 1864, when Capt. Philetus M. Fuller succeeded, and served until muster-out, January 24, 1866. Lieut. Charles D. Webster was gradually promoted until, in October, 1864, he was commissioned captain and assistant quartermaster. Sylvanus Holmes was promoted adjutant in February, 1862. F. W. Davis rose from the ranks to lieutenant, and served until discharged, June 14, 1865. Second Lieut. Samuel B. Sartwell resigned, July 11, 1862, and DeWitt C. Kinsman was mustered out, December 7, 1864, at expiration of term. Sergts. Pontius Solomon, W. W. Richardson, J. H. Cobbett, Amos M. Preston and G. W. Farr served from October, 1861, to January 24, 1866. Sergt. John Shaftsbury was discharged for disability in September, 1862; Melvin Hall for wounds, in July, 1865; Theodore M. Clark and C. D. Gilbert mustered out in December, 1864; William E. Darning, in August, 1865, and W. A. Moore, for promotion, in August, 1864. Corps. Robert Walters, John Lorson, William Grigsby, Alfred B. Loop, James A. Saurwine (a substitute), David C. Brown and Warden H. Gary were mustered out in January, 1865; Robert A. DeGohier in December, 1864; John Toony (a substitute) in November, 1865; while James G. Booth, N. S. Grinnell, F. E. Patterson, David Quirk and Allen Tibbits (veterans), left in August, 1864, the State papers alleging desertion. James H. Doal served until 1865 as musician; M. McMillan was discharged in 1862, and R. Reed in 1863.

The private troops who died during the war, or were killed on the field, are named as follows: Henry Baker, at New Berne, N. C., in 1863; George W. Beckwith, wounded, died at Hampton, Va., in 1864; C. S. Culp, died at Hampton in June, 1863; S. P. Dikeman, at New Berne, N. C., in August, 1863; Orlando Foster, at Bermuda Hundred, Va., July 15, 1864; J. H. Green, at Harrisburg in December, 1861; S. L. Goodwin, at Portsmouth, Va., in July, 1862; G. W. Hall, at Alexandria, in June, 1864; Hugh L. Haughey, at Annapolis, in March, 1865; John S. Niles, at Harrisburg, in January, 1862; A. J. Rifle, at Fortress Monroe, in November, 1864; Joseph Tibbits, of wounds, at Arlington, in June, 1864; H. H. Van Gorder, at Bachelor's Creek, N. C., March, 1863; Dan Vanatta, in McKean county, October 14, 1864; Abram Weed (substitute) at Fortress Monroe, in May, 1865.

Company F was recruited in McKean, Elk and Warren counties, Lucius Rogers being commissioned captain in December, 1861. He resigned in February, 1863, when Henry Rogers was promoted. On his discharge for disability, February 26, 1864, John M. Collins held command and served until January 24, 1866. Lieut. W. W. Wells died of wounds July 12, 1864, and was buried at New Berne, N. C.; Lieut. C. J. Tubbs was mustered out in February, 1865; Sergt. P. M. Thompson, in January, 1866; P. T. Campbell in December, 1865; Robert M. Overhiser, chosen sergeant at organization, was promoted lieutenant of Company H in December, 1864, and veteranized; James A. Arnold served from October, 1861, to August 22, 1864, when, it is alleged, he deserted. Sergt. Ambrose C. Fuller, wounded in September, 1864, was absent at muster out. James C. Malone and James Phelan were on furlough. Jesse C. Chew served until January, 1866; M. J. Hadley, promoted sergeant major in June, 1865, was mustered out in January, 1866, and George W. Hayes is said to have deserted August 22, 1864. Corps. George F. North, John Walshe, F. A. Sutton, Patrick Walsh, W. H. Hewitt, and L. B. Gleason served until January, 1866; A. N. Farman was killed at Fort Harrison, Va. W. H. Rogers was wounded there, and Hiram Peasley died of wounds received there in the affair of September 29, 1864. Elijah T. Davis

was mustered out February 22, 1865. The musician, L. S. Lytle, served until January, 1866. Calvin Shepherd, an old hunter of Cameron county, served in this command.

The private troops killed on the field or who died of wounds or disease are named as follows: William Alinder, at Bachelor's Creek, N. C.; Joseph Black, wounded September 29, 1864, was buried at Cypress Hills; John Bowers, drafted, died at Point of Rocks, Va., in February, 1865; Otis Copeland was killed at Fort Harrison; H. K. Conrad died at Harrisburg January 4, 1862; Ezra Daniels died at Hampton, Va., of wounds, in October, 1864; W. E. Flanders, drafted, was buried at Staunton, Va., July 29, 1865; R. M. Gibson, at Beaufort, N. C., October 1, 1863; Andrew Henderson, died in Andersonville July 1, 1864; Don D. Jones, in Cameron county July 16, 1864; Peter Manning was killed at Fort Harrison September 29, 1864; James A. Mapes, died at Suffolk, Va., November 21, 1862; Alex. McCrady, at Washington, N. C., October 10, 1863; George Peasley, at Petersburg, August 12, 1865; James Peasley, at Washington, N. C., September 5, and Philander S. Peasley December 28, 1863; Samuel Richardson, died at Harrisburg January 15, 1862; G. D. Rogers, at Point of Rocks, Va., October 3, 1864; Jeremiah Sullivan, at Portsmouth, Va., August 6, 1862; James Vangarder, of wounds, at Hampton, Va., October 30, 1864, and William Whitaker, of wounds, October 12, 1864.

Company H was raised in McKean county October 1, 1861, with Asa H. Cory, captain. On his resignation August 21, 1862, C. C. Moses was promoted, captured July 6, 1863, but returned and was mustered out April 16, 1865. Lieut. Roswell Sartwell resigned November 25, 1862, and F. N. Burnham was promoted. Robert M. Overhiser, transferred from Company F, was promoted captain April 17, 1865, but mustered out in 1866 with rank of lieutenant. Second Lieut. David Ludwig died at Philadelphia June 17, 1863; Oliver Haines was mustered out in 1866; J. M. Pelton was discharged for promotion in August, 1863, and W. E. Moses was promoted second lieutenant of the First North Carolina Colored Regiment April 29, 1864.

The sergeants of this company are referred to as follows: Joseph S. Vaughn, Norman J. Stanton, L. L. Dennis and Fernando Loop were mustered out in January, 1866; W. H. Richmond and W. M. Skiver, in December, 1864; Alonzo Cross and Ed. Baldwin in October, 1865; Allen Wightman died of wounds April 20, 1863, and John Bord is said to have deserted August 30, 1865, and Theodore F. Ostrander on the same day.

The corporals' records are thus given: Cyrus Baldwin, wounded at Cold Harbor; Charles Rodenbush and M. M. Griffin mustered out in January, 1866; Niles Robbins and Clark B. Hopkins discharged for disability in 1862 and 1863, respectively; E. C. Wolcott, George Ferris, Emory Skiver, W. D. Reitz, George J. Reitz, William Shaffstall (the three last named drafted) were mustered out at close of their terms. W. P. Fowler died September 21, 1864; Henry H. Metcalfe died in Cameron county, returning from prison in 1865; W. D. Burlingame died at Hampton, Va., March 17, 1865; M. D. Judson, transferred to the Fourth United States Artillery, and Augustus Short to United States Signal Corps. The musicians were Anthony Breithaupt (a substitute), sick at muster out, George W. Bowen, discharged for disability in May, 1865, and Nathan Boylan alleged to have deserted December 31, 1865, after long service.

The deaths of private soldiers on the field, or from wounds or disease, are recorded as follows: Henry Blasdell, died at New Berne, N. C., July 16, 1863, of wounds received April 20; James Baldwin, October 12, 1864, of wounds received September 20, 1863; C. J. Carter, October 3, 1864; Henry



J. L. Jones

D. Hagadorn, killed at Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864; H. H. Haines, died January 24, 1865; John A. Jennings, February 23, 1863; Leslie Lyons, July 7, 1864; Charles N. Lawton, wounded at Cold Harbor, died at Arlington; Jerome Notting, wounded September 29, 1864, died October 4 at Hampton, Va., and Philip Roades, died September 24, 1864. In this command no less than eighteen substitutes are accounted for, nineteen drafted men and nine deserters.

EIGHTY-THIRD REGIMENT, P. V. I.

The Eighty third Pennsylvania Infantry comprised, among others, Lieut. Plympton A. White, of Company D, who enlisted in McKean county, also Matthew Hayes, both of whom were wounded at Malvern Hill; William Schlabach, Julius W. Day, wounded at Gettysburg; Thaddens Day, at Malvern Hill; Eugene Clapper, Charles J. Nichols, died of wounds received at Malvern Hill; D. Coyle was wounded there, and killed at Gettysburg; Calvin H. Wilks, of Company H, died at Richmond, Va., of wounds received at Laurel Hill. Gott Lehman, of Roulette, served in Company I, also P. C. Glancy, John and Judson Ames, and Norman Scott, of Centreville.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH REGIMENT, P. V. I.

The One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment (New Bucktails) effected organization at Camp Curtin September 3, 1862, and claims service with the One Hundred and Forty-ninth, sharing in many, if not all, of the successes and reverses of that command. Langhorne Wistar, of the old Forty-second, was chosen colonel; H. S. Huidekoper, lieutenant colonel, and Thomas Chamberlin, major. When the colors of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment were captured at Gettysburg, they were recaptured at once by the sister regiment, and later, when it became too evident that the President was to be sacrificed to the policy of the Confederacy, the authorities called on Col. Stone to assign two companies of the One Hundred and Fiftieth to take the place of the United States troops as President's guard at the Soldiers' Home. On the arrival of Companies C and H there, they would not be received, as the regulars had no orders to retire, and so returned to their command. In the meantime orders came relieving the regular troops, who marched, leaving the Home unguarded; but when these false steps were discovered Companies D and K were ordered thither, while later Company D was ordered to guard the Soldiers' Home with Company A, leaving Company K to guard the place until relieved in June, 1865, when it was mustered out with the other companies.

Company G, of this command, was raised in McKean county with Horatio Bell, captain. He was killed at the battle of the Wilderness May 6, 1864, and Lieut. Samuel R. Beckwith, commissioned captain, who served until muster out. Lieut. Dan. J. Keys resigned in June, 1863, and was succeeded by James M. Robinson, commissioned May 7, 1864. Second Lieut. Daniel Beckwith served to the close; Sergt. Clark Weels was discharged in December, 1863; Cyrus W. Baldwin was killed on the North Anna river, May 23, 1864; S. De Loss Taggart, wounded at Hatcher's run, died at Lookout, Md., February 20, 1865; J. L. Beers was mustered out at the close, also John Swink, Buckley D. Catlin and E. H. Judkins; Sergt. Lorenzo Hodges, who was wounded at Gettysburg, died July 16, 1863.

There were no less than fifteen members of this company honored with the position of corporal: Putnam Barber, W. H. Haven, W. F. Lovejoy, William Brown, C. D. Winship, Al. L. Lanphere, William A. North, Wilson W. Tubbs, H. M. Kenny, H. L. Burlingame, H. A. Young and C. C. Tripper served to the close of the war. Theo. Yardley was killed at Hatcher's run:

Joseph B. Otto, died October 30, 1862, and William J. Holmes, wounded at Gettysburg, died July 23, 1863. The only musician, Daney Strickland, served from September, 1862, to June, 1865.

The private troops who fell on the field, or who died from the effects of wounds or other causes, are named as follows: L. M. Adams died in 1864; Melville Baldwin, at Richmond, Va., in 1864; A. M. Beekwith, in 1863; Ben Fulton, John Benson and Nathan Hand were killed at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863; Delos Otto, at the battle of the Wilderness, and Philetus Southwick, at Spottsylvania, in May, 1864; William P. Carner died in captivity, December 11, 1864; T. D. Colegrove, November 21, 1862, and D. A. Morse, October 30, same year, at Washington; L. F. Haven died in prison, August 31, 1863; Oscar Moody died in Richmond prison February, 1864; W. Merriek, a prisoner, died July 20, 1863; W. J. Mills, in Andersonville, August 6, 1864; J. A. Morris, in March, 1865; Isaac Pelgrim, wounded at Gettysburg, died July 1, 1863; Steve Seymour died March 13, 1863; Charles B. Slocum died in captivity in May, 1864; Jeffry Kenny died March 3, 1863.

The record of discharged soldiers after a full term of service contains the following names: William Brockam, Joseph D. Ball, Willard Cummings, Joseph Coats, M. M. Catlin, Charles Dickerson, Edward Finnegan, John Mead, F. Fuller, Robert Graham, J. S. Hodges, L. F. Hovey, George Loomis, George T. Otto, Sannel L. Provin, William T. Strickland, Wesley Starks, Thomas Smith and Judson Skiver. Robert B. Warner was discharged for disability.

The private troops discharged on surgeon's certificate were Merrit J. Baldwin, W. H. Baker, Silas A. Devaul, Richard Goodwin, Thomas Good, Elias Grimes, John B. Gleason, Moses R. Ford, Levi Holcomb, Charles Karr, Ebenezer Leonard, Wellington Lord, George Loomis and Edward Simpson in 1862-63. S. DeLoss Taggart died some years ago. The transfers to V. R. C. included Joseph D. Ball and Benjamin Treat; William Ellis was sick at muster out; John B. Litch, was wounded at Hatcher's Run, and in hospital at date of disbanding; Miles Lovejoy was transferred to the United States army in 1862. The alleged deserters were Miles Hess, in 1862, and John Barron, in 1863.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY SECOND REGIMENT, P. V. I.

The One Hundred and Seventy second Regiment was organized at Camp Curtin, in November, 1862, with Charles Kleckner, colonel. Elk and McKean counties contributed detachments to this command, who accompanied the regiment to Yorktown, December 2, to relieve the Fifty second Pennsylvania Infantry garrisoning that post. In July, 1863, the command moved to Hagerstown, Md., was attached to the eleventh corps, joined in the pursuit of the Confederate forces to Williamsport, returned to Warrentown, and was mustered out August 1, 1863.

TWO HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH REGIMENT, P. V. I.

Company C, of this regiment (one year) was mustered in September 16, 1864, with Warren Cowles, captain; A. J. Sparks, lieutenant; John M. Pelton and William C. Smith, second lieutenants. Cowles was mustered out with command June 2, 1865, as brevet major; Sparks was killed at Petersburg, April 2, 1865; John M. Pelton died of wounds received there, and Smith, who took his place, was mustered out. Sergt. Harvey D. Hicks was killed at Petersburg; Sergts. H. H. Sparks, J. Shattsbury, R. A. Smith and F. B. Harvey were mustered out. Corps. M. S. Sheldon, Joel Hancock and Eli Stevens were wounded at Petersburg; while John Smith, J. G. Otto, R. E. Gerrish,

T. Thompson and S. L. Holcomb were mustered out unwounded, also Musicians S. R. Seamans and N. M. Tubbs.

Of the private troops Andrew Calhoun was wounded and died at Petersburg; John Largey died October 21, 1864; Simon Martin, Charles D. McKeown, Peter W. Struble and Jonathan Studley were wounded at Petersburg; Sanford Provin and Martin VanSickle were wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; Henry McDowell and William Nuff died in February, 1865, and were buried at City Point, Va.; John W. Nobles was missing at Petersburg, and C. H. Besse was captured September 29, 1864.

The private troops mustered out were H. and J. Arnett, A. A. Acre, J. C. Allen, I. B. and A. J. Brown, E. Barton, F. S. Bradford, A. R. Barnaby, William Cooper, J. Cavanagh, J. M. Caldwell, M. Cummings, M. L. Campbell, M. Daley, M. G. Dennis, J. Dunbar, G. Emigh, J. Frugen, Enos Grover, J. R. Greene, J. E. Graham, A. Gray, Reuben and H. M. Gross, A. Giles, A. Holcomb, J. Jund, M. J. Coons, J. D. Kessler, W. K. Kidder, E. R. and Al. Loop, Henry Largey, John Leahy, Thomas Madden, A. C. and Josiah Myers, J. McQuoine, William M. and William McIntosh, J. T. and Hymen Otto, J. Patterson, Le Roy Paugh, Henry Reedy, W. T. Ross, Benson and B. F. Robbins, A. Stockdill, F. Sanderson, W. F. Stewart, A. Sharp, F. Thorpe, W. M. VanSickle, F. Verbeck, W. Wiley, A. G. Walters, George Wood and James Walshe. Henry Sperhouse was a prisoner from November, 1864 to March, 1865, and J. C. Lewis was alleged to have deserted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lieut. Patrick Kelliher, Twenty eighth United States Infantry, served with the Pennsylvania Volunteers during the war, and died at Fort Davis, Tex., in 1876.

In May, 1861, a Juvenile Home Guard company was organized at Smethport. The ages of the troops ranging from five to fourteen years, the arms were wooden guns, and the music, tin whistles and a tambourine.

In June, 1863, Judge Holmes, of Bradford township, was appointed deputy provost-marshal for this district, and he appointed Sheriff Blair, O. Vosburg, L. S. Bard and Thomas Malone enrolling officers, the two last named being disabled soldiers of the old Bucktail regiment, the latter working in the *Citizen* office when he went into the Bucktails with William R. Rogers.

In 1863 the enrolling officer struck a family who believed that Andrew Jackson ran for president every four years. The old man and his several sons annoyed the officer and even, when he was leaving, one of the boys called out: "Hello there, you haven't enrolled the old dog yet," referring to a dog lying near the house. "Well," says the officer, "I have all the pups down, and they'll answer for the first draft."

The draft of August, 1863, met with resistance on several quarters, and near Port Allegany, it is alleged, an organization to oppose conscription was in existence. In January, 1864, H. S. Campbell, then provost marshal of the Nineteenth Military District, called for ninety men from McKean county, while five deserters, taking refuge in Liberty township, were sought for. In March, 1864, the quota of McKean county was placed at 153. On March 12 a meeting of citizens of Bradford township, presided over by William Barton, with A. T. Newell, secretary, resolved to issue bonds for \$7,000 to pay county troops.

Jonathan Colegrove enlisted in the Chenango County (New York) Military Company for the war of 1812, and served at Sacketts harbor until discharged for disability.

The Soldiers' Monument was dedicated June 2, 1886, according to the G. A. R. ritual. Lewis Emery, Jr., presided, and A. W. Norris delivered the address.

CHAPTER VIII.

NEWSPAPERS—SCHOOLS—PHYSICIANS.

NEWSPAPERS—INTRODUCTORY—JOURNALS AND JOURNALISTS—BRADFORD NEWS-PAPERS—BRADFORD PRESS CLUB—MISCELLANEOUS JOURNALS.

SCHOOLS—GRANT OF LAND AND MONEY BY JOHN KEATING—FIRST SCHOOLS—PRIMITIVE ELEEMOSYNARY INSTITUTION—EARLY SCHOOL AT SMETHPORT—EDUCATION LAW—SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS AND DELEGATES—SCHOOL TAX—STATISTICAL REPORT FOR 1888.

MEDICAL—PHYSICIANS, PAST AND PRESENT—EARLY PRACTITIONERS—INDIAN DOCTORS—REMARKABLE CURE—ITINERANT DISCIPLES OF ÆSCULAPIUS—MCKEAN COUNTY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION—LIST OF MEDICAL MEN WHO HAVE REGISTERED IN MCKEAN COUNTY SINCE 1881.

NEWSPAPERS.

THE beginnings of journalism are contemporary with the beginnings of commercial and political progress. Like these two important branches, journalism advanced slowly but certainly, and toward the close of the eighteenth century, assumed pretensions, which have since become governing principles. The newspaper took its full share in the trials and sacrifices of the Revolution here, and even before that time, pointed out to the peoples of France and America the odious system of class government, defining it as aristocracy—a coalition of those who wish to consume without producing, to occupy all public places without being competent to fill them, and to seize upon all honors without meriting them.

The journalists of that period were of the Franklin type the world over, but cast in another matrix of thought; they knew nothing of the spirit of Republicanism, if we accept a few publicists of France who dared to arraign the aristocracy that grew wealthy on the robbery and degradation of thousands of human beings. When great political reformations followed revolutionary teachings, their attention was given to educating the enfranchised masses. Titles were abolished, and ten thousand symbols of old-time ignorance and viciousness were swept away. The Bohemian era was introduced under the new dispensation, and with it came some of the best and the most liberal thoughts of the emancipated world.

Bohemia has none but adopted sons;
 Its limits, where fancy's bright stream runs'
 Its honors not garnered for thrift or trade,
 For beauty and truth men's souls were made
 The vulgar sham of the pompous feast,
 Where the heaviest purse is the highest priest,
 The organized charity—scrimped and iced
 In the name of a cautious, statistical Christ;
 The smile restrained, the respectable cant,
 When a friend in need is a friend in want
 Where the only aim is to keep afloat,
 And a brother may drown with a cry in his throat
 Oh, I long for the glow of a kindly heart and
 the grasp of a friendly hand,
 And I'd rather live in Bohemia than in any other land

When the county was organized, and up to 1826, when the first courts were held at Smethport, not one of the pioneers dreamed of a printing press. In 1827 D. Gotshall was county printer, his office being at Williamsport or Wellsboro. The following bill, presented to Sheriff R. Wright, is the evidence of the county's first expenditure for printing:

January 13, to one year's paper.	\$2 00
April 17, to advertising proclamation	2 50
July 24, to libel for divorce and sale	4 25
August 22, to proclamation.	1 37
September 13, to printing hand-bills.	4 00
November 13, to advertising sale of real estate.	1 00
November 27, to libel for divorce and probate.	5 00
Total	\$20 12

Rankin, Lewis & Co. also did some printing for the county this year.

In 1828 Benjamin B. Smith of the *Phoenix*, Wellsboro, was appointed county printer, for on April 29 he gave to Joseph Allen an order on the commissioners for \$29.34, being very near the total amount of contract. This order was given to cover a judgment obtained by Allen against J. F. Donald son, but was not paid until September following. In 1831 A. H. Cory entered the *Phoenix* office, and set type for McKean advertisements. A few years passed by, when Hiram Payne, who came to this county in 1830 from Bradford county, Penn., established the *Forester*, as related in the history of Smethport. This was the pioneer newspaper of the county and the first in the district, except the papers at Wellsboro, Warren and Franklin, which were in existence in 1832, when in the State convention Mr. Payne claimed to represent more territory, more bears, more wolves, more porcupines and more wild-cats than any five members of the convention, and the members called his territory "The Wild-cat District." Miner, his son, is in New York city, and Fred. is at Waverly, N. Y. A daughter married a son of John E. Niles. Volume II, No. 19, of the *Forester and Smethport Register* was published June 14, 1834. Mr. Payne died two years ago at Waverly, N. Y. The press used in his office was brought hither from Philadelphia, and was known as a "Ramage Press."

The *McKean County Journal* was issued by Richard Chadwick in 1834. This life-long prothonotary of the county published the paper until September, 1837, when he sold the office to Asa H. Cory for \$300.

The *Beacon and McKean County Journal* was issued in September, 1837, although No. 51, of Volume I, is dated April 13, 1839. It bears the name of Asa Howe Cory as publisher. He bought the office of the *Journal*. Among the advertisers were John Montgomery, of the Williamsville limekilns, twenty miles southwest; of Holmes & Co.'s Smethport tannery; S. Sartwell, Jr., a stock of fulled cloth, and B. Freeman, a stock of general merchandise. O. J. Hamlin and Hiram Payne were the resident lawyers, and W. Y. McCoy, resident physician. [Dr. George Darling moved to Brookville before this period.] Thomas Hunt, a boy of seventeen years, left home, and for his recovery the father, John Hunt, an English shoemaker, offered a reward of one cent. The academical exhibition to be held on April 3, 1839, was also advertised. Mr. Cory sold to J. B. Oviatt, who established the *Settler and Pennon*.

The *Settler and Pennon*, published at Smethport in the summer of 1839 by William S. Oviatt, was continued in 1845 by J. B. Oviatt. Volume II, No. 10, is dated December 24, 1840. Mr. Oviatt abolished Chadwick's independent ideas, and espoused the Democratic idea of the time.

The *Tomahawk and Scalping Knife* was the name given to a sheet published at Smethport fifty years ago. In February, 1841, it became so objectionable as to be brought before the grand jury and pronounced a nuisance. Dwight Holcomb was the printer, and he and others were editors.

The *McKean Yeoman and Elk County Advertiser*, Volume III, No. 10, bears date April 28, 1849, A. H. Cory being editor. No. 1 was issued in December, 1846, by B. F. and A. H. Cory, publishers. The journal was Democratic. In its pages the legal advertisements of Elk county were continued for some years, and a good deal of attention was given to Elk county political news.

The *McKean Orbit*, Volume II, No. 27, published by J. B. Oviatt, was issued August 2, 1851. The first paper was issued October 13, 1849, by N. W. Goodrich and J. B. Oviatt. John R. Chadwick thinks that the *Yeoman* was merged into the *Orbit* in 1849.

The *McKean News*, Volume I, No. 52, published by George B. Backus, is dated October 2, 1852, the first number being issued September 13, 1851, as a Whig journal. Backus is said to have sold the office to F. A. Allen, and moved to Colorado, where he died about the year 1870. The *News* was neutral in politics.

The *Citizen* was established by F. A. Allen (who moved to Mansfield, Penn., and established the Soldiers' Home there) in September, 1853, and was conducted by him until the spring of 1858, when he sold to Lucius Rogers, formerly of the *Warren Mail*, who published the paper at Smethport up to July 14, 1860, when the office was moved to Shippen (Emporium), and the paper issued December 28. Volume I, No. 42, of the *McKean Citizen* is dated April 7, 1855, and bears the signature of Charles H. Allen, editor.

The *McKean County Miner*, successor of the *Bradford Miner*, was issued June 6, 1863, by L. Rogers, the news pages being devoted to war items. In May, 1871, E. H. and J. C. Bard were publishers, and L. Rogers editor, of the *Miner*; but on July 27 following, H. F. Barbour took the place of J. C. Bard and also that of Capt. Rogers. On March 11, 1880, E. H. Bard, who for the greater part of eighteen years was connected with the *Miner*, and who, in 1873, sold his interest in the office to H. F. Barbour, repurchased the office and was publisher until January, 1883, when Mr. Barbour again took control, selling to Capt. Rogers in January, 1884.

The *McKean Democrat* was established at Smethport in 1879 by Clark Wilson, one of the oldest newspaper men in the State. This journal is devoted solely to Democratic interests.

In 1831-32 Orlo J. Hamlin wrote the historical sketch published in 1832 in *Hazard's Gazetteer*, and in 1850 Josiah Priest wrote a history of the Oswayo Valley, which was never published.

The *Bradford Miner* was established at Bradford in 1858 by Daniel Kingsbury, J. K. Haffey and others. The editor, John Keenan Haffey, a native of Armagh, Ireland, born in 1831, died at Beverly, N. J., in November, 1881. In 1852 he came to Bradford, married Diantha DeGulier, in 1858 established the *Bradford Miner*, and in 1861 entered Col. Kane's regiment as sergeant of Company I. On returning in 1865 he was one of the first to be interested in the oil exploration on the outskirts of the present city, and became active in oil circles. The *New Era* was founded at Bradford in 1875 by J. K. Haffey as a semi weekly newspaper; but six months later he sold to Ferrin & Weber. After the death of Daniel Kingsbury, Col. Haffey aided the Universalist society in securing the property at the corner of North Mechanic and Corydon

streets, and after the collapse of the first society organized a second. In 1878 he established the *Banner* at Beverly, N. J.

The *Bradford Era* was issued October 29, 1877, in Bradford, from the office of Weber, Ferrin & Persons (over the old Star Clothing House on Main street). The salutatory points out its independent principles, and further states as follows: "We do not run the paper for glory or notoriety; that we could have obtained by becoming the president of a savings bank, pocketing the depositors' money and then going to State prison. * * * * We have faith in the Latin proverb, *Omnia Vincit Labor*." In 1878 Mr. Thornton, now of the *Bradford Era*, took the position of oil reporter on the old *Era*, and in September of that year furnished the first perfect review of the Bradford oil field.

The *Daily Breeze* was established in the fall of 1878, at Bradford, by David Armstrong for a stock company. L. C. Morton, who died at Montreal in 1884, was one of the staff, and altogether it was credited with being one of the leading daily journals of the State. S. K. Dunkle was the first business manager until succeeded by Mr. Linderman. Early in 1879 the publishers of the *Breeze* purchased the opposition *Era* office, and Jordan, Longwell & Co. took charge of the consolidated journals and continued the publication of the *Era*. W. F. Jordan was editor, with P. H. Linderman, business manager, J. C. McMullen, oil reporter, L. C. Morton, night editor, and E. A. Bradshaw (who succeeded Frank Vogel), city editor. The notice of incorporation of The Era Publishing Company appeared in August, 1887, when H. McSweeney, C. H. Lay, Jr., F. G. Ridgway, John R. Campbell and William T. Scheide petitioned for a charter. Patrick C. Boyle was then editor of the *Era*, with George S. Bright associate manager, who resigned to take charge of the Jamestown *News*, when A. L. Snell, who was previously oil editor, was promoted associate manager. The present staff comprises P. C. Boyle, A. L. Snell, C. Denison (who succeeded C. H. Steiger transferred to Toledo) and A. H. Thornton. There are fifteen printers employed. Mrs. Ada Cable is reporter for the *Era*, the only lady engaged in reportorial work in the city, and with the exception of Miss Malone, of Kane, the only one in the field.

The *Bradford Sunday Herald* was issued in Bradford, August 4, 1878, by the *Herald* Company, in the interests of the labor party and greenback money.

The *Sunday News* was established April 15, 1879 [On the Sunday prior to April 11, 1879, the *Era* ceased publication of a Sunday issue.], by Butler Bros., now of Buffalo, who continued publication up to November, 1883, when P. H. Linderman purchased the office. This journal has been regularly published down to the present day.

The *Daily Blaze* was established by David Armstrong in April, 1879. On one occasion the paper was printed in blood-red ink, to signify its terrible hostility toward the Standard Oil Company. His staff comprised S. K. Dunkle, manager; and J. L. Howell, foreman and local editor. The office was on the corner of Newell avenue and Webster street, adjoining the old Academy of Music. The *Blaze* went down in a blaze of glory within three or four months, and the editor-in-chief moved to Canada.

The *Star* was established in 1879 by Eben Brewer (now editor of the *Erie Despatch*) as an evening journal. Late that year the office became the property of F. N. Farrar and A. J. Carr, and in May, 1880, H. F. Barbour purchased the latter's interest, and the same fall sold to R. B. Stone, who was practically sole owner. In 1883 the office was sold to George E. Allen & Co., who conducted the *Star* until May, 1884, when Mr. Barbour became half owner and editor. In June, 1885, the Star Publishing Company was incor-

porated, with H. F. Barbour, president, and R. E. Whiteley, secretary and treasurer. In October, 1885, the office was moved from the old stone building on Pine street, to the present quarters in the Producers' Exchange. There are fourteen hands employed. George E. Allen, who posed as a lazy man while running the *Star*, was making a success of the *Railway Magazine*, of Buffalo, in 1885.

The *Petroleum Age* was issued in December, 1882, by W. J. McCullagh and A. J. Carr. In July, 1880, A. L. Snell came to Bradford as correspondent of the *Oil City Derrick*, and became connected with the *Era*. In 1882 he joined the Cherry Grove Scouts, and in August, 1883, he purchased the *Petroleum Age*, then published by W. J. McCullagh & Co., J. C. McMullen and W. C. Armor being the partners in the new purchase. On December 1, 1887, Mr. Snell and Mr. Armor sold their interests to McMullen, who continued publication until his death. The *Age* was very ably conducted.

The *Sunday Morning* was established at Bradford in 1882, Phil. J. Welch being then editor, and Benzinger & Edwards proprietors. This journal is said to have run only a short time, and closed with the publication of Walt Whitman's poem, *Blades of Grass*, the issue selling for \$1 per copy.

The *Sunday Mail* was established at Bradford by A. J. Carr. Toward its latter days it was printed in the *Star* office, and in 1884 was absorbed by the *Star*, hence the hyphenated name, *Star Mail*, given to the weekly edition of the *Star*. The paper was established in 1881.

The *Kendall Church Visitor* is published at Tarport.

The *Evening Call* was issued at Bradford in November, 1885, to oppose the *Star*, which then opposed the Typographical Union. The life of this journal was short, indeed, having ceased publication early in the following December.

The *Daily Oil News* was issued at Bradford October 3, 1887, by J. C. McMullen and E. A. Bradshaw. The journal continued regular publication until June, 1888.

The Bradford Press club was organized January 29, 1884, with Will F. Jordan, president; George E. Allen, vice-president; P. H. Linderman, treasurer; A. J. Carr, financial secretary; C. H. Steiger, recorder; George H. Leader, Col. L. M. Morton, T. E. Kern, L. E. Fuller and J. C. McMullen, directors; Joseph Moorehead, E. A. Bradshaw, Dr. N. L. Willard, L. F. Camp and Col. L. M. Morton, committee men.

The *Reporter* was established at Port Allegany by A. J. Hughes, May 27, 1874. The editor made many specious promises and, what is better, more than fulfilled them; for seldom, if ever, has a local journal, more complete in news items and historical and industrial reviews, been examined by the writer. F. A. Thomas, now of the *Miner*, was the first typo here. As Mr. Hughes has held the editor's chair continuously since 1874, he may be considered the senior member of the newspaper circle of McKean. He witnessed the establishment and fall of many newspaper enterprises, the while building up his own office, until now it is one of the most perfect news and job establishments in this congressional district. From the files of the *Reporter* many interesting items of history have been obtained. Among the officers of the Pennsylvania Editorial Association, elected at Harrisburg, January 22, 1890, was A. J. Hughes, of the *Reporter*.

C. E. Wright, who died here in March, 1889, was born in New York State September 5, 1814. In 1838 he married Martha Wright, of Eldred, and soon after moved to Honesdale, where he published the *Herald*. Later he returned to Deposit, N. Y., and founded the *Courier*, in which office "P. V. Crosby"



Aug. H. Knell

served his apprenticeship. From 1855 to 1874 or 1875 Mr. Wright resided at Janesville, except while assisting in compiling the Chicago Directory. Charles E. Wright, his son, died in 1869, while on the editorial staff of the *Times*. A short time prior to his death he contributed a few papers on local history to the *Miner*, and for years was a contributor to the *Reporter*.

The *Ceres News* was issued at Ceres in 1874 by Jerry Barker. One volume was issued within fourteen months, when a humorous valedictory was issued. The disappointed editor died a poor man, at Machias. The second paper published at Ceres was the *Courant*, issued by J. P. Herrick in the summer of 1886. The success of this journal under Mr. Herrick is told by the fact that in May, 1889, a two story building was completed, and opened as the office. The *Oswayo Valley Mail* is the new name of the Consolidated *Ceres Courant* and the *Sharon Leader*, of which Mr. Herrick is publisher. The consolidation dates to April, 1889.

The *Eldred Express* was issued at Eldred August 17, 1878, by Judson Howden, publisher, and A. J. Hughes, of the *Reporter*, owner. In September, 1879, this journal was consolidated with the present *Reporter* of Port Allegany.

The *Eldred Eagle* was issued at Eldred by A. D. Gould, August 24, 1878, as an independent journal in politics. When the *Express* people witnessed the failure of the Eldred oil field, they ceased their contest with the American bird, who has held the field successfully down to the present time.

The *Herald* was issued at Duke Centre in November, 1879, by Wellington & Carr. Other journals followed during the great oil fever at this point: but now the *Auger* is the only journal published. A number of small papers were issued at various oil camps since 1878, such as the *Bordell Bazaar*, *The Driller*.

The *Kane Blade* was published at Kane as an independent weekly newspaper by O. B. Lay, from 1879 to 1882. It was printed in Ridgway, until the fire of September, 1882, destroyed the printing office there, when the *Blade* suspended publication.

Kane Leader.—On July 2, 1885, Earl Bros., of Sterling and T. J. Malone, of Ridgway, formed a partnership and published the *Kane Leader*. Earl Bros., on March 11, 1886, sold their interest to a friend of Mr. Malone's. December 24, 1886, Mr. Malone transferred his interest to Miss Ada C. Malone, who, under the name of "The Leader Publishing Company" managed the paper until May 5, 1887, when it was purchased by Eugene J. Miller. During the Prohibitory Amendment Campaign of 1889 Mr. Miller sold the paper to a Prohibitionist who desired to control it, and Miss Malone again became its publisher in 1889. The *Leader* is a weekly journal carefully edited, and replete with local news.

SCHOOLS.

The school history of McKean county begins in September, 1807, when John Keating, the donor of the county seat, set aside 150 acres for the support of a teacher, and subscribed \$500 toward a school building. A reference to the transactions of the commissioners will show that for fifteen years, at least, no steps were taken to utilize this liberal grant. The first school, however, was opened at Instantan in 1809. Joseph Otto taught the second school in the county at his house. It was an eleemosynary institution, suggested by the ignorance and wants of the times, and, like the age, very primitive. In time the academy was established at Smethport, a few subscription schools were opened throughout the county, and the system of common schools was adopted.

Richard Chadwick taught a school at Smethport in 1828, having constructed

a frame house for that purpose in rear of the present Methodist church. Mr. Chadwick compiled an arithmetic, and had it printed at Williamsport, which was used for a number of years. The Red School house was erected on the lot where Dr. Freeman now resides, in about 1834. Jedediah Darling, Anson and William Burlingame and Dr. Graves were among the first teachers, and to them the children of the pioneers went to be educated.

In November, 1834, the education law was in force here, Amos Patterson, Brewster Freeman and John Smith being commissioners. John Morris was delegate from Ceres; Lemuel Lucore, from Shippen; Orville Ketchum, from Keating; Ambrose Corey, from Bradford; Russell M. Freeman, from Corydon, and Henry Scott, from Sergeant. All agreed on appropriating moneys for common schools, and levied a school tax of one mill per dollar valuation. In 1835 the delegates were Rensselaer Wright, John Chandler, Nathaniel White, A. Corey, David Cargill and Daniel A. Esterbrooks, from the respective townships, with Asa P. Barnaby, of Liberty, and Epaphas Root, of Hamilton. A mill tax was authorized in the face of strong opposition. In 1836 William White represented Norwich as school delegate; James Greene took Freeman's place as commissioner, and a one half mill tax was authorized.

The growth of the system is shown by Supt. W. P. Eckels' report on the schools of McKean county for the year ending June 4, 1888. This document gives the following figures: 163 school-houses, or 190 rooms, 6 houses being built during the previous year; 63 male and 202 female teachers; 4,668 male and 4,360 female pupils, of whom 6,435 attended school; school tax, \$93,599.28; State moneys, \$7,212; total revenue, \$117,833.53, of which the sum of \$64,762.36 was paid to teachers. The total expenditures amounted to \$111,514.52.

There were fifteen graded schools, and twenty-four districts in which books are supplied free. At Bradford there were five school buildings, containing thirty-two rooms. There are 1,905 pupils enrolled, presided over by thirty-three female teachers, of whom Miss Ella M. Boyce was superintendent. The Catholic separate schools, in charge of the Sisters, also claim a large attendance.

PHYSICIANS.

In 1817 Dr. Butterfield, who settled at Clermont, then called Instantier, attended, in 1818, Richard Chadwick, of Rich Valley. Dr. Coleman was a farmer and hotel keeper near the Coleman homestead. He was a very excellent citizen, but did not make medicine a profession.

Dr. George Darling, the first physician of the county who devoted his time to the profession, settled at Smethport in 1827-28. Dr. R. B. Graves was school teacher and physician. Dr. W. Y. McCoy came shortly after, and married Dr. Darling's daughter, who died in 1832. She was the first person buried in the old Smethport cemetery. William Printup, a native physician of the Oneida Indians, was born during the Revolutionary war, and consequently was too young to share with his tribe in their removal to Canada, or death. At the time that George Long, George Saltsman, Peter Grove and the other great frontier men were carrying on their warfare against the Indians on the Sinnemahoning, Printup was a boy, but he remembered the two companies of Oneidas—one of twenty-five men (hunters), one of forty men (warriors)—who were still working under the British license. This Printup, with the remaining Oneidas, hunted through this district until 1845. Elihu Chadwick, Jr., was dangerously ill at Lafayette Corners, twelve miles west of Smethport, in June, 1831, and the local physicians failing to cure the sufferer,

Printup took charge of the patient, and within ten days had him able to ride home in an ox sled, Edmund Freeman and Gideon Irons assisting.

Dr. Jedediah Darling died February 22, 1871. He was born in Massachusetts September 25, 1814, and came to Bunker Hill with his father in 1822. After a term of study in Dr. McCoy's office he began practice. Dr. Joshua Baxom was at Smethport prior to 1837. The house in which he lived, while being moved in 1838, careened, killing Joseph Barnes, who was assisting in the work. Dr. Jones is said to have practiced at Smethport as early as 1840; Drs. Nobles and E. C. Olds were at Littleton (Bradford), and also Goit Brown and McDougall. About this period a number of physicians, whose names are scattered throughout the sketches of townships and boroughs, were here. Dr. B. F. Cory studied in Ohio, and practiced here as early as 1844, then moved to Ironton, Ohio, in 1852, where he now resides. Dr. Wisner came here early in the "fifties," moved to Michigan after the war, where he died about 1887. Silvanus D. Freeman came in 1856, and still resides here. Henry L. McCoy came after the war. Kanistanaux, an Indian doctress, was a professional visitor in 1866, and also Dr. A. C. Jackson.

The McKean County Medical Association was organized July 24, 1880, with Dr. F. M. Follett, president; Dr. Hand, vice-president; Dr. S. B. Dorn, secretary, and Dr. Murdoch, treasurer. Drs. Matteson, Buss, Dorand, Wallace and Wright, with the officers, were the constituent members. Dr. Shoemaker, of Bradford, died in 1888. Dr. S. D. Freeman, Dr. Dorn, Dr. Buss, Dr. Henry L. McCoy, have served the society as presidents.

The following is a list of the medical men who have registered in McKean county from 1881 to 1889, inclusive:

Those who registered in 1881 were as follows:

- | | |
|--|---|
| Silvanus D. Freeman, Buffalo, 1856. | Abram Mayer, Bavaria, 1866. |
| Edward G. Brown, Buffalo, 1875. | F. M. Follett, Buffalo, 1863. |
| Thomas H. Carroll, Buffalo, 1881. | G. S. Wykoff, Buffalo, 1877. |
| Wilfred W. Streeter, Washington, 1875. | J. A. Wallace, Philadelphia, 1869. |
| Matthaeum M. Griffith, Philadelphia, 1867. | G. W. Weaver, Philadelphia, 1873. |
| Henry Wilson, Buffalo, 1872. | James L. Carnahan, Cleveland, 1874. |
| Joseph H. Shuey, Cleveland, 1876. | John C. Swan, Philadelphia, 1876. |
| W. P. Shoemaker, Ann Arbor, 1874. | H. Scott Baker, Ann Arbor, 1855. |
| Myron A. Todd, Cleveland, 1876. | A. R. Baker, Cleveland, 1879. |
| Bela E. Phelps, Buffalo, 1847. | James T. Kinsler, Bellevue, N.Y., 1867. |
| O. S. Wright, Ann Arbor, 1875. | Julius Scheffer, Germany, 1865. |
| David E. Matteson, Cleveland, 1873. | Urban G. Mease, Philadelphia, 1867. |
| T. J. Martin, Philadelphia, 1878. | W. L. Craig, ———, 1871. |
| Aug. F. McKay, Georgetown, 1872. | W. F. Conners, New York, 1880. |
| A. F. Groves, New York, 1879. | W. H. Kinnier, Albany, 1881. |
| Chester S. Hubbard, Ann Arbor, 1877. | Merritt Wilcox, Philadelphia, 1866. |
| Sylvester S. Satterlee, Cleveland, 1872. | Horace A. Place, New York, 1878. |
| Charles D. Buss, New York, 1876. | W. R. Dorand, Philadelphia, 1870. |
| G. H. Monegan, Cleveland, 1880. | Thomas D. Ross, Cleveland, 1878. |
| L. B. C. Phelps, Columbus, 1877. | Henry L. McCoy, Buffalo, 1868. |
| Henry A. Page, Yale, 1865. | W. Robert Hand, Cincinnati, 1877. |
| W. W. Powell, Ann Arbor, 1854. | John E. McDougall, ———, 1871. |
| Frank H. Murdoch, Ann Arbor, 1873. | James V. Otto, Buffalo, 1878. |
| Thomas H. Stewart, Berks, Mass, 1844. | John S. Stearns, Buffalo, 1872. |
| Kay A. Sweet, Buffalo, 1880. | A. K. Corbin, New York, 1881. |
| Justin C. Elliott, Buffalo, 1851. | H. T. Dunbar, Cincinnati, 1876. |
| H. A. Canfield, Ann Arbor, 1877. | Nathaniel Sweet, Buffalo, 1865. |
| James Love, Pennsylvania, 1851. | W. A. Hobday, Buffalo, 1881. |
| Edwin A. Walter, Cleveland, 1879. | C. H. Gumaer, Ann Arbor, 1878. |
| G. W. Rae, Canada, 1875. | Thomas E. Lewis, U. S. Cert., 1863. |
| G. E. Benninghoff, Cleveland, 1879. | Albert H. Smith, Buffalo, 1865. |
| Sidney E. Ford, Cleveland, 1878. | Fred C. Cluxton, Canada, 1870. |
| John D. Maloy, Buffalo, 1875. | Luther Phillips, Cincinnati, 1856. |
| A. M. Williams, Philadelphia, 1867. | W. C. Tracy, Boston, 1866. |

J. H. Harmon, Pennsylvania, 1869.
 Comfort Carpenter, Pennsylvania, 1871.
 Samuel G. Ginner, Pennsylvania, 1871.
 Sullivan B. Dorn, Pennsylvania, 1870.
 Charles P. Alling, Cleveland, 1862.
 Lyman Deak, Ann Arbor, 1878.
 John C. Cheeseman, Buffalo, 1865.

O. W. Sadler, Chicago, 1868.

G. H. Preston, New York, 1879.
 Simon B. Stevens, Cincinnati, 1877.
 S. B. Hartman, Philadelphia, 1857.
 Jacob E. Kincaid, Buffalo, 1879.
 John R. McCarthy, Buffalo, 1866.
 Lewis Balfour, Edinburgh, 1871.
 G. H. Galtry, Buffalo, 1860.

Those who registered in 1882 were as follows:

W. Y. McCoy, Ohio, M. C. 1877.
 C. H. Reed, New York, 1876.
 F. W. Hogarth, Buffalo, 1868.

Thomas C. James, New York, 1874.
 Andrew Meisell, Austria, 1842.
 Emily A. Corbin, 1868.

Those who registered in 1883 were as follows:

Jacob C. Batdorf, Columbus, 1864.
 Robert J. Sharp, New York, 1883.
 F. W. Johnson, ———, 1883.

James Nichols, Buffalo, 1864.
 Elmer E. Livingstone, Buffalo, 1882.
 Rufus A. Egbert, Ann Arbor, 1875.

Those who registered in 1884 were as follows:

Francis H. Lanning, Ann Arbor, Ohio, 1881.
 E. O. Anderson, Philadelphia, 1880.
 Evanum O. Kane, Jefferson College, 1884.
 Ed. Van Scoy, Ec. Pennsylvania, 1872.

W. H. Perdomo, New York, 1882.
 S. S. Herman, Buffalo, 1884.
 Henry J. Nichols, Buffalo, 1882.
 James Johnston, Canada, 1884.

Those who registered in 1885 were as follows:

Erwin M. Coss, Buffalo, 1884.
 Martin E. Drake, Cleveland, 1885.
 Elizabeth D. Kane, Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1883.

John P. De Lancy, New York, 1885.
 J. C. F. Bush, Baltimore, 1880.
 Harriet A. Kane, Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1885.

Those who registered in 1886 were as follows:

Gardner B. Young, New York, 1886.
 Thomas L. Kane, Philadelphia, 1886.
 David Howard, McKean county, 1866.
 F. W. Winger, New York, 1886.

S. M. K. Wells, Buffalo, 1883.
 H. C. Chesney, Fort Wayne, 1883.
 Francis E. Watts, Chicago, 1883.

Those who registered in 1887 were as follows:

James M. Peebles, Philadelphia, 1876.
 W. J. Armstrong, New York, 1883.
 James H. Douglass, Baltimore, 1882.

Walter B. Hottell, Cleveland, 1886.
 Joseph B. Colcord, Baltimore, 1885.
 Joseph Ward, Cleveland, 1885.

Orra M. Cain.

Those who registered in 1888 were as follows:

B. Chadwick, Philadelphia, 1888.
 Dunham E. Ash, Ohio, 1887.

Thomas Eddy, Cincinnati, 1854.
 C. M. Blakeslee, ———, 1859.

Those who registered in 1889 were as follows:

J. G. Taylor, ———, 1864.
 Eli Monell, ———, 1870.
 James B. Stewart, Cincinnati, 1888.
 A. M. Straight, Ohio, 1871.
 Emma Griggs, Chicago, 1888.
 A. Grace White, of Bradford, registered in June, 1889.

John C. Brown, Buffalo, 1889.
 W. J. Fredericks, Philadelphia, 1889.
 Walter J. Russell, Philadelphia, 1889.
 John L. Wright, Philadelphia, 1881.
 Abigail Grace, Philadelphia, 1887.
 William R. Gibson, August 12, 1889.
 Nelson Cheney, September, 5, 1889.

CHAPTER IX.

RAILROADS.

THE KINZUA VIADUCT—THE WARREN RAILROAD CONVENTION—SUNBURY & ERIE R. R.—BUFFALO, BRADFORD & PITTSBURGH R. R.—THE TURKEY PATH—SALE OF THE WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA R. R.—OLEAN, BRADFORD & WARREN R. R.—BRADFORD & FOSTER BROOK R. R.—THE "PEG-LEG" LINE—BRADFORD, BORDELL & KINZUA R. R.—BRADFORD, DEGOLIER & SMETHPORT R. R.—PITTSBURGH, BRADFORD & BUFFALO RY., AND BIG LEVEL & BRADFORD R. R.—BIG LEVEL & KINZUA R. R.—BRADFORD R. R. AND KINZUA R. R.—BRADFORD & STATE LINE R. R. CO.—BUFFALO DIVISION OF ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH R. R. CO.—MISCELLANEOUS.

IF variety be a recommendation to railroad systems, McKean county is singularly well endowed. Here have been constructed roads, ranging from a single rail to a double track of six-foot gauge, and from a prairie level to a grade of 264 feet per mile. In the matter of viaducts the county is no less blessed, for every form of bridge from the common wooden culvert to the Kinzua viaduct is found. This latter structure completed September 2, 1882, may be classed as one of the world's wonders. This bridge rests on foundations of sandstone, quarried near by. It consists of twenty lower spans of thirty-eight and a half feet each, and twenty one intermediate spans of sixty-one feet each. The trains run 301 feet above the creek bed, and the length of the structure is 2,051 feet. The first watchman (Stafford) used to inspect three of the twenty towers every day. In the winter of 1883-84, while engaged in this work, the air benumbed his hands, so that he could not cling longer to the braces, and losing his grip, fell sixty-five feet into a deep snow-drift which saved him. On another occasion some one hauled him from the track, and, forgetting his location, he let go his hold and was falling from the top girts, when a friendly iron brace, within reach, saved his life. The old "Peg-Leg" Railroad, now a thing of the past, was wonderfully unique. It belonged to Bradford's infancy and for this reason is referred to historically in the sketch of that city. To-day a ride on the Bradford, Bordell & Kinzua Railroad, is almost as exciting as a chariot-race or bull fight, and a trip from Bradford to Smethport, or south on the main line, is something at once enjoyable and instructive. A reference to the first chapter will point out the sharp high elevations over which our engineers have carried this and other local railroads.

The Warren railroad convention of June, 1851, claimed Representatives O. J. Hamlin, Hiram Payne and N. W. Goodrich, of McKean county; Henry Souther, James L. Gillis and C. K. Early, of Elk county, on the executive committee. Many other citizens, however, were present as delegates. Work on the Sunbury & Erie Railroad was soon after commenced, and the completion of that road through McKean, Elk and Cameron counties in 1864 followed.

The Buffalo, Bradford & Pittsburgh Railroad from Carrollton to Galesburg, twenty-six miles, was consolidated in 1859 with the Buffalo & Pittsburgh and the Buffalo & Bradford Railroads, and opened January 5, 1866.

The Turkey Path was proposed in 1872, and \$50,000 was expended on sur-

vay and right of way. Asa H. Cory was agent for purchase of right of way, and B. D. Hamlin attorney, in 1873. This road was graded through Farmers Valley by Contractors A. I. Wilcox and Capt. Murphy, who abandoned it the same year.

In April, 1881, the Western New York & Pennsylvania Railroad was sold to Archer N. Martin. This sale covered the main line, 121 miles; the Olean, Bradford & Warren Narrow Gauge (twenty-three miles of which were then built); the Kendall & Eldred Narrow Gauge (eighteen miles opened July 30, 1877); the McKean Railroad from Larrabee, twenty-three miles up to the coal mines, together with 16,000 acres of the Buffalo Coal Company's lands. The price paid was \$4,850,000, exclusive of \$3,000,000 first and \$1,000,000 second mortgage bonds. Sherman S. Jewett represented the old company, A. N. Martin represented the purchasing syndicate, while the city of Buffalo, owner of \$700,000 stock, was also represented. The Olean, Bradford & Warren Railroad was opened in 1878 to the State line (twelve miles), and from the State line to Bradford the same year.

The Bradford & Foster Brook Railroad Company was incorporated in October, 1877, with Col. A. I. Wilcox, president; John B. Brawley, M. N. Allen, S. H. Bradley, Roy Stone, George Gilmore and E. W. Codington, directors. The object was to build a railroad from Bradford to Gillmor City, on Foster Brook, the gauge not to exceed three feet. Among the stockholders were the officers named, with C. W. Staats and T. J. Skidmore. The work of construction was soon commenced, and in January, 1878, the road was opened to Tarport, running in opposition to the Olean & Bradford Narrow Gauge, completed February 11 that year. Eli Perkins, who traveled on the Peg-Leg in February, 1878, describes the road as follows:

The cars run astride an elevated track on a single rail. This rail is nailed to a single wooden stringer which rests on the top of piles. So evenly balanced is the train, that passing over a pond or creek at the rate of twenty miles an hour the water is hardly disturbed. The motive for building is economy, the price per mile being \$3,000, and the cost of a ten-ton locomotive, \$3,000. The locomotive is a queer looking thing. An Irishman here compared it to a gigantic pair of boots swung over a clothes line. The boiler is without a flue, the engine without a piston, and the driver without a crank. I rode with Gen. Stone around corners and up steep grades at thirty miles an hour.

Eli exaggerated somewhat, as this speed was never attained, there were no corners, and little or nothing in the way of grades. The Peg Leg depots were Bradford, Tarport, Foster Brook, Babcock's Mill, Harrisburg Run and Derrick City. Ten double-trips would be made daily, and an accident was chronicled almost every day. The accident of August, 1878, was a trivial one. It appears that immediately after the two flat cars were pulled out of the depot, by the new locomotive, A. I. Wilcox, the timbers holding the single track gave way and the flat cars fell ten feet, leaving the engine on the track. In May, Hugh Brawley, now deputy prothonotary, was appointed conductor. In December he moved to Smethport, leaving George Grogan to take his place. On January 27, 1879, the explosion of a boiler, during the trial of the Gibbs & Sterrett locomotive, over the Peg Leg, resulted in the death of six men and the mutilation of three others: George Grogan (conductor), John Adlis (brakeman), John Vaughn (engineer), Charles Shepherd (assistant superintendent), Michael Holloxan (fireman) and Thomas Luby (engineer) being killed, and Sterrett, Peterson and Gartside injured. In February, 1879, the road was sold to Allen & Skidmore, and in March, 1880, it was disposed of at sheriff's sale.

The Bradford, Bordell & Kinzua Railroad Company was incorporated March 4, 1880; among the local directors were F. E. Boden, W. F. Jordan, James Broder, W. W. Brown, G. L. Roberts, of Bradford, and C. H. Knox,

of Kendall. On April 17 the first locomotive was placed on the track for construction purposes, and the road was opened for traffic June 7, 1880, to Kinzua junction, the train being in charge of Conductor Stubey, with A. T. Harris, engineer, and Reuben Sweet, express messenger. The officers of this company for 1890 are as follows: President, J. J. Carter; vice-president, W. W. Brown; directors: John E. Ransom, of Buffalo, N. Y.; A. S. Murray, Jr., of New York; John C. Havemeyer, of New York; August Stein, of New York; M. L. Hinman, of Dunkirk, N. Y.; W. W. Brown, of Bradford, Penn.; A. I. Wilcox, of Bradford, Penn.; George A. Eckbert, of Titusville, Penn.; John C. McKenna, of Bradford, Penn.; John J. Carter, of Titusville, Penn.

In September, Craigie, Rafferty & Yeomans signed the contract for building the road from Simpson's to Smethport, and December 16 the first train arrived at the county seat, with President J. J. Carter, Attorney W. W. Brown, F. E. Boden, James Broder, A. I. Wilcox and J. W. Humphrey, of Bradford, among the passengers. The first freight was received by Ed. Schenck, of the Bennett House.

Col. Carter, lessee of the Bradford, Bordell & Kinzua, reported a total tonnage of 430,000 tons five years ago, when he took charge, and 2,000,000 tons in 1889. This road is now known as the Bradford & Smethport Railroad, and forms part of the old Bradford, Bordell & Kinzua system. The officers elected in 1890 are as follows: President, J. J. Carter; vice-president, A. I. Wilcox; directors: J. J. Carter, J. C. McKenna, W. W. Brown, G. L. Roberts, A. I. Wilcox, J. E. Ransom, M. L. Hinman, L. J. Backer, August Stein. The other officers of the roads elected are as follows: Superintendent, J. C. McKenna; treasurer, C. T. Griggs; secretary, J. E. Ransom; auditor, W. R. Diffenbach.

The Bradford, DeGolier & Smethport Railroad Company was organized April 16, 1880, under charter, with L. Emery, Jr., president; Eben Brewer, secretary; Robert H. Rose, treasurer; R. B. Stone, George A. Berry, M. A. Sprague, C. S. King, P. H. Towell and W. C. Kennedy, with the officers named, directors. The people of Smethport soon entered the project, B. D. Hamlin, D. Sterrett and R. H. Rose, leading, and by April 22, \$8,000 dollars were subscribed. In May, 1880, the Bradford, Bordell & Kinzua Railroad Company was consolidated with the Bradford, DeGolier & Smethport Road, the condition being that the latter's charter be surrendered, and \$30,000 subscribed to the stock of the first-named company.

Under the management of Col. C. W. Mackey, of Franklin, the Pittsburgh, Bradford & Buffalo Railway was extended to Kane in 1883. The same year it was consolidated with the Big Level & Bradford Railroad (partially constructed in 1881 by Gen. Kane) and the united railroad was in turn consolidated with the Pittsburgh & Western Railroad, and completed to Mount Jewett. Difficulties of transfer from narrow to standard gauge at Mount Jewett however prevented the development of much traffic until, in 1886, Elisha K. Kane joined with five of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh & Western Railroad, and built the Big Level & Kinzua Railroad from Mount Jewett to Ormsby station on the Bradford, Bordell & Kinzua Railroad. Contracts were then entered into by which the Bradford, Bordell & Kinzua Railroad Company gained control of the line from Ormsby to Kane, and have since operated it greatly to the satisfaction of the people of Kane, and to the development of traffic.

The railroad accident of January, 1884, on the Bradford, Bordell & Kinzua Road, three miles from Bradford and one from Tarport, resulted in the death of three female passengers and one male, and injury to many others. It

appears that oil from the Anchor Company's tank on the Buchanan farm leaked, in large quantities, down the steep hill to the railroad track, and running along the track formed a pool 1,000 feet below. Engineer Patrick Sexton and Fireman Walsh did not suspect the presence of oil until the gas caught the engine fire, and in a minute the engineer opened the throttle wide to fly through the flames. It was a terrible ride, the air-pipe couplings were burned, and the train plunged down a grade of 130 feet per mile, until derailed at the curve, the engineer and fireman being at their posts until their roasting flesh compelled them to plunge into the snow. The persons burned to death were Mrs. Fair, of Kinzua Junction; Mrs. Jones, of Rew City; Miss Moran, of Allen, and the aged Prof. Fought, of Tarport.

The Bradford Railroad, fourteen miles to the intersection of the Kinzua Railroad, was opened in July, 1881. The Kinzua Railroad from that point to Kinzua, twelve miles, was also built. The Bradford & State Line Railroad Company was incorporated September 23, 1881, to build a road from Bradford to the crossing of the State line at Tuna creek. The consolidation of the Allegheny & Kinzua and Bradford & Corydon Roads, embracing what is known as the "Bullis Lumber Roads," was effected in February, 1890. The Allegheny & Kinzua had ten miles of road constructed from Red House on the Western New York & Pennsylvania Railroad to Freck's lumber station, the Bradford & Corydon Railroad, fifteen miles from Bradford to Coffey run. S. S. Bullis was chosen president, and C. D. Williams, of Bradford, superintendent. The branch road connecting Freck & Gilbert's mills up the west branch, runs through ten miles of dense forest.

The third railroad connecting Bradford with Buffalo was opened November 19, 1883, by the Rochester & Pittsburgh Railroad Company. It is known as the Buffalo division, extending to Punxsutawney, about 182 miles. The inauguration train was in charge of Joe Consalus, with William Hayden, engineer, and James M. Nevins, baggageman.

In December, 1878, a meeting was held at Eldred to consider the question of building the Wellsville & Eldred Railroad, Guerdon Evans presiding. In May, 1881, this narrow gauge railroad was commenced, W. F. Jones being president; William Duke, vice-president; L. S. Anderson, secretary; W. A. Baldwin, treasurer, and C. A. Farnum, attorney at the time. Work on the Eldred & Rew City Railroad was commenced May 28, 1882. In May, 1886, the contract for building the narrow gauge from Mount Jewett to Ormsby was sold to Tennant & Johnson. This road was suggested in 1858 by Gen. Kane. The Mount Jewett, Kinzua & Riterville Railroad Company was chartered in April, 1889, with Elisha K. Kane, president. The capital stock was placed at \$80,000. The line is eight miles long, extending from the junction of the Big Level & Kinzua Railroad at Mount Jewett to the junction of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad, near Crawford's Summit. The work of construction was at once entered upon, and by the close of July the road was ready for the iron to Kushequi, or crossing of Kinzua creek, where McClellan & Kane's large saw mill was being built. The road was completed to Doyle's mill, two miles below, in September. It is proposed to build the road through to the mouth of the Kinzua. The Philadelphia & Erie Railroad branch between Johnsonburg and Clermont was completed in May, 1889.

In 1885-86, during the oil excitement at Kane, James Bros., of Kane, constructed the Kane Oil Field Railroad, from Jo-Jo Junction, one mile south of Kane, to Jo Jo, an ephemeral village near the confluence of West and Wind runs of East Branch, Tionesta creek. It is not now operated.

In 1886 West & Britton, of Kane, constructed a lumber railroad, which



C. H. Foster

they called the North Kane Railroad, from the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, at Kane, for two miles down the south branch of Kinzua creek. In 1888 they sold their mills at North Kane and the railroad to G. W. Campbell & Sons, who made the North Kane Railroad form a portion of their Kinzua Creek & Kane Railroad. The Kinzua Creek & Kane Railroad was chartered to run from Kane to Neely's mill on the Western New York & Pennsylvania Railroad, and about six miles have been completed. In consideration of right of way and of a loan of money necessary for its construction this railroad was extended to a connection with the Pittsburgh & Western Railroad, forming a belt line through the borough, and entered into a permanent contract with Elisha K. Kane, by which any manufacturer locating upon its line within borough limits is entitled to free use of the tracks, or to have cars brought to his works and returned to the main railroad at a charge of only 75 cents per car.

In 1882 a railroad was built between Coudersport, in Potter county, and Port Allegany, in McKean county, known as the Coudersport & Port Allegany Railroad. The Kinzua Creek Railroad Company was chartered in February, 1890, to build twelve miles of track from Anderson switch, of the Western New York & Pennsylvania Railroad, to the big bridge on the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad.



CHAPTER X.

BRADFORD TOWNSHIP AND CITY OF BRADFORD.

BRADFORD TOWNSHIP—GENERAL DESCRIPTION—CENSUS STATISTICS—EARLY SETTLERS—LAND WARRANTS AND COMPANIES—EARLY SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—SOME FIRST THINGS—BRADFORD VILLAGE IN 1875—TOWNSHIP OFFICERS ELECTED IN 1890—VILLAGES.

CITY OF BRADFORD—PIONEERS—ORIGIN OF THE TOWN—OIL BOOM, ETC.—FIRES—MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS—LIGHT AND HEAT COMPANIES—BANKS, ETC.—OIL EXCHANGES—POST-OFFICE—HOTELS—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES—CEMETERIES—HOSPITAL—SOCIETIES, ETC.—MANUFACTURING AND OTHER INDUSTRIES—CONCLUSION.

BRADFORD TOWNSHIP is bounded on the north by the south line of Foster township, south by Lafayette and Keating townships, east by Otto township, and on the west by Corydon township. The east branch of Tuna creek*, running north from Lewis run, near the center of the south line, forms a confluence with the west branch at Bradford, while at Tarport and Babcock the main stream receives Kendall creek and Foster brook. The west branch heads in Two Mile run and flows northeast from the southwest corner of the township to Bradford city. Kendall creek rises in the southeast corner and flows northwest to Tarport, and Foster brook rises near the east line of the northeast quarter of the township, flowing almost west to Babcock. Marilla creek, the principal feeder of the west branch, comes down from the heights in the northwest corner. A hundred smaller streams are found here, some finding a way to the main streams through deep cañons. Mount Raub, a mile east of Bradford, is the highest measured point, being 2,225 feet above level. The lowest point (1,415 feet) is where Tuna creek enters New York State. All the higher points are capped by Pottsville conglomerate, which is either the Kinzua creek sandstone or the Olean conglom., while in the south and west the Johnson run sandstone is found resting on its Alton coal bed. The dip of the Olean and, consequently, the oil sand from Rock City to Tarport (nine miles) averages five and one-half feet per mile; Tarport to Bradford, thirteen feet; Bradford to DeGolier, twelve and one-half feet; DeGolier to Lewis run, thirty-seven feet; Bradford to Marilla summit (summit elevation 2,040 feet, and distance six miles), three feet per mile, and the average dip from Tarport to the southeast corner of the township is fourteen feet per mile. The total thickness of rocks explored in the outcrop or wells is 1,977 feet extending from cap of Mount Raub to the Chemung formations. Bold outcrops of Olean conglomerate are visible in the Tuna Valley, and west of Custer City they take the peculiar features of the formation at Olean, Rock City, where the summit is 2,350 feet above tide. In the Marilla region occurs the extreme northern outcrop, in the United States, of the Appalachian coal basin, but the area is so small it is held in little estimation by coal men. At Lewis run is the black band iron ore (under a bed of black band shales) which yielded on test 43.75 per cent of metal. Near the head of Two Mile run, just across

* Tuna creek derives its name from the eddy at its mouth, called by the Indians Ichonmagwant or Big Cove with Large Mouth.

the south town line, five varieties of ore exist, one of which yields 48.65 per cent of metal, and one as low as 23.10 per cent. The mineral paint ore on the Foster farm was largely used by the Erie Railroad Company some years ago in painting depots, bridges and cars. It was ground and mixed with crude oil, and found to be very desirable for an outside paint. There being no mill near in which it could be ground, the expense of transporting it to Buffalo, having it ground and then sent to market, was too great for the limited capital of the party engaged in its manufacture. A barn now standing near Smethport built some years ago by Col. Wilcox is entirely constructed of McKean county products except the nails, and is painted with the paint in question.

The population of Bradford township and village in 1870 was 1,416, of which 100 were foreign born citizens. In June, 1874, the number was estimated at 1,500, including 350 in the village. The oil production for the preceding six years was roughly estimated at twenty-one barrels per day, which sold for \$1.30 per barrel. One lumberman ran over 5,000,000 feet of white pine logs and manufactured over 3,000,000 shingles that year, and with the other lumber and bark interests of Zeliff, Clark & Babcock, Peterson, J. W. Hilton and P. T. Kennedy brought to the township at least \$150,000. Three hundred cows yielded \$12,000 worth of butter and \$3,620 worth of cheese, while grain and root crops, cattle, sheep, hogs and horses contributed largely to the township's wealth.

The population of Bradford township in 1880 was 2,699. In 1888 the township gave 270 Republican, 132 Democratic, 41 Prohibition and 19 Labor votes, or a total of 462. This number multiplied by six, as in the case of Bradford city, gives the population, at the close of last year, 2,772.

The population of Bradford city in 1880 was 9,197. Of this number 2,622 resided in the First Ward, 1,704 in the Second, 2,603 in the Third, 1,520 in the Fourth, and 1,228 in the Fifth. In November, 1888, there were 178 votes cast in the First Ward for the Republican candidate for president, 265 for the Democratic, and 8 for the Prohibitionist; in the Second Ward the figures were 242, 112 and 15, respectively; in the Third, 143, 181 and 17; in the Fourth, 228, 106 and 7, and in the Fifth, 122, 73 and 9, while Streeter received 7 votes in all the wards, or $913+737+56+7=1,713$, multiplied by 6 equals 10,278, the population based on vote.

The resident tax-payers of Bradford township in 1844-45 were Philo Ackley, N. J. Buel, Smith Barton, William Coleman, John Dudley, James Cooper, Orrin Fuller, C. Lukins, Hiram and J. O. Beardsley, Phil. Barron, Chester Barron, Asmit Brown, Bradley & Fobes (saw-mill owners), Jones and A. L. Buchanan, A. W. Buchanan, George Brookmire, William Beardsley, Aaron Boon, James Babcock, H. C. Blakesley; James Blair (assessed \$100 for a gold watch), Andrew and W. P. Browne, John Boyd, Henry Conklin, Erastus Croak, Ed. Case, J. L. Colegrove, Dyer Cramer, John Corwin, Henry Collins, John and Orrin Coleman, J. F. Clark, Jared Curtis, Philetus Corwin, Dana & Smith (grist- and saw-mill owners), William Dikeman, Joe DeLong, Ben., Dan. and Sam. Dikeman, Lorenzo and Silas Drake, James, Abel, David and William DeGolier, Nathan DeGolier (saw-mill owner), F. E. Dodge, Tom Doloff, Samuel and Darius Emery, H. Edson, P. D. Dean (owner of a gold watch), L. Dewey (owner of a silver watch), Nathaniel, Newton and Warren Edson, William Fisher (saw-mill owner), G. W. Fisher, H. Fox, M. Filler, Jonathan Fuller & Son, Isaac Farr, Ephraim Foster, David Foster, Edmond Freeman (farmer, near Custer City), C. D. Foot, L. S. Foster, Daniel and H. W. Glass, R. Gates, Nathan Green, A. and A. L. Houghton, Hiram Hagadorn, William Hook, O. Hegle, Orrin and Benjamin Haveus, Simon Hamond, A. O.

Hunt, Hunt, Bradley & Fobes (saw-mill owners), John and Absalom Hutchison, Lyman Imus, John Inglebee, G. W. and Timothy Kelly, James Lilly, James Meddock, William Miller, W. G. McKean, William and Simeon Morris, Amos Moore (saw-mill owner), Dr. McDougall, J. F. Melvin, Melvin & Wheaton (saw-mill owners), G. W. Mantz, Michael McCullough, Sands Niles, Dr. E. C. Olds (tan yard owner), Barnabus Pike, R. C. Phillips, R. B. Rogers, George Reynolds, John Rutherford, Seth Scott, William Sherman (saw-mill owner), Silas Stormes, J. P. S. Snape (a foreigner), W. Snyder, H. Stellan, Amos Shepherd, W. C. Shedd, Silas Sutton, William Tanner, Jerry Totton, Col. L. C. Little (agent for Boston Land company), William Vansickles, L. R. Vaughn, Henry Webb (saw-mill owner), Roswell Walker, J. S. and T. L. V. Waggoner, Allen Whittaker, Matt. Woodruff, Matthew Withrow (saw-mill owner), Sabines Walker, Henry Welks, John & Willard Whipple (saw-mill owners) and Eli Whipple. L. S. Foster was assessor.

In 1846 the stores in Bradford village were those of L. C. Little, A. K. Johnson, R. Walker & Co., Melvin & Wheaton and R. P. Allen, the grocery of Seth Scott and the tavern of S. Walker. In December of this year Kingsbury & Fuller, the Boston Company, Sam. W. Bradley and Noble & Tozer were merchants.

The merchants of Bradford township in 1852 were S. Holmes & Co. (J. H. Porter), J. F. Melvin, B. Chamberlain and B. McCoy, H. Hazzard & Co., David Hunt, G. A. S. Crooker and Daniel Kingsbury. McCoy, Melvin & Co. paid a tax of \$10, while the others paid \$7.

In 1829 David DeGoler and his wife took three days to move from the site of the present town of Eldred to their farm on the east branch of the Tuna. The Beardsleys, Fishers, Dollops and Fosters were then in the valley, and Henry Bradford Dollop was the first white child born there, in that same house above Sawyer City which was destroyed by the glycerine explosion of 1880. Of the two first houses built on the site of Bradford, one was occupied by the Hart family, six boys and six girls, including three sets of twins. The Deacon speaks of wolves being very plentiful, even in 1867, when the well drillers appeared on the west branch, the time whistles would be chorused by packs of wolves. He further states that No. 1 well, on the Tibbett farm, was the first successful one on the east branch. The farm was purchased by Louis Emery, Jr.

Warrant 3906 dated July 17, 1793, to William Bingham, the consideration for 1,100 acres being £5, 8s. The patent was signed by Gov. Mifflin December 12, 1794. On February 6, 1795, Bingham deeded the warrant to Robert Morris and John Nicholson, but it fell into the hands of the Binghams in 1799 as shown in Deed Book F, page 41. In 1851 the United States Land Company deeded this tract to Daniel Kingsbury.

Col. Levitt C. Little, agent for the United States Land Company, who had purchased 250,000 acres in McKean county, settled where Bradford city now is, and the place was called Littleton. The first log house was constructed in December, 1837, where the old calaboose stood; but later a frame house was erected where the Berry block stands. The plan of the town was drawn in 1838 by Leech, of Boston, after the Colonel's idea. In 1840 another plat was drawn by C. D. Webster, wherein is shown the space for a church house where is now the St. James Hotel. Main street was known as the Smethport road; the south extension of Mechanic street, the Warren road, and northward, the Olean road. Congress street was a short alley, which connected Main street with the Corydon road. The old lumbering town of Littleton was down in Egypt until 1858, when a weekly newspaper, the *Miner*, was inaugurated, and the name of Bradford assumed.

In December, 1849, when Judge Ward came from Cattaraugus county, N. Y., he settled at Tarport and took charge of the large school there. He was at once struck with the remarkable progressive character of the people and merchants, and equally so by the pupils. Prof. F. A. Allen was then county superintendent and principal of the Smethport Academy. Tarport was then the business center of the Bradford lumber field, and here were the large stores of John F. Melvin (who came as a lumberman in 1826), and Benjamin Chamberlain, his partner, who lived in Cattaraugus county. Sylvanus Holmes and Joseph Porter also had a large store there. Hiram Hazzard was also a merchant, and like the others, engaged in lumbering. David Hunt was solely a merchant; Sabines Walker carried on his grocery; Harvey D. Hicks was post-master (it is thought deputy to Mr. Melvin) and hotel-keeper; Dr. Goit Brown was physician there, while Dr. Peckham was at Littleton. Johnson & Leech were sole dealers in pine lumber and shingles. There were four saw-mills running, of which W. R. Fisher owned one and Melvin & Chamberlain the remaining three. The school building was a large one, ornamented with a cupola, and in this building the Methodists, Baptists and Congregationalists used to worship. Elder Porter (who owned the farm on which Judge Ward's house now is) was minister of the last named denomination, while the energetic Williams watched over the Methodists and Elder Prosser over the Baptists. Judge Ward presided over this school for two sessions, then moved to Bradford to take charge of the village school, and about 1855 he established the Bradford Academy, with Mr. Sellick, assistant. This select school continued only two years, but Judge Ward continued teaching at Limestone, and after the war completed his school experiences at Salamanca. After Mr. Kingsbury's office was really established Tarport began to decline, and Littleton to advance.

At Littleton was Daniel Kingsbury's little store, also that of G. D. H. Crooker. The Boston Company's land office was just opened with Mr. Kingsbury in charge, and Col. Little, agent. The double mill stood just west of the Mechanic street iron bridge; a frame school-house stood on what is now the corner of Corydon and Mechanic streets. Therein religious services were held by the preachers named in the history of Tarport. From this period the progress of Littleton dates. Thomas J. Melvin, Loyal Ward (who, about war times carried on a store at Tarport) and Nelson Parker established their business at Littleton after the war. E. C. Old's tannery was here in 1849. Among the leading lumbermen were Fuller and Miller, of Bolivar run. The firm of Bradley & Fobes had three mills on Foster brook. At the State line, on the Tuna, was the Webb and Leech & Johnson mills; up Kendall creek was F. A. Moore's mill, also Whipple's and Silas Sutton's. Up the south branch was N. DeGolie's mill, and above Bradford Fobes & Bradley had a mill. The Judge is convinced that this list covers the mills in operation forty years ago. All over the country shingle makers found a home, bringing the shingles to the lumberman in the evening and receiving their pay. The square timber industry was also very extensive, as the pines were large and clear. The large timber was rafted and run down the Tuna to the Allegheny, and thence to the Ohio.

The first golden wedding celebration ever held in Tuna Valley was that of July, 1883, by W. R. Fisher and wife. Forty years prior to this date they settled on the Tarport road in a log cabin which this old settler erected. In 1847 he built the house in which the celebration was held. Dan Glass, who for forty years played the violin throughout the Tuna and neighboring valleys, contributed the music on this occasion.

In September, 1875, when C. L. Wheeler came to Bradford, the business

of the village was represented by Thomas Melvin, who kept a general store, Frank Davis, the druggist and telegraph operator, and Wilbur DeGolier, watchmaker and postmaster. J. K. Pomeroy kept a dry goods store; Albert DeGolier had a general store, the popular Bradford House, Green's Hotel on Main street, while the old St. Nicholas Hotel stood where the Producers' Exchange now is. The hotel formerly kept by P. M. Fuller was in existence in 1875.

The officers of the township elected in February, 1890, are as follows: Supervisors, J. L. Morris, H. Boss; school directors, W. H. Emery, H. G. Cutting; auditor, M. Ingalsby, Sr.; collector, J. L. Morris; constable, G. W. Eddy; town clerk, H. C. Chesney; judge of election, First District, C. A. Wilbur; inspectors, C. E. Seely, Louis Brown; judge of election, Second District, W. W. White; inspectors, George A. Brown, James Bell.

Villages.—Custer City, south of Bradford, was brought into existence during the days of the oil stampede up the east branch. Here are the works of the Rock Glycerine Company noticed in the history of the city. The bull and bear fight of July 1, 1879, took place at Custer City, under the management of one Marsh. The officers of the Pennsylvania society for prevention of cruelty to animals, tried to stop the fight; but the people threatened to pitch them into the pit, and ultimately drove them as far as Bradford. The fight went on, but the bear, escaping from the infuriated bull, ran through the crowd, was recaptured, placed in the pit and made fight to the death. The agent had twenty men arrested for participation in this brutal affair, but without satisfactory results. The fire of December 16, 1881, destroyed seven buildings, including the Straight House. In March, 1885, the explosion of 6,000 pounds of glycerine at Custer City resulted in the deaths of H. V. Pratt and William Harrington.

DeGolier, north of Custer City, was named in honor of the pioneer, of whom mention is made in the history of Bradford. As a settlement it is among the oldest in the western part of the county. The DeGolier Cemetery Association was incorporated in December, 1869, with M. Ingalsby, H. J. Hammond, Phil. Shaffner, Ang. M. Cram, Michael K. Dexter and John K. Haffey, trustees. The United Brethren Church of DeGolier was incorporated April 12, 1888, with L. E. Cutting, Allen T. Foster, W. C. Freeman, M. Ingoldsby, G. W. Foster, Spencer Tibbits and H. E. Bryner, officials.

Howard Junction, near the south line of the township, is a lumbering village.

CITY OF BRADFORD.

Throughout the pages devoted to general history and particularly those on the Bradford oil field, a good deal has been written relating to this capital of oildom. In the foregoing sketch of the township many names, inseparably connected with the early agricultural and lumbering interests of this section are given, so that little of the early history of the old village remains to be told. How often the Indians camped in this beautiful valley of the Tuna will never be learned any more than the history of the people who were here before them. How often the ancient Mount Raub was ascended by the watchmen of the tribes to give warning of the advance of hostiles of the same race, or to signal the approach of friends, as they turned the distant valley curve, can never be known, but enough has been told by the Cornplanters to point out the fact that Indians hunted here before the coming of Seneca or Delaware, and that the valley, from Foster brook to Marilla creek, on the west branch, and Rutherford run on east branch, was a favorite site for their camps. As

told in the third chapter, remains of ancient settlement were unearthed a few years ago.

From 1823 to 1827 the pioneers of a new race appeared on the scene. Dr. William M. Bennett, after whom Bennett's branch is named, the Pikes, Farris, Scotts, Fosters, Beardleys, Harts, Dollops and Fishers came into the beautiful wilderness. This immigration took place almost a quarter of a century after Robert Morris, of Revolutionary fame, lost his title to lands here, leaving them to revert to the Bingham's. The Hart family, fourteen members, settled on the site of Bradford in about 1827. For years they held possession of the Forks, welcoming new comers and hailing new settlers. They saw a thriving village built up north of them at Tarport, and south of them the De Golier settlement was winning recruits; but their chosen spot was merely a mark in the forest.

In 1837 Col. Little purchased 250,000 acres in and around Bradford, and built a log house. In 1838 the village was surveyed, and named Littleton. In 1851 a large tract was sold to Daniel Kingsbury by the United States Land Company, and to that year we must look back for the first faint beginnings of the city, though not until 1858 did the new proprietor make a determined effort to build up the place. Thirty-two years ago the name Littleton was cast aside, and the present name chosen. Messrs. Kingsbury and Haffey established a newspaper to aid in building up a village; Old's tannery, the mills, stores, schools and religious societies referred to in Judge Ward's reminiscences were all here sharing in the hopes of Kingsbury; but all their efforts were rewarded with very limited results, the mercantile and manufacturing interests named in the history of the township being the only material response. During the Civil war the oil fever penetrated the valley, and new hopes were built up, only to be cast down; after the war, a series of disappointments waited on the attempts to find oil; but amid all such reverses men came and remained, a few of whom in after years, took a foremost place among those to whom the honor of developing the resources of this section is credited. They decided to carve out for themselves a home in this valley and fashion out a city in the forest, which would one day be regarded as the goal of enterprise, where scholars would find a home and religion 10,000 adherents. They built well! Only a few years of hope deferred, and a city sprung out of the ancient forest, extending from hill to hill, and stretching down the valley. In 1873 the people asked for borough government, and the demand was granted. Within three years the locality was filled with busy men, and the oily ocean was yielding up its wealth of petroleum; the forest fell, and in its place hundreds of houses and a thousand derricks grew up, as it were.

In 1880 eight large brick buildings, including the Riddell House, and 500 frame buildings were erected; the swamp was reclaimed and a number of new streets laid out.

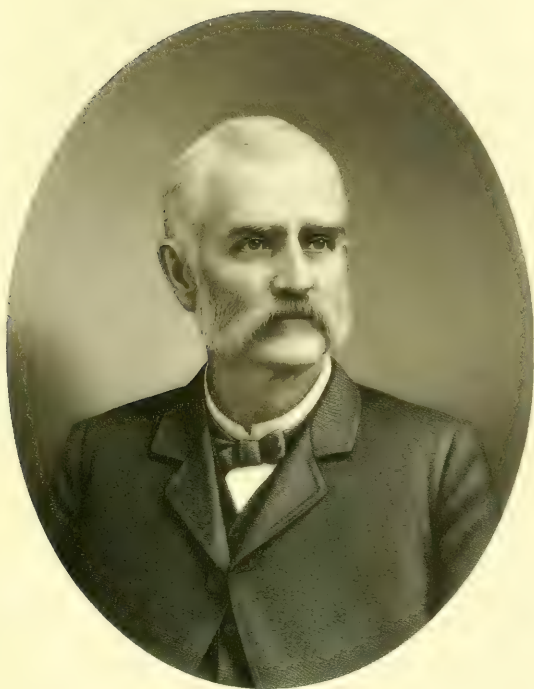
Col. A. K. McClure, of the *Philadelphia Times*, visited Bradford in May, 1883. In his description of the city, he says: "The houses as a rule are pitched together like a winter camp, with here and there a solid brick edifice to mock the make-shift structures around it. The oil exchange is a beautiful building, and looks as if it was expected that oil gambling would continue, even after the day of doom, regardless of the shifting of oil centers. * * * Oil is just now on a boom. Everybody talks oil, and the visitor must talk oil or endure the unconcealed pity of all around him. Oil had struck somewhere about \$1.12 on Tuesday. * * * They sold oil by the million of barrels, without a speck in sight, and with only a small percentage of margin money to give substance to the hazard. Five million barrels, and even more, are sold

in a day, and speculators make one day to lose the next. * * * The one thing that the people of this great center of oildom pride themselves upon is their hospitality. They are, as a community, a broad gauge, manly, generous people, with little affection and much merit."

The first public observation of Decoration Day at Bradford was that of May, 1876. On May 13 a subscription list (now in possession of F. S. Johnson) was circulated, and thirty persons paid \$2 each to aid in defraying expenses. The first subscribers were Ezra Holmes, E. F. Clark, John McGill, Joseph A. Hughsto, E. J. Carew, George Wright & Co., G. A. Berry, A. L. Hughes, J. E. Butts, Jr., J. Moorhouse, H. J. Pemberton, D. E. Matteson, J. H. Norris, Ed. Dolan, A. DeGolier, J. K. Haffey, C. S. Whitney, L. C. Blakeslee, G. D. H. Crooker, J. Amm, P. T. Kennedy, P. M. Fuller, F. W. Davis, L. Emery, Jr., A. B. Walker, P. L. Webster, E. Parsons, Bell Bros., F. S. Johnson and J. C. Jackson. The oration was delivered by R. C. Beach, on the public square, and the cenotaph erected there.

Fires.—The Bradford House, valued at \$10,000, and one of the first buildings there under the rule of progress, was burned May 30, 1868. The oil fire, one mile from the center, of June 13, 1876, arose from lightning setting fire to the gas from the Olmsted Well No. 1, on the Sandford farm. It communicated with the McKean county pipe line tank, then with the P. C. L. & P. Company's tank, P. T. Kennedy's mill, Prentiss & Co.'s tanks, Jackson & Walker's well and tank, J. B. Farrel's well, forty empty wooden car tanks of Prentiss & Co., and Riley's dwelling, the total loss being placed at \$90,000.

The fire of November 15 and 16, 1878, destroyed forty buildings, great and small, including the Riddell House, the machine shops and foundry of Bovaird & Seyfang, the planing mills and tank shop of Stewart, the United States Express Company's building, besides numerous stores, saloons, boarding houses, and shops of every description. The area burned over extended from Boylston street on the north through and across Main street to Corydon street on the south, easterly to the Erie railway track, and west on Main street to Osgood's dwelling house on the north side and Burgess' green grocery on the south side. The total loss was placed at \$150,000. The following list embraces the names of owners of destroyed buildings in the order of location on Main street, looking east along that street: Fred Schutt's, where the fire was stopped, still standing; Hogan & McCartey's unfinished building; Diliberto's barber shop; Keystone clothing store; Boyd & Dickson, drugs; Corbierre & Benson, billiards; cigar store and Brunswick saloon; Theatre Comique, where the fire originated; Union House; United States Express office; George S. Stewart, planing mill; office, occupied by Williams & Cushman, vitrified stone flues; Sanborn & Co.'s news room; Tinker's hardware store; Pierce House; Riddell House; Lockwood & Haggerty, bakery and confectionery; Osgood & Howard's, occupied by Misses Rogers, millinery; Osgood, owner, Mrs. Clark, occupant, boarding house (damaged, but fire stopped); Thompson & Co., feed and flour; Riddell House laundry; Johnson's, Ryder's Shaw's and Mrs. Wentworth's boarding houses; Palmer's dwelling and grocery; Wallace Lawkes', scorched and damaged, but fire stopped; Kennedy's building (Brady, tenant); Newell's building; Bradley's oil well rig; Whitney & Wheeler's oil well rig and tank; Bovaird & Seyfang's boiler shop, damaged, but fire stopped; Seyfang & Bovaird's machine shop, consumed; planing mill, George S. Stewart; Oyster Bay, Pete Heaton; Bradford Ice Company's store room, ice melted; House that Jack built; Bell Mahone's house; Bradley's oil and well rig, tank and two old buildings; the union and elevated railway depots were scorched, but saved. The fire did not cross the Erie track.



W. S. Baker M.D.

The fire of April 3, 1880, originated in the Sawyer House, in the room occupied by James Wilson, who was burned to death. Four acres of buildings were destroyed, the total loss being over \$100,000. The following list of losses is taken from the *Era's* report of the fire: On the south side of Main street, R. G. Wright & Co.'s grocery store, where the fire terminated on the west; loss on stock, \$6,000; on building, \$1,000; insurance, \$4,500. John C. Holmes, wholesale liquors and cigars; loss, \$9,000; no insurance; owner of building unknown; loss, about \$3,000. Sawyer Bros.' saloon and restaurant; loss on building and stock, \$2,500; no insurance. Applebee & Rogers, grocers; loss on building and stock, \$8,500; insurance, \$4,300. Titusville House, T. McGoldrick; loss on building, \$5,000; insurance, \$2,500. Harvey Hill; loss on furniture, \$500; insured. Academy of Music, John Nelson; loss, \$18,000; no insurance. Philadelphia Oyster House, Irving Campbell, proprietor; loss, \$1,500; no insurance. R. Michael, clothing, Academy building; loss on stock, \$1,700; no insurance. Owney Williams, billiard room; loss, \$200; insured; building owned by John H. Shaver; loss, \$2,000. Rush building; loss, \$3,000; occupied by P. Hanlan, saloon; loss, \$500. Stephen O'Leary, hotel; loss on building, \$2,000; insurance, \$450; on stock, \$400; insured; occupied by Luther & Draper; loss, \$600; no insurance. Thomas Bradley, building; loss, \$1,000; fully insured; occupied by G. H. Dewitt, saloon; loss, \$300; no insurance; goods partly saved. Italian fruit stand; goods partly saved. L. E. Dunton, watchmaker; loss, \$200; goods partly saved. Billy Howard and Billy Rose, saloon; stock mostly saved; loss, about \$100. Barber shop; stock damaged by moving. Greenwald Bros., clothing; damage, \$700; fully insured. A. Mayer & Co., liquors and cigars; damage by moving, \$300; insured. Folwell & Mott, druggists; loss on building, \$1,250; insurance, \$500; on stock and fixtures, \$550; no insurance. Whitlock, liquors; loss, \$100.

On the north side of Main street considerable damage was done by the intense heat and removal of goods. James Casey, liquors, \$100; insured. McCarty, billiards, \$100; insured. N. Lazarus, saloon, \$70; insured. Borchert, Daggett & Co., \$100; fully insured. T. Bradley, express office, \$150; insured. A. & G. Hochstetter, loss, \$50; insured. Daniel Clark, \$150; insured. Nick Weiss, loss, \$50; insured. On Webster street, behind the Academy of Music, was Judge Newell's building and office, totally destroyed; loss, \$1,500; fully insured. Bullis, meat market, loss on building and stock, \$1,000; no insurance, as far as could be learned. J. W. Ruble, Washington House; loss on building, stock and fixtures, \$2,000; insurance, \$600. Mrs. P. McNamara, Corry House; loss on building and furniture, \$2,000; insurance, \$1,500. Amos Williams, Williams House; loss, \$2,500; no insurance. Traveler's Home, owned by Whitman & Trainer; loss on building, \$800; furniture, \$200; no insurance; saved part of contents. Parker House, Lewis & Davie, proprietors; damaged by fire, \$2,000; \$1,000 on furniture; insured. McBean, from Tonawanda, N. Y. (old Frew House), in charge of C. A. Durfee; damage, \$250; insured. Jamestown Bottling Works, damage, \$150; insured.

The fire of May 31, 1880, originated in Wheeler's rig, in rear of the Parker House. Hostetter's building, occupied by R. G. Wright & Co. as a storehouse, and the rig, were destroyed, and other buildings were damaged.

The central office of the United Pipe Lines was destroyed by fire June 22, 1882, the loss being placed at \$20,000. The fire of December, 1882, destroyed Habenrig's store on Mechanic street and public square, the Hotel La Pierre, the Hotel Florence, and Irvin's livery stable.

The fire of June 19, 1884, destroyed the Burt House and three adjoining

buildings. . . . The burning of Mrs. Charles Reibley's bakery and hotel occurred July 11, 1884, when Mrs. Reibley, her two children and a Swedish girl were burned to death. A few months before Mr. Reibley was drowned in the Allegheny at Carrollton. . . . The fire of December 19, 20, 1886, destroyed five buildings on Kennedy street. . . . The fire of January 11, 1889, destroyed the Palace Hotel nearly opposite the Riddell House, burning out P. P. Bateman, McEvoy Bros., A. F. Moore, Samuel Ames, J. Krienson, Ardizzone Bros., J. B. Fox, A. Lino, I. Marks and others in the Durfey & Walshe buildings, and damaged the Greenwald Bros.' stock.

A number of small fires are recorded, many of them occasioned by lightning, such as that which destroyed Park & Hazzard's rig. The great oil fires are recorded in the sketches of Foster and Keating townships, while a few belonging to this township are noted as follows: The glycerine explosion of September 15, 1878, on the farm of Jared Curtis, near Bradford, and opposite Toad Hollow, resulted in the destruction of the McIntyre Torpedo Company's magazine and the death of N. B. Pulver, A. P. Higgins, C. Page and J. B. Burkholder. . . . The oil fire of July 14, 15, 1880, at Custer City, Lewis run and Coleville, caused by lightning, resulted in the burning of a 30,000-barrel tank belonging to the Acme Oil Company, and the destruction of three N. P. L. oil tanks at Custer City and other property in the Minard run neighborhood. . . . The Custer City fire of December 16, 1881, destroyed seven buildings, including the Straight House then conducted by William Dean.

The Bradford fire of November, 1889, originated in the Stewart building on Main street. The Bradford Stone Company lost \$1,000; L. L. Higgins, \$6,000; F. N. Merrian, \$400, and George S. Stewart, \$4,500. Insurance reduces the total loss to a few thousand dollars.

The fire of January 19, 1890, destroyed the Protestant Episcopal church building on Chatauqua place. The fire was assisted in its rapid progress by the Christmas evergreen trimmings, which had become dry and had not been removed since the services for which they had been put up to commemorate, and the flames thus reached the steeple, which afforded them an excellent draft. It was the universal remark that a fire was never seen to spread with so much rapidity and burn so fiercely as did this one. . . . The fire of February 19, 1890, originated at 118 Pleasant street, destroying the houses of John Hutchinson and Myers, and damaging that of James Gleason. The firemen worked like heroes to save the property, but their work was made slow and difficult by too much mud and too little water. . . . McAmbley's lumber mill was totally destroyed by fire February 26, 1890, entailing a loss of \$6,000.

Municipal Affairs.—Bradford borough was incorporated February 26, 1873, and the first election held the last Friday in March. P. T. Kennedy was chosen burgess; P. L. Webster, assistant burgess; F. W. Davis, E. Parsons, J. Moorehouse, J. H. Matteson and A. T. Stone, councilmen; G. D. H. Crooker and James Broder, justices; W. Lord, constable; G. D. H. Crooker with R. W. Davis and S. Emery, assessors; A. C. Switzer and P. Woodward, poor masters; J. W. Hilton, A. DeGolier and G. D. H. Crooker, auditors; J. H. Matteson, H. S. Baker, P. T. Kennedy, W. J. Morrow, J. Moorehouse and E. D. Foster, school directors, and J. Moorehouse, treasurer. F. W. Davis was appointed clerk. A. DeGolier, John A. Evans and Loyal Ward were elected justices prior to 1878.

Borough elections were held February 17, 1874, when the following votes were recorded: Burgess: P. L. Webster, 33; P. T. Kennedy, 17, and A. K. Johnson, 2. Councilmen: A. DeGolier, 35; E. Parsons, 44; P. Woodward, 12; J. Moorehouse, 39; J. W. Morrow, 38; J. R. Pomeroy, 38, and Con

Lane, 32. There were eleven other candidates, who received from one to nine votes. The school directors elected were E. D. Foster and P. L. Webster. Mrs. J. Colby and five other candidates received a nominal vote. In 1875 J. W. Brennan, A. C. Switzer and A. DeGolier were elected directors, the latter being succeeded, in 1876, by A. T. Lane and E. A. VanScoy. The council centennial year comprised P. L. Webster, C. J. Lane, J. A. Evans, F. W. Davis, A. C. Switzer and J. W. Brennan. A. DeGolier was chosen assessor; M. W. Wagner, auditor; W. Lord and P. Woodward, poor-masters; Samuel Emery, constable; Con. Lane, inspector, and P. Woodward, judge of elections. A. DeGolier was appointed clerk.

The burgess' office has been since filled by the following named citizens: J. W. Brennan, 1875; P. T. Kennedy, 1876; J. H. Norris, 1877; J. M. Fuller, 1878. In February, 1879, the first city election was held. James Broder received 483 votes and P. T. Kennedy 222 for mayor; Will F. Jordan received a large majority for mayor in 1881; James Broder, 1883; P. M. Shannon, 1885; R. A. Dempsey, 1887; Edward McSweeney, 1889, and Loyal Ward, 1890, for three years. The assistant burgesses elected annually up to 1877 are named as follows: T. J. Melvin, 1875; P. L. Webster, 1876; H. Friedenburg, 1877.

In 1879 R. P. Miller was appointed clerk, serving until April 30, 1883, when James A. Lindsey was elected by the council, and has since held the office, except for nine months in 1887, when S. M. Decker filled the position.

In 1875 G. A. Crooker was treasurer; in 1876, C. J. Lane, succeeded in July by J. W. Brennan; F. S. Johnson, in 1877; L. G. Peck, in 1878. Treasurer Critchlow was elected in 1880.

In February, 1882, City Treasurer Critchlow was arrested on the charge of embezzlement, but on the 23d was discharged on common bail. On the 25th F. W. Davis was appointed treasurer. . . . In May, 1879, Messrs. Daggett, McElroy and Logan were elected by council members of the first city board of health. . . . In January, 1880, C. D. Webster was chosen city engineer. Buildings for the Johnson and Era Hose Companies were authorized, the Whitney Hose Company having been hitherto supplied with a building. The bondsmen of R. J. McMath, absconding collector, asked for the appointment of a collector for balance of taxes, and G. W. Moorehouse was appointed.

The officers of the city elected in February, 1890, are as follows: Mayor, Loyal Ward (R.), who received 804 votes against 689 recorded for Gardner; city treasurer, R. T. Lain (R.); city controller, M. Albert (R.); city assessors, N. J. Stanton (R.), George P. Booth (R.), E. A. Boyne (R.).

Select Council—J. L. Andrews (R.), John P. Zane (R.), Matt Ruddy (D.), I. G. Howe (R.), C. R. Harrington (R.). Republicans, four; Democrats, one.

Common Council—F. A. Moore (R.), Felix Steinberger (D.), L. E. Hamsher (R.), W. K. Laney (R.), E. Quigley (D.), Bert McAllister (R.), W. C. Kennedy (R.), S. D. Weaver (R.), Thomas A. Flynn (R.), T. W. Roberts (R.) Republicans, eight; Democrats, two.

School Controllers—C. A. Durfey (D.), W. O. Neely (D.), J. T. Jones (R.), W. R. Weaver (R.), H. H. Adsit (R.), A. M. Mayer (D.), W. A. Booth (R.), A. Miller (R.), Samuel Huff (R.), M. D. Harris (R.).

Constables—Thomas Osborne (D.), George R. Gibbons (R.), Thomas Fenerty (D.), C. A. Spreiter (R.), W. W. Tadder (R.).

The vote by wards is recorded as follows:

First Ward, First Precinct—Select council: Andrews (R.), 77; O'Donnell (D.), 66. Common council: Steinberger (D.), 84; Moore (R.), 80; Ruble (D.), 65; Hawkins (R.), 53. School controller: Durfey (D.), 77; Neely (D.), 71.

Constable, Osborne (D.), 91; Hayes (Ind.), 51. Assessor: Osborne, 89; Brinton (R.), 50. Judge of election: P. Fragner (R.), 78; G. W. McMullen (D.), 46. Inspector of election: C. M. Hendrickson (R.), 68.

First Ward, Second Precinct—Select council: Andrews (R.), 139; O'Donnell (D.), 97. Common council: Steinberger (D.), 158; Ruble (D.), 135; Moore (R.), 124; Hawkins (R.), 4. School controller: Durfey (D.), four years, 180; Neely (D.), two years, 148; Greenewald (R.), 30. Constable: Osborne (D.), 151; Hayes (Ind.), 94. Assessor: Osborne (D.), 151; Brinton (R.), 80. Judge of election: P. H. Gallagher (D.), 152; H. K. Welch (R.), 58. Inspector of election: T. F. Mayer, 158; C. A. Dickinson, 55.

Second Ward—Select council: Zane (R.), 201; Sondheim (D.), 89. Common council: L. E. Hamsher (R.), 210; W. K. Lauey (R.), 211. School controller: J. T. Jones (R.), 210; W. R. Weaver (R.), 210. Constable: Gibbons (R.), 206. County assessor: Thomas (R.), 275. Judge of election: John R. Zook (R.), 206; B. F. Smith (D.), 84. Inspector of election: W. B. Chapman (R.), 204; J. H. Dibble (D.), 84.

Third Ward—Select council: Ruddy (D.), 206; Hockenberry (R.), 111. Common council: Quigley (D.), 162; McAllister (R.), 159; Coffey (D.), 158; Lucas, 151. School controller: Adsit (R.), 214; Mayer (Ind.), 163; Hager (D.), 129; Wilcox (D.), 71. Constable: Fennerty (D.), 207; McMahon (R.), 107. County assessor: Fennerty (D.), 191; Blair (R.), 124. Judge of election: M. W. Chaffee (D.), 174; George Duffey (R.), 145. Inspector: Clarence Merrow (D.), 175; C. Hill (R.), 142.

Fourth Ward—Select council: Howe (R.), 187; Flynn (D.), 100. Common council: Kennedy (R.), 283; Weaver (R.), 131; Scott (D.), 59. School controller: Booth (R.), four years, 288; Miller (R.), two years, 217; Davis (D.), two years, 71. Constable: Spreeter (R.), 288. County assessor: Haggerty (R.), 215; Robbins (D.), 71. Judge of election: W. F. Robinson (R.), 288. Inspector of election: N. J. Loveless (R.), 219; Frank Costello (D.), 71.

Fifth Ward—Select council: Harrington (R.), 127; Rasch (D.), 65. Common council: Flynn (R.), 429; Roberts (R.), 112; Murray (D.), 87; Brooks (D.), 52. School controllers: Huff (R.), two years, 121; Harris (R.), four years, 118; Walker (D.), four years, 75; Mallick (D.), two years, 70. Constable: Tadder (R.), 117; Harrigan (D.), 70. County assessor: Gowdy (R.), 122. Judge of election: William Maginn (R.), 122; J. W. Slattery (D.), 70. Inspector of election: John B. Pierson (R.), 120; W. Enches (D.), 72.

City Finances.—Prior to 1887 there were two valuations of taxable property in the city, one for city purposes and one for county purposes. The valuation for county purposes was at least one third, and often one half, less than the valuation for city purposes. But it happened that the supreme court in 1886 declared the act of 1875 (the act under which two assessments were permissible) unconstitutional. This made it necessary to fall back to the county valuation as a basis for the city assessment in 1887, which brought the valuation down from \$1,500,000 to \$1,000,000.

The bonded indebtedness of the city, December 31, 1888, as shown in Mayor Dempsey's address, is as follows:

Bonds issued December 1, 1881, to purchase old water works, due December 1, 1891, \$3,500, purchased by sinking fund commissioners, \$1,000; leaving a balance outstanding of, \$2,500, cash in treasury, \$1,157 04, which leaves a balance of \$1,342 96 to be raised in three years, or \$447 65 this year, together with interest on \$3,500 amounting to \$210, making a total of \$657 65.

Bonds issued May 1, 1883, for the erection of the city building and funding the floating debt, \$17,900, purchased for benefit sinking fund, \$1,900; leaving a balance outstanding of \$16,000; cash in treasury, \$6,431 37, which leaves a balance of \$9,568 63 to be taken

care of in four years, or \$2,376.99 this year with interest on \$17,900, amounting to \$1,074, making a total this year for principal and interest of \$3,450.99.

Bonds issued December 1, 1883, for building new water works, due December 1, 1893, \$20,000; purchased for benefit sinking fund, \$8,000; balance outstanding, \$12,000. Amount in treasury to be credited to payment of these bonds, \$2,857.88, which leaves a balance to be paid in five years of \$9,142.12 or \$1,828.42 to provide for the incoming year.

Bonds issued December 1, 1883, due December 1, 1898. Amount of bonds, \$20,000; cash in treasury, \$2,381.20, leaving a balance to be paid in ten years of \$17,618.80; in order to liquidate this we will have to raise this year \$1,761.88.

Bonds issued December 1, 1883, due December 1, 1903. Amount of bonds, \$25,000; cash in treasury to apply, \$1,984.33; amount to be raised in fifteen years, \$23,015.67; amount required to be raised this year, \$1,534.37.

Total to be provided for this year.

Bonds due December 1, 1891, \$657.65; bonds due May 1, 1893, \$3,450.99; water bonds due December 1, 1893, \$1,828.42; water bonds due December 1, 1898, \$1,761.88; water bonds due December 1, 1903, \$1,534.37; interest on water bonds, \$3,900; all showing a total of \$13,133.31.

The total assets of the city on January 1, 1889, were estimated at \$141,885.27, of which the water-works were said to be worth \$102,000; the city building, \$8,000, and fire department houses and outfits, \$5,200.

The municipal act of May, 1887, was declared unconstitutional in 1888, and some difficulty in managing the affairs of the city ensued; but the act of 1889 remedied this, and in April, 1890, the city officers chosen in February, under this act, assumed their duties.

Police Department.—The oldest police record dates back to 1879 when Thomas Murphy was chief, with Abel Edick, Nelson Morrell, John C. McCrea, S. H. Emmerson and Thomas McDonough, policemen. In 1880 John C. McCrea took Chief Murphy's place, and William Quirk and William McAndrews were added to the force. In July, J. D. Fiscus, J. W. Riley and S. W. Truck were added. On the 21st of this month no less than fifty-one arrests were made within houses of prostitution. The old officers may be said to have continued in service until 1887, when John Wilson, Cummings, and Bent and Hills were appointed, and Ed. Ronan came in later, *vice* Wilson. In 1887 N. J. Stanton succeeded John C. McCrea as chief, and he was succeeded in April, 1889, by Thomas E. McCrea, chief, who along with William Rohne, Matthew Donahue and P. H. Donnelly form the present police force. The police docket, which was opened December 17, 1888, was filled up January 28, 1890. It contains 500 pages and represents about 1,500 arrests.

In years now gone forever the position of the police officer was no sinecure. Desperate men and even women came here at intervals. Even the obsequious Chinaman got into trouble in those days. In June, 1880, Wah Lee delivered a bundle of laundry goods to some girls on the island, who refused to pay him. He battled for repossession, but was driven to retreat, after leaving marks of his visit on the faces of the girls. Charged with assault, he was brought before Justice McClure, and after a ludicrous attempt to defend himself, was remanded for trial, and subsequently was punished.

The first murder ever recorded at Bradford was that of Maj. Ashton, a colored man, August 23, 1883. George Gordon, another colored man, being charged with the murder.

Fire Department.—A movement to organize* a hose company resulted in the formation of the F. S. Johnson Hose Company No. 1. This took place on August 2, 1877. The company was furnished with 1,000 feet of hose and a two-wheeled cart, by the borough. The hose-house was on Barbour street, in Whitney & Wheeler's old barn. Another barn located on the public square was used as a place of meeting. In the loft of that building the first needs of the hose boys were

* From the *Era*.

brought up and acted upon, with Frank Whalen in the chair. Later on the Johnsons fitted up a building on Pine street and made their headquarters there. Their first fight with the fiery enemy was the conflagration which destroyed the old Bradford House. In recognition of their gallant services at this fire the citizens purchased a carriage for them, and since that time they have played well their parts in saving life and property from the devouring element. Their present headquarters are in the city building. This company was incorporated March 7, 1881. The following is a list of the present officers: President, Thomas Blakely; vice president, Thomas Osborne; recording secretary, B. McAllister; treasurer, George Carney; foreman, D. A. Ropp; first assistant foreman, Jacob Hecke; second assistant foreman, Charles Robbins.

One of the foremost organizers of the fire department was Mr. J. L. Andrews, who for several terms held the position of chief engineer. He helped to build up the department, and the fame of Bradford's excellent organization spread all over the country. Mr. Andrews laid the foundation for the Era Hook and Ladder Company, which was the second fire-fighting company organized in Bradford. This was in June, 1878. Mr. Andrews raised the money and went to New York and purchased the truck, which cost \$1,000, and has served its purpose admirably. As a company for work the Eras are second to none in the State, and, as the name implies, "they are up with the times." They belong to the era in which we live. Headquarters, city building. The present officers are: President, H. H. North; vice-president, Charles H. Steiger; treasurer, Robert L. Edgett; secretary, Fred. Humbert; financial secretary, Frank Levens; wardrobe, Charles F. Genthner; foreman, Charles F. Genthner; first assistant, J. J. Hutchinson; second assistant, J. Disney.

Citizens' Hose Company No. 2 was organized November 27, 1878. Their first conveyance for carrying hose was a sleigh, the runners of which were made of bent pipe two inches in thickness. The motto of this hose company, *scupper paratus*, is well sustained by their record in checking the ravages of fire. William M. Williams, now of Buffalo, was their first foreman. This organization has furnished the two latest chief engineers of the department, James E. Grainger, and the present incumbent, J. F. Campbell. Their headquarters are on Newell avenue, near Webster street. They are earnest and effective in their work. The present officers are: President, J. C. Greenwald; vice president, Herman Frank; treasurer, M. Schaaf; recording secretary, Len. Chadwick; financial secretary, J. W. Ruble; foreman, J. H. Burns; first assistant foreman, James Casey.

Whitney Hose Company No. 3 was organized November 12, 1878, and commenced a brilliant career with the Johnson's old pumper and 500 feet of rubber hose. They soon acquired a good footing, and established their headquarters on Barbour street, where they now have a fine building and first class equipment. E. N. Southwick, who has been elected to the positions of first assistant and chief engineer, was presented by the company with a hat, belt and trumpet in 1880. The presentation was made by William McVeigh, foreman. These were his remarks: "Nate, here is something the boys got you—the speech will be ready next week." Nate was nearly overcome, but managed to say: "Much obliged, Bill; my speech will be ready at the same time." The Whitney boys are firemen of the "first water." The present officers are: President, W. B. Potter; vice president, T. Whiting; secretary, James Bell; foreman, Thomas White; first assistant foreman, D. Smith; second assistant foreman, C. Hudson.

The Weaver Hose Company (independent) is an organization composed of employes of the firm of Emery & Weaver. They are well prepared for service,

being backed up by the steamer "Lewis Emery, Jr." They are thorough firemen. The present officers of the Weaver Hose and Steamer Company are: President, M. B. Bailey; treasurer, C. D. Evans; secretary, Ed. Caldwell; foreman, E. A. Guy; assistant foreman, G. F. Guy; engineer of steamer, John Doty.

The Central Hose Company (independent) was organized in the fall of 1885, and since that time has accomplished good work in fighting fire. The majority of the members belong to the Central Iron Works and the Oil Well supply shops. They beat the record in a hose race in this city September 1 of the present year by running 100 yards in 31 seconds. They should join the department. The present officers are: President, H. W. Eaton, Jr.; vice president, W. J. Bovaird; recording secretary, J. M. Crawford; financial secretary, W. H. Zabnizer; foreman, C. S. Flick; first assistant foreman, S. H. Nightingale; second assistant foreman, J. J. Crosby.

The Falcon Hose Company is a Third Ward independent organization which is always ready to respond to an alarm. It was formed to protect property remote from the other companies' headquarters, and deserves encouragement.

The present officers of the Bradford Fire Department are: President, Herman Frank; vice-president, J. B. Fuller; secretary, M. Cohn; treasurer, J. C. Greenewald; chief engineer, J. Campbell; first assistant engineer, Bert McAllister; second assistant engineer, Harry Campbell.

The Bradford Exempts are firemen who have seen veteran service, and have retired on their laurels. They own a large and finely furnished building on Kennedy street. They are firemen to the back bone. Their handsome quarters are a favorite resort. The parlors are furnished with pictures donated by citizens, and the floor is covered with a costly carpet. Here the Exempts meet and talk over old times. The Exempts have a striking parade uniform and always command the lion's share of the public attention. Mr. C. L. Wheeler has served as president since the organization of the company. The present officers are: President, C. L. Wheeler; vice president, M. McMahon; secretary, George L. Blakeley; treasurer, J. C. Greenewald; foreman, J. L. Andrews; first assistant foreman, Thomas Osborne; second assistant foreman, Col. B. Adams; directors, J. W. Ruble, Arthur Colby, J. F. Campbell, T. C. Kelly.

Two steam fire engines, known as "L. Emery, Jr.," and "City of Bradford," are two fine machines that are useful adjuncts to the efficient fire department. The "Emery" steamer is housed in the rear of Emery & Weaver's store, Main street, and the "City of Bradford" is kept in the city building.

The Bradford Fire Police Brigade was organized in December, 1878. The object of the organization was to keep crowds from interfering with firemen while at work, and to stop the operations of thieves. While this company lasted much good work was accomplished in that line of duty. The fire police disbanded and sold their effects some months ago.

The United Hose Company No. 4 was organized March 25, 1879. This company was composed of men employed mostly by the United Pipe Line. They were originally organized to protect the Pipe Line property in the city, but were admitted to the department in July, 1879. Their record is a good one. This company disbanded a few years ago, much to the regret of all citizens.

Water-Works. The Bradford Water-Works Company was incorporated in June, 1877, with C. S. Whitney, president; T. J. Melvin, treasurer; T. A. Hylands, secretary; A. W. Newell, Lewis Emery, Jr., Thomas Bradley and H. J. Pemberton, directors. The capital stock was placed at \$7,000, which

was owned by fifty stockholders. In October, 1879, Fuller, Bayne & Whitney, representing the Water-Works Company, proposed to sell to the city for \$17,951.66, if the annual rental would not be increased to \$4,600, but a proposition by the city was accepted. As told in the pages devoted to the organization of the city, Bradford owns the present water-works system.

Light and Heat Companies.—The Keystone Gas Company of Bradford was chartered in February, 1882, with J. B. Bradley, E. O. Emerson, E. C. Bradley, J. N. Pew and John A. Johnson, directors. The object was to supply gas and heat to the people along the summit from State Line southwest to Big Shanty, and to drill and pump oil wells. The Bradford Light and Heating Company, incorporated in June, 1879, offers additional advantages.

The Bradford Electric Light and Power Company purchased Thornton's big rink building in October, 1889, and converted it into an immense electric light establishment. Among the incorporators are J. H. Rose, D. W. Robertson, W. C. Walker & Co., D. Phillips and Potter & Wood.

Banks, Etc.—The McKean County Bank was chartered May 13, 1857, with Solomon Sartwell, George B. Backus, John C. Backus, Samuel C. Hyde, Sylvanus Holmes, Samuel L. Casey, Wells D. Wallbridge, A. M. Benton and Daniel Kingsbury, directors, who were appointed to establish a bank at Smethport on a capital stock of \$150,000. Contrary to the charter some of these financiers determined to locate at Bradford, and called a meeting to elect directors for June 8, at the office of Daniel Kingsbury. The Smethport stockholders protested, and had O. J. Hamlin prepare such protest. This was partially successful, for the wily bankers did pretend to have headquarters at Smethport for a time. In January, 1858, a certificate of capital stock was issued to Hannah L. Hamlin for two twenty-dollar shares in this concern. Samuel C. Hyde and John C. Backus signed the certificate as commissioners, while Solomon Sartwell, Jr., was the third commissioner.

Col. Henry, in his reminiscences of this bank, states that "a long-legged, gander-heeled, old bank swindler from Rhode Island, with Timothy O. Grannis and one Deidrich, of Utica, N. Y., came to Smethport, bringing with them three or four boxes said to contain about \$34,000 in specie. They interested Daniel Kingsbury and others in their plans, had a charter from the State, elected Kingsbury president, Grannis, vice-president, and Deidrich, cashier, and placed their bills in circulation. Kingsbury was ultimately left liable for large sums, while the cashier walked off with \$75,000 in bills, but was captured and made disgorge."

The Bradford National Bank commenced business July 25, 1879, succeeding the Bradford Bank (limited), capital \$100,000. The first board of directors were as follows: W. C. Allison, T. E. Allison, James O'Neill, G. A. Berry, R. F. Bockman. The following were the officers: R. F. Bockman, president; O. F. Schonblom, vice-president; J. F. Merrill, cashier; J. F. Thompson, assistant cashier. On January 8, 1884, the management changed, the following being the new board: O. F. Schonblom, P. T. Kennedy, W. C. Kennedy, G. A. Berry, S. G. Slike, with O. F. Schonblom, president; P. T. Kennedy, vice-president; T. H. Tomlinson, cashier; J. M. Fink, assistant cashier. On January 13, 1885, the board changed as follows: P. T. Kennedy, O. F. Schonblom, W. C. Kennedy, H. F. Whiting, R. J. Straight, with the following officers: O. F. Schonblom, president; P. T. Kennedy, vice-president; T. H. Tomlinson, cashier; C. A. Mitchell, assistant cashier. The above named have all remained in office except the cashier, of which office S. P. Kennedy is now incumbent. On September 21, 1886, the capital was increased from \$100,000 to \$200,000, and the surplus is \$40,000.



Lucius Rogers

On March 6, 1888, about 11 A. M., while several customers were transacting business, a man, wearing a mask and a long rubber coat, entered the front door of the bank. Approaching the cashier's window, he presented a revolver, and ordered the official to open the door. Without pausing, he rapidly walked a short distance toward the rear of the bank, and suddenly sprang over the seven-foot railing, landing directly behind the paying teller. So quickly was this done that the attention of the teller, who was engaged in checking out a deposit, was not attracted. Mr. Tomlinson had apparently kept an eye on the man, and as he vaulted over the partition the official started from his post and met the robber, who instantly placed his revolver against the cashier's abdomen and fired, the bullet passing entirely through his body. The desperado then turned on the paying teller, and, covering him with his revolver, drove him toward the rear of the room. Then seizing what money lay on the counter (about \$600) he escaped through the cashier's room and the front door of the bank. A crowd gathered and started in pursuit. After running a short distance the robber turned and fired upon Louis Bleich, who was in advance of the crowd, the bullet striking Bleich in the bowels and passing through his body. The robber continued his flight about 1,500 feet farther, when, apparently thinking escape impossible, he placed the revolver to his head and fired, dying almost instantly. The name of the desperado was George A. Kimball. He was formerly a resident of Bradford, but for some years had lived at Garden City, Kas. Several parties who have known Kimball are of the opinion that he was insane, but it was believed generally that the robbery was the well-planned act of a desperado.

The First National Bank is presided over by F. W. Davis (the successor in that office of J. M. Fuller), with C. C. Melvin, vice president, W. W. Bell, cashier, and George H. Mills, assistant cashier. The directors are S. G. Bayne, D. O'Day, Joseph Seep, T. Wistar Brown, Trust Company (Philadelphia), A. B. Walker, F. W. Davis, C. C. Melvin, J. M. Fuller and W. W. Bell. Among its stockholders may be named Byron D. Hamlin, Henry Hamlin, A. G. Olmsted, L. Emery, Jr., J. T. Jones, C. E. Hequembourg, L. E. Hamsher, C. M. Farrar, L. F. Lawton, S. Auerhaim, John Weiss, P. W. Roth, John McKeown, Robert C. Simpson, W. R. Weaver, F. D. Wood, Asher Brown, John Loy, P. L. Webster, Joseph Stettheimer, Robert Long, I. W. Shirley, A. Hochstetter, James E. Blair, A. B. Smith, Kenton Saulnier, E. T. Howes, J. D. Case. The capital is placed at \$150,000, and the surplus at \$30,000.

The Tuna Valley Bank of Bradford, established in 1875-76, by Whitney & Wheeler, was forced to close its doors, owing to the fierce pressure brought to bear on financial houses during the year 1884. In February, 1886, the final dividend, with interest, was paid to creditors, and the honorable protectors were the only losers.

The Commercial National Bank was opened in March, 1890, in the O'Donnell Building, on Main and Pine streets. The entire capital stock of \$100,000 was easily disposed of, and the new bank started out with a solid backing, both in a financial and a patronizing sense. At a meeting held in January, 1890, the following officers were chosen: P. F. Bockman, president; C. H. Lavens, vice-president; W. H. Powers, cashier; R. L. Mason, assistant cashier and teller; C. H. Lavens, Alexander Urquhart, John R. Zook, J. C. Lineman, E. H. Barnum, J. H. Healey, R. F. Bockman, directors.

The People's Building, Loan & Savings Association was organized at Elliott & Edgett's office, July 18, 1889, when the following-named officers were chosen: W. W. Brown, president; George A. Sturgeon, treasurer; Roy W. Edgett, secretary; Silas G. Elliott, manager; Stone, Brown & Stur-

geon. attorneys; board of appraisers: E. J. Boylston, A. T. Godfrey, James H. Roche, Frank W. Boss and C. M. Carr. At this time no less than 116 shares were subscribed for.

The Bradford Building & Loan Association is presided over by H. S. Southard, with H. H. North, secretary. The second series of stock was authorized to be opened February 2, 1890.

The McKean County Board of Underwriters was organized some time ago, and presided over by E. V. Cody, with John Troy, of Olean, vice-president, Fred W. Groves, secretary, and William Haskell, treasurer.

Oil Exchanges.—The Tuna Valley Oil Exchange was presided over in January, 1877, by A. I. Wilcox, with Col. D. Gardner, vice-president, and C. Everson, secretary.

The Bradford Oil Exchange may be said to have been established March 19, 1878, when a meeting, over which C. L. Wheeler presided, considered the question of organization. A. J. Stephenson was secretary; J. M. Fuller, L. Emery, Jr., C. L. Wheeler, G. H. VanVleck and F. E. Boden, executive and building committee, and A. F. Kent, treasurer. Stock to the amount of \$30,000 was at once subscribed, and in May plans by E. A. Curtis were adopted, and the old Johnson homestead on Main street, purchased for \$10,000. The building contract was sold to Henry Shenk, who commenced work June 13, 1878, and completed the house in February, 1879, the total cost including lot being \$44,000. Charles L. Wheeler, the first president, has been elected annually down to the present time. The officers of the Bradford Oil Exchange elected for 1890 are C. L. Wheeler, president; J. E. Haskell, vice president; Winfield Scott, secretary and treasurer; J. B. Jayne, F. W. Davis, C. C. Melvin, F. L. Blackmarr, E. Boyer, W. R. Weaver, S. H. Durston, A. B. Walker, J. E. Cochran and John Denman, directors; F. H. Roberts, A. Thornton, F. P. Leonard, W. E. Gould and J. M. McElroy, arbitration committee; C. L. Wheeler, E. P. Whitcomb and J. T. Jones, conference committee; C. K. Thompson, judge of election; E. J. Boylston and I. G. Jackson, inspectors of election.

The Producers' Petroleum Exchange was chartered in December, 1882, and early in 1883 the inaugural meeting was held in Armory Hall, with 500 members, each of whom carried a \$100 share. In June, 1883, a site for the Exchange building was obtained, and January 2, 1884, the house was completed and opened, David Kirk, the president, delivering the address. Messrs. McKeveff, Williamson and Lockwood formed the building committee. Mr. Kirk, referring to the progress of the county, said: "Congressionally we are in the same condition. For six years of the ten at least we must continue to be the tail end of a wild cat district. Politically we amount to no more to day than when the population of McKean county consisted of a few men in the lumbering camps of the wilderness. Our representatives must be held accountable. One of them, with a vulgar display of wealth, has tendered money in place of services."

The Association of Producers was organized June 11, 1884, with H. L. Taylor, president; David Kirk and W. J. Young, vice presidents; F. W. Mitchell, treasurer; W. H. Johnson, secretary; John L. McKenney, John Satterfield, J. A. Cadwallader, W. W. Hagne, F. T. Coast, J. T. Jones, B. Goe, W. R. Weaver, C. S. Whitney, J. S. Davis, F. W. Andrews, James Ann, W. J. Young and H. B. Porter, executive committee. A meeting was held August 21, 1884, when the secretary read the report on the "shut-down" prepared by the executive committee, and with it the agreement, signed by 861 individual owners of wells or representatives of firms, while the total number

of wells in the Bradford district, connected with the National Transit and the Tide Water Lines, was 13,328.

The Producers' Protective Association elected the following named officers September 3, 1889: T. W. Phillips, of New Castle, president; H. L. Taylor, of Buffalo, vice-president; James R. Goldsborough, of Bradford, secretary; R. J. Straight, of Bradford, treasurer. The association was organized two years before this date, and is credited with introducing the new era of prosperity in the oil field.

The W. P. Driven Well Protective Association was organized at Bradford in 1883, with A. J. Edgett, president; Dr. M. A. Todd, secretary; A. DeGolier, treasurer; P. T. Kennedy, C. C. Melvin and James E. Blair, executive committee.

Post-office.—In 1879 W. F. DeGolier was postmaster at Bradford. His direct salary was \$2,300, with \$1,500 allowance for clerk hire. During the first quarter of the year 1879 money orders for \$31,000 were issued, and \$5,899 worth of stamps sold. In March, 1885, the citizens of Bradford petitioned for the extension of the free letter delivery system. The petitioners were given an idea of the mills of the gods, for the department devoted fourteen months to the consideration of their prayer. The present postmaster, C. B. Whitehead, took possession of the office May 28, 1886, and within thirty days the welcome letter-carriers were distributing letters among the people. In 1887 the volume of business was far in excess of any preceding year, and an increase in business marks every month since that time.

Hotels.—The Riddell House was sold in November, 1881, by Dr. George Riddell, to Chamberlain & Gehm for \$40,000. The Doctor built a large frame house in 1878, on part of the site of the present structure. Late that year it was swept away by fire. In 1879 the present house was built by him. Anderson & Co. purchased Chamberlain & Gehm's interests; Mitchell & Anderson bought the house from them on July 23, 1885; F. P. Holley purchased Mitchell's interest, and in 1887 he became sole owner. The Riddell is a first class hotel, admirably managed.

The St. James Hotel, at the head of Main street, near the exchanges, banks, newspaper offices and leading business houses, is equally as well managed as the Riddell House. The building is quite modern, and the location unexcelled.

The Henderson House comes next in importance. It is a most popular hostelry, and well conducted. The hotel is a large building, one block from Main street, but near the business center, the churches and schools, and convenient to the railroad depots.

The American House is spoken of with favor by visitors from various sections of the Bradford field; while several other houses have their admirers, leading one to suppose that the city knows no such thing as a poor hotel.

In January, 1847, Sabines Walker petitioned the court to grant him a license for keeping a house of entertainment in his dwelling on Tunuanguant creek, where the Smethport and Ellicottville road passes. In January, 1848, Sylvanus Holmes asked license for this house. For about thirty years Bradford and neighborhood were happy in the old-time inns referred to by Judge Ward, and when the modern inns came to replace them, fire swept away a few of the new institutions, as related.

Schools.—In the reminiscences of Judge Ward, references are made to the early schools of Bradford. In 1877 the old school building became the property of the Catholic church, and on its site stands the present St. Bernard's

church and convent schools. At that time the common-school system of the city placed the foundation stone of its present greatness.

In his first report to the State superintendent in 1882, George F. Stone, then superintendent of the city schools, said: "In submitting my first report of the condition of the schools of the city of Bradford, you will permit a reference to the peculiar difficulties with which our city in its infancy has labored. Within seven years our school population has increased more than twelve fold, and the number of schools in like proportion. It has been found necessary to erect within the last two years three school buildings, furnishing accommodations for thirteen schools, and during the present vacation another building has been enlarged to accommodate two additional schools." In 1882 there were in the city twenty-one schools, employing twenty-six teachers. The average attendance was 1,037 and the average percentage was ninety two. The total amount of tax levied for school and building purposes, \$39,649.21. In 1883 the number of schools had increased to twenty-four, the number of teachers to thirty-five, and the average attendance had swelled to 1,080. The sexes were about evenly divided. In this year the total tax was \$29,458.46. During the school year ending June 2, 1884, the capacity of the schools was again severely tested, and a new brick building was erected on Congress street. This structure contains a library, a laboratory and a printing office. In this year the number of schools was swelled to thirty-two, employing thirty-eight teachers, with an average attendance of 1,166. The total amount of taxes levied was \$27,578.46. In 1885 the schools were not increased. The number of teachers employed was thirty-nine, and the average attendance was 1,300. The total amount of the tax levy was \$38,091.07. In the spring of 1886 the central school building was destroyed by fire. It was replaced by a larger and more commodious structure. In this year there were thirty-four schools, which gave employment to thirty-nine teachers. The average attendance was further increased to 1,315. The tax levy was \$31,287.48. In 1887 there were thirty-one schools, employing thirty-five teachers. The enrollment consists of 912 males and 968 females, a total of 1,880. The average daily attendance is 1,387, and the average cost of each pupil \$1.03 per month. The total amount levied for school and building purposes is \$27,180.74. In 1888 phenomenal progress was reported. In June of this year the discussion on the question of the superintendent's salary created a stir in school circles and brought from the superintendent a letter of which the following is a copy.

BANGOR, ME., June 22, 1888.

TO THE BOARD OF SCHOOL CONTROL, BRADFORD, PA.

As I read in the Era of to-day that I have been charged with disloyalty to the schools of Bradford in advising teachers to ask higher salaries elsewhere, and thus oblige the Bradford board to increase them; also, that the public are dissatisfied with the increase made in my salary, I again ask the Bradford board to release me from my engagements for another year. A superintendent may be found whose desire for a position may be so great that he will be willing to keep silent when he is unjustly accused. Fortunately my opportunities in life are so many that I am not so placed. I again thank the Board for the uniform courtesy I have received at their hands.

Respectfully,

ELLA M. BOYCE.

The lady did not lose her position; on the contrary her salary was advanced, and in July, 1889, the following assignment of teachers was made, which was adopted by the board: *Central Brick Building*: Anna McBride, principal; Helen M. Biscoe, first assistant; Oriana Wycoff, principal; Christine Miller, assistant; Sarah Bruce, Sallie Hamor, Luella Harris, Bessie Johnson, A. Haggerty, A. Herrick. *Annex*: L. Heard, M. Silberberg. — *Synagogue*: Bertha James. — *Central Wooden Building*: Helen Shepard, Miss Angell, Annie Miller,

K. Murphy, J. Simons, H. Horton, B. Huff, M. Brown. — *Third Ward*: Belle Minard, Nellie Lewis, Cleora Prosser, L. Morton, S. Lewis, Francis Wann. — *Fourth Ward*: Jennie Renninger, Della Neely, H. Mason, A. Brennan. — *Fifth Ward*: M. Wann, M. Mead, H. A. Brown, I. Blanchard.

The actual expenses were, for year ending June, 1889: Salaries of superintendent and teachers, \$16,559; of secretary and librarian, \$411; of janitors, \$1,242; fuel and contingencies, \$1,078; supplies, \$823; miscellaneous, \$339; total, \$20,452.

Late in the fall of 1878 the work of erecting the schools attached to St. Bernard's Church was begun, and school opened in them in September of the following year, the services of the Sisters of the Order of St. Joseph having been secured as teachers in the same. The maintenance of these schools is quite a heavy burden upon the congregation. These schools are free to all. There are some three hundred pupils upon the school roll, who are instructed and well grounded in all the primary branches without any expense to the taxpayers of the city. Of her educational advantages Bradford has good reason to be proud. The public school system is very nearly perfect, and the advanced methods, the thorough training, and the excellent discipline by which they have been distinguished, have drawn to their cordial support a class which in other cities depends almost wholly upon private schools. The newspapers of the city are, however, the great practical educators.

Churches. — The First Baptist church is contemporary with the first settlement at Bradford. In 1840 Rev. N. E. Chapin had an appointment as missionary pastor, preaching in what was known as Col. Little's house, near the present oil exchange.

The Regular Baptist church of Bradford was organized under State laws in September, 1852, with Enos Parsons, Truman Sherman, W. F. Peckham, E. C. Olds, James DeGolier, C. Storms and Edwin Colegrove, trustees. In 1874 the church was reorganized under the labors of State Missionary Stowell, and T. J. Knapp, of Parker, became pastor in June, 1878. His labors were continued until July, 1879, when he resigned. The church was left pastorless until February, 1880, when Rev. Alfred Rose, of Westerfield, N. Y., accepted a call. The society was organized under legal form in December, 1880, and the constitution signed by the following named members: W. W. Brown, T. J. Powers, F. Z. Trax, P. T. Kennedy, W. H. Dennis, M. S. Cody, C. P. Cody, E. B. Chappelle, Alfred Rose, W. H. Powers, E. Crossman, Clara Prosser, Jessie Browne, Jennie E. Rose and D. DeGolier. Among the trustees were Isaac Jones and A. K. Johnson. Services were held in the Opera House and other places until January 16, 1881, when the present house was dedicated. In April, 1882, Mr. Rose resigned, and in May following was succeeded by Rev. W. R. Baldwin, who served until February 15, 1884. At this time the church numbered 125 members, and was carrying a debt of \$8,000. On August 1, 1884, Rev. James P. Thoms, of Cazenovia, N. Y., began his pastorate.

The Methodist Church of Tunnunguant was incorporated in July, 1848, with John F. Melvin, John O. Beardsley, Absalom Hutchinson, Seth Scott, Thomas Dolloff, William Beardsley, Daniel Warner, William R. Fisher, H. Webb, L. W. Fisher and A. S. Wheaton, stockholders or subscribers.

The First Methodist Church of Bradford was incorporated May 30, 1878, with Loren G. Peck, J. H. Harris, A. DeGolier, H. S. Baker, L. B. Blakeslee, A. W. Newell and John Brown. The object of legal association was to acquire property and build a house of worship. For many years before this an organization existed in Bradford, but regular services were not commenced under the auspices of such organization until October, 1876, when Rev. J. A.

Copeland was appointed pastor. Until March, 1887, the Opera House was used for public worship. At that time their new church was completed, which has since been enlarged. Mr. Copeland was succeeded in 1879 by Rev. C. W. Cushing, D. D., and in 1882 by Rev. D. W. C. Huntington, D. D. The membership of the church at present is over 500, and the average attendance at the Sunday-school is almost 400, under the care of fifty-five officers and teachers. Rev. G. Chapman Jones concluded a four-years term as pastor in September, 1889. At that time he reported 553 members and thirty probationers. Mr. Huntington was reappointed in the fall of 1889.

The First Congregational Church of Bradford was organized in May, 1854, with T. Lambert, V. Waggoner, W. W. Norton, E. D. Norton, M. C. Fuller, C. D. Webster and E. S. Niles, trustees. Samuel Porter and P. L. Webster, with the trustees, signed the petition for incorporation.

The Bradford Meeting-House Association was incorporated June 21, 1871, with P. L. Webster, J. E. Blair, T. W. Cole, Benjamin Jewett, Thomas J. Melvin and Abram K. Johnson, trustees. The society was formed to control the property of the Congregational Church, *vice* E. D. Norton, A. K. Johnson and F. Newell, the trustees of the old Congregational society of 1853-54, of Littleton Village, who were acting in 1866.

The Universalist Church was organized here early in the "fifties," as told in the sketch of Editor Haffey, but meetings were irregular. In later days services of this denomination have been held here.

St. Bernard's Church. Previous to the discovery of oil in the northern field there was no resident Catholic pastor in Bradford. The few members of that denomination located at this point and in the immediate vicinity were occasionally visited by a priest from Newell creek, and among the first to thus visit them was Very Rev. J. D. Coady, now pastor of St. Titus Church, Titusville. His field of missionary duty, though extensive in respect to territory, embracing, as it did, the counties of McKean, Potter, and parts of Elk, was, however, limited in respect to numbers. The summer of 1877 witnessed the climax of the oil excitement in this section; people began to flock to it from every point of the compass, and Bradford grew rapidly from a mere hamlet to a full-fledged city. It was in the fall of this year that Rev. William Coonan, present pastor of St. Bernard's Church, was appointed by Bishop Mullin, of Erie, to look after the spiritual wants of the Catholic population, and build up the church. After some debts, which had been contracted previous to his taking charge, were satisfactorily adjusted, immediate preparations were made for the erection of a suitable church edifice. Heretofore the little congregation had worshiped in what used to be the old village school house, which, together with the grounds attached, they had purchased, and upon which the present church parsonage and schools are erected. In the spring of 1878 the present church, 44x100 feet, was commenced, and was occupied the following December, though not dedicated until the summer of 1879, at which time it was almost completely paid for. The school buildings were begun in the fall of 1878, and opened by the Sisters of St. Joseph in September, 1879. In 1881 the Catholic cemetery was established on the Brown farm, one mile southwest of the city. Work on the proposed large brick and stone church will, it is said, commence in the spring of 1890.

The First Presbyterian Church of Bradford was incorporated in June, 1879, the following named having hitherto signed the constitution: Theodore Ladd, C. D. Webster, A. M. Davis, C. H. Hoffman, A. L. Kinkead, J. M. Armstrong, R. G. Williams and William M. Boggs. Among the directors were Bernard Hook and W. J. McCullough. The society was originally organized

June 19, 1877, with twenty-four members. For more than two years the congregation was without a regular place of worship, during which time services were held in Wagner's Opera House, the Universalist Church, the Academy of Music and other places. In the fall of 1875 the lecture room of the church was completed, and a place was thus provided for the services. The church edifice itself was not finished until the following spring. On May 30, 1880, the church was dedicated, \$5,000 being raised on this occasion to pay for the same. The following autumn the excellent pipe-organ, which is still in use, was purchased at a cost of \$1,600. Rev. R. G. Williams, now of Nelson, Penn., was the first pastor of the church, and continued his ministry for one year and a half. He was succeeded by Rev. J. Ross Findley, now of Conneaut, Ohio, who was pastor of the church from May, 1879, until May, 1882. The present pastor, Rev. Edward Bryan, was installed November 15, 1882. The church is now in connection with the presbytery of Erie, to which it was transferred from the presbytery of Buffalo by the general assembly. On September 4, 1889, Bryan resigned his office as pastor after seven years' service. During that period \$51,172 were collected for missionary and church purposes. Rev. M. J. Eccles came in February, 1890.

The Protestant Episcopal Church of the Ascension petitioned for incorporation May 27, 1880. The signers were W. W. Mason, A. B. Putnam, L. C. Blakeslee, W. F. Crane, I. Beam, J. A. Ege, S. L. Wilson, J. R. Mattock, S. H. Durston, T. L. Shields, E. F. Willetts, A. C. Scott, J. F. Merrill, Peter T. Kennedy, C. L. Wheeler, Ed. R. Shepherd, Lynford Lardner, C. A. Seigfried, H. G. Cutting and F. Winslow, of Bradford, with C. A. Cornen and W. N. Hanna, of Kendall. The Rouseville, Penn., church building was moved to Bradford, rebuilt, and was used up to January 19, 1890, when it was burned. The society proposes to erect a new building this year.

The United Brethren Church is one of the modern religious organizations of the city. The membership is small, but flourishing.

Beth Zion Congregation was incorporated in December, 1880, with Jacob Olshoffsky, Philip Nusbaum, Alexander Simpson, Moses Ruslander and A. M. Mayer, trustees. The names of S. Auerhaim and Asher Brown also appear on the record. A temple was erected on South Mechanic street, and dedicated in the spring of 1881. The services are conducted according to the reform principles of modern Judaism. That is to say, prayers and sermons in the English language are connected with the Hebrew ritual. Rev. Samuel Weil has been the Rabbi ever since the founding of the congregation. The congregation numbers forty members, besides many seat holders. The Rabbi conducts, besides the Sabbath-school, a day school in which Hebrew and German are taught.

The First Bradford Orthodox Hebrew Congregation was incorporated in March, 1881, with P. Freidman, David Levi and Isaac Nusbaum, trustees. The petition was signed by Joseph Rosenberg, H. Cohn, Dan. Silberene, Raphael Michael, B. Jacobs and L. Graff.

The African Methodist Church was organized in the spring of 1880 by Rev. Mr. Cyrus. The following fall Rev. R. H. Jackson was appointed to this charge, and for three years served the church in the capacity of pastor. He was succeeded by Rev. R. H. Henderson, who, after serving for two years, was succeeded by Rev. S. H. Lacey in a pastoral service of one year. Rev. C. H. Brown was then appointed. The highest number of members in connection with the church at any one time is seventy-two; the lowest reported membership, thirteen.

The Swedish Church was incorporated September 4, 1888. The congrega-

tion, like others of this faith in the southern townships of McKean county, pushes forward valiantly to gain a place among the old religious societies of the city.

Rev. Clim Gim, educated in the Lane Seminary for Presbyterian mission work, came to Bradford in 1881 to address Judge Ward's Sunday-school class of Chinese pupils.

Ben Hogan, referred to in the history of Tarport, is now an Evangelist. The following concerning this extraordinary man is taken from a local paper:

Ben Hogan, old-time gambler, cracksmen, confidence man, bounty jumper, dive-keeper and pugilist, who left the oil country eleven years ago with the reputation of being the wickedest man in the world, is back again after his long absence, going from town to town, visiting his old haunts, greeting his old friends, and—preaching to them the gospel! Packed houses greet him and although crude, ungrammatical, and with a vocabulary not at all extensive, he holds the interested attention of ignorant and cultivated alike with the forceful and rudely eloquent recital of his past adventures, and the story of his marvelous conversion. As he looks from the platform he can see the faces of many of his old patrons—the man who drank his liquor at Pithole, the habitue of his dance-house at Babylon, the ex oil prince who spent his \$100 a night on board the infamous “floating palace” at Parker's Landing, and the driller who patronized his place at Tarport. They all come to hear Ben preach the gospel. For how many men does the whirligig of time work such wonders as it has for Ben Hogan, Evangelist?

Cemeteries.—About fifty seven years ago three acres were donated to the settlers of Littleton for a free burial ground. This tract was located on Kennedy street. In the winter of 1880-81 the cemetery on the Tarport road was opened.

The Oak Hill Cemetery Association of Bradford was incorporated in December, 1883, with W. R. Weaver, Enos Parsons, C. C. Melvin, P. M. Fuller and P. L. Webster, stockholders. In 1881 the Catholic cemetery on Washington street was opened. This is located on the H. Brown farm, one mile southwest of the city.

Hospital.—The project of establishing a hospital was first started by Gen. Kane. He recognized the necessity for an institution of that kind to care for persons disabled in the oil field; and in April, 1881, the McKean County Relief Society was organized and incorporated. A hospital was to be erected on Mount Raub, but on account of the General's death the project was abandoned. Rev. D. B. Wilson, well known for his charities, next revived interest in the matter, but before his plans could be properly carried out he died, in 1885. The Bradford Hospital Association was incorporated August 4, 1885, on petition of the following named supporters: H. F. Barbour, M. B. Pierce, A. L. Weil, P. M. Shannon, L. Emory, Jr., H. W. Eaton, R. B. Stone, Edward Bryan, J. T. Jones and M. McMahon. By public and private donations and entertainments the hospital fund grew, and that worthy institution was placed upon a substantial footing. The hospital was opened in May, 1887, and placed under the direction of Mrs. M. Krider, matron.

Societies, Etc.—In the order of Masonic* advancement and organization, the Blue Lodge comes first under consideration.

Union Lodge No. 334. Up to the year 1858 there was not a lodge of Free and Accepted Masons within the borders of McKean county, and there was none nearer than Warren, known as North Star Lodge No. 241. In that year a number of Masons living in the village decided to form a lodge. The consent of North Star Lodge No. 241 having been given, the following brethren petitioned the grand lodge of Pennsylvania for a warrant of constitution: Samuel Boyer, Montour Lodge, 168, N. J.; Nelson Parker, North Star Lodge, 241; G. F. Peckham, Ellicottville Lodge, 307, N. Y.; William Beardsley,

* Masonic history is taken from the *Star* of July, 1889



R. B. Stone

Ellicottville Lodge, 307, N. Y.; J. L. Savage (lodge not given); Jasper Marsh, North Star Lodge, 241; Jonathan Marsh (lodge not given); J. C. Ackley, Brownville Lodge. At a quarterly communication of the grand lodge, held March 7, 1859, the warrant of constitution was granted for a lodge in the village of Bradford, Penn., to be known as Union Lodge No. 334, signed by the following grand officers: Henry M. Phillips, R. W. G. M.; John Thompson, D. G. M.; David C. Sterrett, S. G. W.; Lucius H. Scott, J. G. W.; Peter Williamson, grand treasurer; William H. Adams, grand secretary. On August 3, 1859, the lodge was duly constituted, and on that day held its first meeting. The first officers were Samuel Boyer, W. M.; Nelson Parker, S. W.; George F. Peckham, J. W.; Wilson Beardsley, secretary; Jasper Marsh, treasurer; J. S. Savage, S. D.; J. C. Ackley, J. D. The following have served as masters of the lodge: George F. Peckham, S. Boyer, A. K. Johnson (three years), William Burton, H. W. Glass, T. H. Stock, Nelson Parker, George T. Keith, L. B. Prosser (two years), G. D. H. Crooker (two years), James Broder, J. W. Brennan, F. W. Davis, T. J. Melvin, James E. Blair, F. P. Wentworth, E. D. Matteson (two years), C. L. Wheeler, E. A. Boyne, D. S. Kemp, Walter Grubb, William K. Laney. The officers of the lodge in 1889 were A. D. Sloan, W. M.; James M. Stevenson, S. W.; Henry Trumbower, J. W.; Lewis C. Longaker, treasurer; C. P. McAllister, secretary; and in 1890, J. M. Stevenson, Henry Trumbower, S. R. Dresser, C. L. Wheeler and C. P. McAllister. C. L. Wheeler is district deputy grand master of the Twenty-second District of Pennsylvania, comprising the counties of McKean and Potter. Up to 1875 the lodge grew in numbers but moderately. At that time the remarkable growth of the city set in and the lodge felt the effects of it in an increased prosperity and interest. The lodge has now a membership of 240, and its members not only comprise many of the leading and best citizens of Bradford, but are scattered all over the land, in almost every State and Territory. The lodge is also in a flourishing condition, financially, being out of debt and having \$2,000 in property and invested funds. Applications for membership are received at nearly every meeting, and the total inadequacy of the present lodge room to accommodate comfortably one-half the membership has made the building of the new Temple a necessity. There were 225 members in March, 1890.

Bradford Chapter, R. A. M., No. 260. In the summer of 1880 a number of Royal Arch Masons residing in this city discussed among themselves the formation of a new chapter, and the result was an application to the grand chapter for a charter signed by the following companions as charter members: C. L. Wheeler, Joseph H. Simonds, W. R. Weaver, W. A. Rix, James Broder, J. C. Sturgeon, W. M. Keeler, C. D. Buss, W. H. Clarke, W. C. Husband, John Stinson, Michael Murphy, W. F. Jordan, E. P. Pooler, C. C. Melvin, Henry Trumbower. The charter was granted by the grand chapter, and on September 6, 1880, Bradford Chapter, R. A. M., No. 260, was constituted and the new officers installed. The occasion was one of great interest in Masonic circles for many miles around. The grand officers of the State were nearly all present and conducted the impressive ceremonies in the presence of a large assembly of chapter masons, including many distinguished men of high position and character. The first officers, of the new chapter, installed were Joseph H. Simonds, M. E. H. P.; William R. Weaver, king; William A. Rix, scribe; Charles L. Wheeler, treasurer; Robert T. Thompson, secretary. The chapter at once entered upon an era of unexampled growth and prosperity. At the end of the first year the membership had been increased to eighty-seven, at the end of the second year to 122, and at the end of the third year to 155. Since then the growth has been steady, and at the present date the roster num-

bers 210 companions, and the invested funds and property of the chapter amount to about \$2,500. Following are the past high priests who have served in that capacity since the constituting of the chapter: Joseph H. Simonds, W. R. Weaver, W. H. Clarke, David S. Kemp, Phillip M. Shannon, H. Trumbower, Elias Urquhart, Francis W. Sprague and E. F. Sawyer. This chapter elected the following named officers in December, 1889: F. J. Collins, H. P.; George W. Ashdown, K.; James M. Stevenson, scribe; Charles L. Wheeler, treasurer; Charles P. McAllister, secretary, and F. W. Sprague, representative. The membership is now (1890) 200.

Bradford Council No. 43, R. & S. M. In the early part of January, 1888, a number of royal and select masters residing in Bradford met to consider the advisability of establishing a council of royal and select masters. At an informal meeting held February 9, 1888, it was decided to apply for a charter at the grand council meeting at Erie, Penn. On Friday evening, May 4, 1888, the grand council held a special meeting in this city, constituted Bradford Council No. 43, R. & S. M., and installed the following officers: F. J. Collins, T. I. G. M.; L. E. Mallory, D. I. G. M.; J. H. Youngs, P. C. of W.; C. L. Wheeler, Treas.; E. F. Sawyer, Rec. With the exception of P. C. of W. and recorder, the above officers were re-elected for this year. Companion Youngs and Companion Sawyer declined a re-election, and Companions D. C. Greenwald and C. P. McAllister were elected as P. C. of W. and recorder. The officers of this council elected in December, 1889, were L. E. Mallory, T. I. G. M.; S. R. Sheakley, D. I. G. M.; C. S. Hubbard, P. C. of W.; C. L. Wheeler, Treas.; C. P. McAllister, Rec.; J. R. Goldsborough, F. W. Sprague and J. W. Hogan, trustees. The membership is 147, or the third in strength in this State.

Trinity Commandery, No. 58, K. T. In the early months of 1881 the matter of instituting a Commandery of Knights Templar began to be discussed. Among the new residents of the city were many members of the order who had located in the great northern field to stay, and they wanted a templar home. On April 30, 1881, a preliminary meeting of members of the order was held, and a petition for a dispensation forwarded to the grand commandery, with the following charter members' names affixed: J. H. Simonds, C. L. Wheeler, Victor Gratter, Casper Taylor, R. T. Thompson, James Broder, W. R. Weaver, A. C. Hawkins, J. M. McElroy, E. A. Drake, J. R. Goldsborough, C. H. McKevitt, J. B. Farrel, O. F. Schonblom, L. E. Hamsher, W. H. Bradley, Marion Henshaw, John Bird, Joseph Overy, W. L. Yelton, J. C. Sturgeon, H. Trumbower, T. B. Hoover, W. C. Hayes, D. S. Seoville, W. P. Shoemaker, John T. Farmer, W. H. Spain, F. M. Cole, W. H. H. Fithian, J. M. Stevenson, W. Warmestle, M. A. Sprague, W. F. Kelley, D. F. Siegfried, John Eaton, J. B. Wheaton, W. C. Husband, H. C. Sanderson, Seymour Peck, W. H. Clarke, Alfred Smedley, Charles A. Bailey, J. E. Haskell, W. A. Rix, Frank A. Smith, W. F. Jordan, J. B. Flisher, John Stinson, A. B. Walker, Charles D. Buss, John C. Holmes, Enos O. Adams and Ed. Goodwin. On May 13 the dispensation was granted, and on May 18, 1881, the first convocation of Trinity commandery was held, with the following officers: Joseph Simonds, eminent commander; C. L. Wheeler, generalissimo; Victor Gratter, captain general; Casper Taylor, treasurer; Robert T. Thompson, recorder; John C. Sturgeon, prelate; James Broder, senior warden; William H. Clarke, junior warden; J. R. Goldsborough, standard bearer; William A. Rix, sword bearer; John Stinson, warden; W. H. H. Fithian, sentinel. At the meeting of the grand commandery in that same month the charter was duly granted, and R. M. St. George W. Kendrick, grand commander of the State of Penn.

sylvania, appointed Wednesday, September 28, 1881, for the constituting of Trinity Commandery, No. 58, K. T. The members of the new commandery resolved to make the occasion one long to be remembered, both as a social and Masonic event of the city, and they more than succeeded. The most elaborate preparations were made, both for the reception of the grand officers and the entertainment of the guests of the occasion. The new commandery so auspiciously constituted increased rapidly in members, and soon ranked as one of the most vigorous and most ably officered and conducted templar organizations in the State. At the present time the membership numbers 198. The commandery has within the last few years lost many prominent members by death, among them the First Commander E. Sir Joseph H. Simonds, to whose earnest intelligent efforts are due more than to any other one man, the constituting of both the chapter and commandery, and their success and efficiency. Following are the past commanders in order of service: Joseph H. Simonds, Joseph M. McElroy, Charles L. Wheeler, Phillip M. Shannon, Winfield Scott Watson, James R. Goldsborough, Harry A. Marlin. The officers for 1889 were James R. Goldsborough, eminent commander; Henry F. Barbour, generalissimo; William R. Weaver, captain-general; Phillip M. Shannon, treasurer; W. H. H. Fithian, recorder. The officers for 1890 are H. F. Barbour, E. C.; W. R. Weaver, G.; F. J. Collins, C. G.; C. L. Wheeler, Treas., and C. P. McAllister, Rec. The present membership is 200.

In the summer of 1889 the proposition to build a Masonic Temple was favorably received, and the lots on which the Roberts' block was standing, purchased. The old building was removed and the elegant edifice erected. Mr. Curtis, of Fredonia, is the architect, and the Masonic Temple Association, with S. B. Dresser, president, W. R. Weaver, vice-president, and C. P. McAllister, secretary, had charge of its construction.

Tuna Lodge No. 411, I. O. O. F., was instituted June 4, 1877. The Past Grands of this lodge are W. H. Adams, C. W. Bartholomew, E. I. Baldwin, J. J. Cole, J. C. Greenewald, D. C. Greenewald, C. A. Huggins, Bernard Hook, F. E. Hinkley, J. G. Hann, Lee Kennedy, Dave Kibler, John Kelly, Ed. Kahn, D. C. Macon, A. G. Moulton, John Meyers, J. W. Platt, J. H. Ralph, E. N. Southwick, John Theetge, W. R. Weaver, F. Steinberger, V. E. Bryant and John Cummings; A. N. Heard has served as D. D. G. M., and R. A. Dempsey as secretary. The membership is about 100.

McKean Encampment No. 266, I. O. O. F., was instituted June 18, 1884. The P. C. P's. of this organization are W. R. Weaver, D. C. Greenewald, J. H. Ralph, J. C. Greenewald, James A. Lindsey, V. E. Bryant, John Cummings, W. H. Adams, E. G. Baldwin and John Myers. C. V. Cottrell has served as scribe, and J. H. Ralph as D. D. G. M. There are forty-five members with encampment property valued at \$1,300.

Tuna Valley Lodge No. 453, K. of P., was instituted December 9, 1884, with the following named members: W. H. Malick, Sanford Gordon, F. S. Parker, G. R. Mabb, G. B. Watson, E. J. Chambers, H. Frank, E. T. Wright, J. S. Fritz, C. M. Carr, G. W. Willis, Thomas Fitzpatrick, Charles A. Bailey, J. A. Lindsey, N. A. Hollenbeck, P. Fragner, E. N. Robinson, L. M. Finney, M. A. Todd, J. A. Nelson, T. J. Berridge, T. J. Collins, C. H. Hogauss, W. C. Leonard, G. B. McCalmont, John Slocum, J. E. Grainger, E. A. Durham. Following are the names of P. Cs.: Thomas Fitzpatrick, H. Frank, Sanford Gordon, J. W. Willis, W. A. Hutcheson, S. M. Wilcox, H. M. Wilson, W. H. Malick, J. S. Fritz, A. D. Sloan, E. T. Wright, J. C. McCreary, M. H. Fitzgibbon, M. Reis, Charles Morris, G. R. Mabb, Joseph Kilgore, J. L. Andrews, J. T. Burkholder and J. A. McCreary. F. S. Butler was elected chancellor

in June, 1889, and G. R. Mabb re-elected K. of R. & S. The present number of members is 125, and value of lodge property \$500. T. Fitzpatrick is representative to the grand lodge, and the other officers in lodge rank are E. D. Matteson, G. W. Double, P. J. Nolan, W. J. Loucks, J. W. Baker, G. R. Mabb, W. H. Malick, E. T. Wright, W. F. Robinson and J. C. Malick.

Bradford Division No. 22, U. R. K. of P., was instituted December 22, 1885. The early members of this division were Henry S. Tucker, Thomas Fitzpatrick, Charles M. Carr, James A. Lindsey, Edwin P. Wright, Andrew R. Burns, Fred S. Parker, James A. McCready, M. H. Fitzgibbons, John C. McCrean, J. S. Fritz, William H. Malick, Edwin J. Chambers, William H. Hall, George W. Slocum, C. L. Bradburn, John A. Nelson, William G. Kahl, C. L. Casterline, J. L. Tracy, J. F. Lasher, John W. Vantine, James O'Hara, Frank E. Bradley, James E. Grainger, Sanford Gordon, M. Herron, Isaac V. Averill, A. W. Swanson, Charles Brown, C. Hazelmair, William C. Howe, David W. Lerch, P. H. Linderman. The seven first named were elected officers in the order of rank. The officials in 1889 were A. D. Burns, James O'Hara, E. D. Matteson, W. H. Malick and E. P. Wright. The present membership is thirty.

Bradford Post No. 141, G. A. R., was instituted August 13, 1879, with the following members: J. A. Ego, Peter Grace, Joseph Moorhead, J. W. Shaw, J. W. Searls, Henry A. Page, W. H. Perrigo, J. K. Graham, Clinton J. Smith, A. Wicks, W. W. Brown, F. M. Lockwood, C. G. Cooper, J. C. Sturgeon, T. J. Fennerty, J. F. Collins, A. S. Sinclair, M. W. Ferris, Lynford Lardner, G. H. Lyons, G. H. Baldwin, S. M. Potter, P. M. Fuller, H. B. Huff, E. B. Chamberlain, W. M. Boggs, S. M. Sayer, E. S. Pier, Benjamin Franklin and J. P. Siggins. The commanders have been E. R. Sherman, R. A. Dempsey, J. T. Bishop, W. W. Brown and William Dobie, who is now commander. The position of adjutant has been filled by J. K. Graham, W. C. Rockwell and E. R. Sherman. E. R. Sherman is the present adjutant. The trustees are F. H. Roberts, J. C. Hughes and E. R. Sherman. S. Howard is S. V.; A. N. Heard, J. V. The number of members is 180, and the value of post property \$1,500. A few years ago a number of the members of this post formed the Union Veteran Legion, and were duly installed. Later on another body of men from the same post organized Union Veteran Union, and in 1889 another post was formed by members of the parent post.

John S. Melvin Post No. 585, G. A. R., was mustered June 21, 1889, by J. M. McElroy, mustering officer, assisted by the following officers: W. Dobie, S. V. Com.; J. E. Baldwin, J. V. Com.; B. F. Wright, Chap.; George Griffith, Q. M.; H. M. Choate, Adj.; F. H. Roberts, O. D.; Thomas Ryan, O. G.; M. B. McMahon, I. S.; W. W. Brown, escort. The charter officers, in order of rank, were P. M. Shannon, C. P. Byron, W. L. Yelton, W. C. Rockwell, L. E. Hamsler, J. W. McFarland, W. B. Chapman, C. T. Cummings, C. H. Babcock, Arch. Gilchrist, J. T. Bishop, T. J. Fennerty, I. G. Howe, and the trustees, R. McAllister, S. D. Heffner, T. J. Fennerty. The present officers are as follows: C., I. G. Howe; S. V. C., S. D. Heffner; J. V. C., W. L. Yelton; Chap., Warren G. Gray; Q. M., W. C. Rockwell; Adj., J. L. Adams; O. D., W. B. Chapman; O. G., S. Fisher; Surg., E. I. Baldwin; Sergt. Maj., C. F. Cummings; Q. M. S., T. J. Fennerty.

In February, 1890, W. B. Chapman was elected judge advocate general of the National Encampment of the U. V. L.

Camp No. 7, Union Veteran Legion, was instituted July 29, 1886. Among the first officers were C. C., S. D. Heffner; L. C., W. K. Laney; M., C. E.

Harrington; A. M. Albert; Q. M., T. Gallaher; O. D., N. S. Siggins; C., W. B. Tracy; O. G., Thomas Fitzpatrick. The membership at close of year was eighty-five.

Gen. Kane Command No. 6, Union Veteran Union, Department of Pennsylvania, was instituted August 20, 1887, with thirty-five members. The first officers were C., T. J. Fennerty; L. C., Callip Tibbetts; M., G. W. Eddy; A., N. Wilkins; Q. M., C. H. Rhodes; C., D. F. Wolcott; O. D., M. C. Canrow; O. O. T. G., J. H. Leffler. Command No. 6 elected the following named officers in October, 1889: T. J. Fennerty, Col.; C. B. Tibbetts, Lieut. Col.; C. P. Byron, Surg.; D. F. Wolcott, Chap.; L. F. Egbert, Q. M.; T. C. Mosier, O. of D., and L. Wolfe, O. of G.

During the G. A. R. reunion of August, 1888, the pipe wherein the blue-colored fire was burning, exploded, killing three men: Robert Hurley, Ed. Duel and Wallace E. Curtis, and wounding many others. In September, 1888, the second annual reunion of the Bucktails was held at Bradford.

The Bradford Military Company completed enrollment August 30, 1880, with a roster of eighty-seven men and asked to be assigned to the Seventeenth National Guard Post. This was subsequently assigned to the Sixteenth. Among its charter members who answered roll-call in September, 1885 (five years after muster) were T. F. Conneely, J. C. Fox (the present captain), A. McAlpine, F. E. Bradley, T. Scroton, H. Field, A. D. Burns, John J. Lane, W. F. Robinson, R. C. Hazelmair, Ed. J. Boylston and W. G. Kohl.

The score made by this company in January, 1890, the years of service and names of candidates for sharpshooters' medals are given as follows:

T. F. Conneely, lieutenant.....	47	2	J. W. Maybee, private.....	31	3
F. E. Bradley, lieutenant.....	46	8	C. L. Blakeslee, corporal.....	31	2
W. B. Chapman, private.....	45	2	C. W. Conneely, musician.....	31	2
T. B. Bahew, private.....	43	2	I. O. Cloud, private.....	31	2
T. W. Scroton, sergeant.....	42	7	N. R. Baker, private.....	31	2
F. F. Elliben, private.....	42	4	A. F. Campbell, corporal.....	30	2
F. W. Webster, sergeant.....	42	5	J. C. Fox, captain.....	30	4
C. G. Griffith, private.....	41	3	H. C. Chesney, private.....	30	2
C. L. Griffin, sergeant.....	39	4	C. W. Heard, private.....	30	3
W. F. Robinson, sergeant.....	39	2	G. O. Slone, private.....	29	3
J. E. Fennerty, private.....	39	2	M. H. Riley, corporal.....	29	2
C. W. Wallace, ".....	37	3	J. J. Crosby, private.....	28	2
M. M. Neal, ".....	36	4	H. C. Chattle, private.....	27	2
E. J. Boylston, sergeant.....	36	4	E. F. McIntyre, private.....	27	2
E. E. Blair, corporal.....	36	6	W. N. Crane, private.....	27	2
G. F. Bullock, corporal.....	35	5	S. B. Burton, private.....	27	2
U. C. Elliott, private.....	34	1	A. D. Burns, lieutenant.....	27	3
T. F. Mullen, private.....	34	1	E. F. Riley, private.....	27	2
F. E. Cloud, ".....	34	2	E. A. Sherman, private.....	27	3
W. J. Bovaird, ".....	34	1	J. E. Begel, private.....	26	2
G. W. McKay, ".....	33	1	F. N. Levens, private.....	26	1
O. B. Cutting, ".....	32	2	J. W. Crosby, private.....	26	2
R. H. Slone, corporal.....	32	2	A. F. Leonard, private.....	25	1
J. D. Snyder, private.....	32	2	E. P. Wilcox, private.....	25	4

The Armory Hall Company was incorporated in April, 1881, with Charles A. Bailey, president; Thomas Connolly, secretary, and F. E. Bradley, treasurer. There were sixty shares of \$100 each subscribed, the president and secretary each holding thirteen shares.

Bradford Relief Corps No. 13 was organized January 29, 1885, with the following named members: Madams M. A. Wallace, N. J. Heffner, E. R. Sherman, Lucy Siggins, E. M. Gillespy, J. E. Broniger, Allis Smith, A. O. Baker, Rachel Troup, W. G. Shaw, Laura Switzer, Amond Siggins, S. C. Jayert,

M. J. Mitchel, C. Hill, I. S. Wourly, E. J. Chambers, G. Graff, B. Brown, L. B. Clark, S. E. Artly, A. Jones, L. A. Levans, M. A. Rockwell, J. Hood, L. J. Sherman, D. Goodwin, Lottie McAlister, J. McEntyre, G. Ashdun, Z. Gureman and H. Laurence. Madams M. A. Wallace, Culbertson, Sherman and Karns have presided over the corps, while Madams Gillespy, Godfrey, Langworthy, Green and Bergman have filled the office of secretary. Mrs. Chapman, of Bradford, was elected color bearer of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the National Encampment of the U. V. L.

Tunungwant Lodge No. 111, Ancient Order of United Workmen, was instituted June 1, 1877, with the following members: H. H. Adsit, J. L. Andrews, A. L. Avery, L. B. Brown, T. J. Powers, H. Wilson, P. D. Wright and O. C. Cutting, who are now members, with others who have removed. The past masters are named as follows: J. L. Andrews, J. T. Bishop, J. W. Begardus, Robert Collins, George E. Davis, Frank Fowler, I. G. Howe, James A. Lindsey, T. J. Powers, C. A. Sinclair, J. W. Siggins, S. D. Wearings, C. R. Cosolowsky, C. A. Spreater, F. H. Bailey, T. J. Fennerty, A. Simpson, W. W. White, A. A. Perkins, H. Wilson, H. M. Harkness, A. P. Odell, T. Kavanaugh, John Wilson, Otho Gash, H. R. Waiger, S. D. Winter and F. W. Hastings. The office of secretary has been held by J. A. Lindsey, John Kelly and F. W. Hastings. The membership is 190. The officers elected for 1890 comprise C. Burnside, J. W. Siggins, W. W. White, J. A. Lindsey, F. W. Hastings, J. G. Howe, F. Fowler, Otho Gash, S. D. Winter and A. P. Odell.

Bradford Legion No. 16, S. K. A. O. U. W. was organized July 30, 1884, with the following named officers: J. T. Bishop, C.; James A. Lindsey, V. C.; J. S. Barlow, Lt. C.; W. L. Beardsley, Rec.; A. Simpson, R. T.; A. L. Wyman, Treas.; J. Franklin, Chap. The names of commanders are J. T. Bishop, J. A. Lindsey, A. P. Odell, M. L. Thorn, Otho Gash, W. W. White, Jacob Turk and S. A. Smith, with E. Burnside, M.; J. P. Eaton, S. B.; B. Sackrand, Sr. W.; J. Turk, Jr. W.; M. L. Thorn, G. L. The position of secretary has been held by W. L. Beardsley, J. M. Denny and D. H. Rook, who is the present recorder. There are thirty six members. The officers elected in 1890 are W. W. White, Charles Burnside, F. W. Hastings, W. H. Coleman, Otho Gash, D. H. Rook, J. A. Lindsey, A. P. Odell, H. S. Karns, Jacob Turk and H. Boss; James A. Lindsey is P. G. C. and treasurer.

Bradford Council No. 302, Royal Arcanum, was instituted March 24, 1879, with the following members: S. L. Kinkead, M. Danson, E. W. Barker, Ezra Holmes, A. Thornton, C. B. Seymour, F. M. Sweet, C. W. Dennis, H. M. Spence, H. R. Lamb, J. M. Armstrong, F. D. Wood, F. M. Lockwood, F. H. Murdoch, W. A. Brown, P. G. Andrew, C. A. Siegfried, R. Pettibone, F. P. Morris, C. Murray, L. Kennedy, A. A. Perry, J. N. Markham, George Sheffield, I. Beam, A. L. Ewing, O. N. Hazen, M. D. Harris and G. Chapman. The names of past regents are J. W. McFarland, J. A. Ege, J. T. Evans, H. M. Spence, F. H. Murdoch, J. L. Barrett, J. A. Lindsey, W. C. Henry, A. Thornton, B. McAlister, P. D. Tanguay and the present regent, John C. McKenna. The names of secretaries are S. L. Kinkead, J. T. Evans, J. L. Barrett, and J. T. Evans, the present secretary. The present membership is twenty four. In ten years this council has lost seven members by death, and paid out \$21,000 in benefits. The officers for 1890 are P. W. Howe, E. R. Shepard, J. C. McKenna, J. B. McFlwaine, G. H. Mills, J. T. Evans, F. P. Slocum, S. L. Rhodes, C. Spangler and A. Thornton.

Keystone Council No. 144, Catholic Benevolent Legion, was instituted April 28, 1886. Among the first officers were P. C., J. T. Kinsler; P., A.

H. Blomer; V. P., John E. Sullivan; O., J. F. Leonard; S., J. H. Ossenbeck; C., A. Gillis; T., W. Hanley; Sr. C., C. P. Byron. The officers elected in December, 1889, are C. J. H. Ossenbeck; P., A. Gillis; V. P., M. J. Berry; O., Phillip Wise; R. S., D. Healey; C., A. H. Blomer; Treas., Joseph Fischer; M., James E. Henretty; G., J. M. Englehaupt; Trustees, John E. Sullivan, J. F. Leonard, P. H. Maroney.

Bradford Branch No. 13, Catholic Mutual Benevolent Association, was instituted April 16, 1879. Among the past presidents of this association the names of J. T. Kinsler, J. B. Fox, James Casey, A. H. Blomer, J. H. Ossenbeck, M. McMahon, J. E. Sullivan, T. A. Flynn and Dennis Healy are recorded. John O'Brien is recorder. Other officers of long service are J. A. Myers (of Duke Centre), John Madigan, Leonard Wholer, J. J. Cleery, B. Healy and J. J. Lane.

Osmer Lodge No. 2365, K. of H., was organized February 5, 1881. The past dictators are H. C. Hacock, J. P. McGibbenny, S. Gordon, F. Perkins, W. C. Henry, S. D. Miller, J. N. Mapes, F. W. Hastings, H. Frank, J. L. Dulin; P. S. D., Col. J. A. Ege; P. G. D., James A. Lindsey, John H. Cosford, N. Sweet, M. D., I. G. Howe and J. M. Geiger. James A. Lindsey served this lodge as secretary for seven years, E. N. Hallock for two years, and in the directory F. W. Hastings is credited with holding the position in 1889. There are eighty-four members. The present officers, in order of rank, are C. H. Swift, W. H. Conklin, D. McKenney, W. T. Magaw, J. A. Lindsey, F. W. Hastings, J. G. Howe, J. P. McGibbenny, J. W. Fritts, A. Brown, D. Grennells and H. C. Hacock.

Bradford Encampment No. 56, Knights of St. John and Malta, was instituted September 2, 1885, with S. L. Koonse, J. A. Waldo, W. Rople, A. S. Ackerly, R. F. Howland, D. B. Croll, W. L. Ford, C. A. Cummings, A. L. Wyman, M. D. Murray, W. B. Van Horn, P. A. Darby, F. G. Tenny, N. W. McCoort, T. F. Howe, J. Z. Wise, H. C. Murray, J. Robinson, H. C. Brown, J. H. Flynn, C. H. Dubois, E. J. Cross, J. A. Lindsey, M. A. Todd, R. A. Beatty and J. E. Simons, members. The names of past commanders are R. A. Beatty, J. A. Lindsey, A. P. Odell and E. J. Boylston, with C. A. Cummings, assistant chancellor. There are 171 members. R. A. Beatty is most eminent grand commander of the chapter general of America, and A. P. Odell is grand prior of the State of Pennsylvania. The present officers in encampment rank are L. D. Gowdy, E. C. Deau, W. T. Johnson, D. H. Rook, E. J. Boylston, C. A. Cummings, S. L. Koonse and seven minor officers. There were 163 members reported in March, 1890.

Star Conclave No 171, Improved Order of Heptasophs, was organized February 16, 1888, with the following officers: Past archon, L. B. Lockard; archon, George S. Bright; provost, H. W. Eaton, Jr.; prelate, James George; secretary, G. H. Mills; financier, F. W. Hastings; treasurer, E. B. Pemberton; inspector, J. W. Leasure; warden, N. W. McCourt; sentinel, M. Henlein; H. W. Eaton, Jr., was archon in 1889, and G. H. Mills, secretary. There were forty-five members in July, 1889. The officers for 1890 are T. A. Sangster, A. W. Coburn, G. H. Mills, E. B. Pemberton, F. W. Hastings, W. F. Rhone, A. Simon, C. R. Cosolowsky and W. H. Johnson.

Don Abarband Lodge No. 85, Independent Order Sons of Benjamin, claimed the following named officers in 1889: G. Herz, H. Friedenberg, I. J. Yampolski, S. Werthman, B. Ash, A. Simon, M. Sidorsky, Rev. D. W. Jacobson, L. M. Kreinson, J. B. Levine, M. A. Todd. Among the past presidents are H. Friedenberg, A. Simon, L. Kronenberg, Gustav Herz, N. Levinson, S. Grange, B. Ash, H. Frank and H. S. Sakolski. The officers chosen

in January, 1890, in lodge rank are H. Friedenberg, H. Frank, B. Ash, S. Werthman and D. Andriesse. The present membership is forty seven.

On November 12, 1888, W. C. 372 of the Patriotic Order Sons of America was instituted at Kane, July 9, 1889. National Representative Clarence F. Heeth, of Philadelphia, and J. T. Campbell, district president of McKean county, assisted by W. C. 372 of Kane, instituted Washington Camp No. 452 at Bradford. The Degree Team of "372" conferred the degree of the council. The first officers, elected July 8, were R. L. Edgett, M. A. Henlein, Otto Koch, W. K. Andrus, L. C. Blakeslee, R. W. Murray, A. R. Simons, M. I. Denel, Mat. Neil, and Trustees W. K. Andrus, L. B. Waters, A. N. Heard.

Bradford Lodge No. 1111, K. & L. of H., was instituted December 10, 1885, by G. P., L. B. Lockard, and D. G. P., A. N. Heard. Among the presidents of this society may be named L. G. Howe, Mrs. J. M. Brooks, F. W. Hastings, Mrs. E. M. Wheeler and H. H. North. Ascension Lodge No. 1345 claims Mr. Heard as protector, and Mrs. S. Nobles, secretary.

Bradford City Lodge No. 103, Independent Order Free Sons of Israel, was instituted in April, 1881. The past presidents of this lodge are A. Leo Weil, E. Kahn, I. Rich, B. Forst, Fred. Silberburg, A. Silberburg, J. Eloskey, M. Cohn, I. Kahn, Felix Steinberger, A. M. Mayer, S. Fisher. The secretary in 1889 was A. M. Samuels. In 1890 J. Weiss was chosen president, with H. Cohn, A. Silberberg, Fred Silberberg, I. Rich, H. Frank and H. Leny filling the other offices.

Bradford Lodge No. 50, Order of the Golden Chain, was instituted October 7, 1885. Among the commanders were F. P. Slocum, Winfield Scott, A. W. Johnson and H. W. Eaton; James Geary was secretary in 1889. The officers, in lodge rank, elected in January, 1890, are H. W. Eaton, Jr., P. H. Linderman, W. H. Murphy, J. Freerkson, A. R. Stewart, W. Scott, J. L. Johnson, S. D. Weaver, Thomas Banker and C. E. Thompson. At date of election there were thirty-eight members reported.

Tuna Valley Council No. 70, Home Circle, was instituted October 8, 1883. The past leaders include W. C. Henry, E. R. Shepard, J. P. Taylor and D. R. MacKenzie; F. D. Williams was secretary in 1889. The elections of 1890 resulted in the choice of L. C. Longaker, for leader; C. E. Black, V. L.; W. F. Robinson, instructor; M. A. Freeman, secretary; H. T. Crandall, F. S., and James Robinson, treasurer. There are thirty two members reported.

Dewey Union No. 5, Equitable Aid Union, was instituted June 7, 1879, by Supreme President Dewey. The P. Ps. are Frank Fowler, L. B. Hill, Delos Armstrong, Mrs. E. B. Barley, W. Walters, T. O'Connor and L. W. Smith.

The Bradford Aid Union was organized in 1880, and the petition for incorporation signed January 15, by D. Whiticar, George Young, C. H. Sherwood, Nathaniel Sweet and A. J. Edgett. The latter was first president.

The Equitable Aid Society of Bradford was organized June 15, 1881. Its officers were P. P., W. D. Lucas; P., J. B. Rutherford; V. P., S. Ames; S., Miss A. J. Lucas; T., Mrs. A. H. Smith; F. C., Mrs. S. A. Lucas, Miss A. J. Lucas, S. Ames. Messrs. Lucas and Rutherford filled the offices of president and secretary in 1889. L. B. Thompson was first secretary, and is now filling that position. The officers of this union for 1890 are J. Burt, president, with E. T. Fitzgerald, E. B. Chappell, M. Nushaum, Mrs. Burt, David Drummond, Mrs. Lyons, Mrs. Bender, Mrs. Wightman and J. D. Burt.

Bradford Local Branch No. 315, Order of the Iron Hall, was instituted February 3, 1886. The chief justices of the past are H. Harmon, N. Wise and W. S. Robison. R. T. Shaw is accountant succeeding W. L. Ford. Among the first members were D. H. Rook, R. Gregg and L. E. Avery, and



Delano R. Hamlin

the officers named. The officers chosen in December, 1889, are as follows: Past chief justice, D. H. Rook; chief justice, W. L. Ford; vice-justice, C. F. Cummings; cashier, L. E. Avery; accountant, John M. Crawford; adjuster, W. L. Robinson; prelate, Joseph Franklin; herald, W. C. Maxwell; watchman, F. L. Bodine; vedette, D. Campbell; trustees, Joseph Franklin, D. Campbell and S. D. Winters.

Bradford Tent No. 4, Knights of the Maccabees of the World, was instituted May 31, 1884. Among the early members were N. J. Stanton, J. R. Porter, J. B. McCutcheon, R. F. Howland, P. A. Derby, T. J. Berridge and R. W. Murray. The present sir knight commander is F. D. Matteson and the other officers in tent rank are G. O. Slone, G. B. Watson, R. McAllister, John Burton, Dr. N. Sweet, T. J. Bateman, John Bogart, F. B. Hazelton, John Lyons, John Lustig and T. J. Berridge. M. G. Raub, the record keeper, reports a membership of 290.

Bradford Lodge No. 97, Sons of St. George, was reorganized January 16, 1887, with the following named officers: P. P., V. Stanford; P., John Hocking; V. P., John Slocum; S., T. J. Parkes; T., H. D. Hulme; trustees, William Dickson, H. T. Hulme, M. W. Ferris.

Bradford Branch No. 690, Robert Emmett Land League, was organized in July, 1882, to forward the political interests of the people of Ireland. Among the officials were T. F. McManus, Marshall McMahon, Edward Frawley, D. A. Dennison, J. J. Lane, John J. Sheeche and F. T. Flynn. The officers for 1890 are B. Healy, M. McMahon, P. H. Davitt, L. Cushing and D. A. Dennison, the corresponding secretary.

Bradford Lodge, I. O. G. T., was organized September 18, 1867, with thirty-two members. A. C. Switzer was first W. C. T., and Mrs. Caroline Holmes, W. V. T.

The Ladies' Temperance Association of Bradford was organized September 11, 1872, with Mrs. J. Colby, president; Madams Young and Crandall, vice-presidents; Mrs. A. DeGolic, treasurer; Madams Pomeroy and Osgood, secretaries; and Madams P. T. Kennedy, Foster, Blair, J. N. Brown, Frank and Miss Dieter, executive committee.

[The Temperance Reading-room Association was incorporated in May, 1879, with W. W. Brown, T. J. Powers, W. J. McCullough, R. M. Sayer, A. W. Newell, C. L. Wheeler, G. L. Watson, H. E. Norris and N. Bushnell, directors. There were no less than sixty-two subscribers.]

The Women's Christian Temperance Union was organized October 13, 1880, with the following named members: Madams C. H. Hoffman, H. A. Page, F. T. Davis, W. Chambers, W. Boggs, L. C. Blakeslee, C. Johnson, J. S. Wilson, O. Stone, T. B. Hoover, — Whitman, J. N. Bolard, J. R. Findley, C. E. Hatch, C. D. Greenlee, O. Hotchkiss, J. Bondson, J. Morgan, C. E. Garton, J. Rogerson, J. Erwin, A. Metcalf. Mrs. H. A. Page was first president; Mrs. O. Hotchkiss, second president; Mrs. J. N. Bolard, third president, and Mrs. W. Chambers, fourth president. Mrs. J. K. Purse is corresponding secretary, and Mrs. D. A. Burnett, recorder. There are 150 members, and seventeen honorary members, with property valued at \$2,000, including hall, which was built in 1888. The officers for 1890 are Mrs. W. Chambers, president; Mrs. J. K. Purse, corresponding secretary; Mrs. D. A. Burnett, recording secretary; Mrs. J. A. Kennedy, treasurer; Mrs. F. J. Davis, vice-president at large.

Tuna Council No. 17, Royal Templars of Temperance, was instituted September 27, 1887, with the following officers: P. C., T. M. Shearer; S. C., D. H. Rook; V. C., T. M. Griffith; B. S., C. G. Essler; F. S., H. H. Lock; T., C. E. Tucker; S. P. C. G. L. and G. T., D. T. Seeley. The officers for

1890 are as follows: S. C., D. T. Seeley; V. C., Mrs. E. B. Laraway; P. C., D. H. Rook; C., Mrs. L. Messner; F. S., W. W. Laraway; R. S., Mrs. E. M. Adams; T., W. G. Long; H., Mrs. E. M. Arnold; G., B. F. Shergerland; S., C. G. Esler. The number of beneficiary members is thirty-four and of honorary members thirty-two.

United Council No. 80, R. T. of T., was organized August 10, 1886. The officers in 1887 were P. C., E. R. Sherman; S. C., A. N. Heard; V. C., S. Howard; R. S., John Bogart; F. S., Martha Sherman; T., Mrs. L. Westbrook; P. C., E. M. Wheeler. In 1890 the following named officers were elected: S. Howard, Mrs. Knerr, A. Simpson, Mrs. Lenchan, R. S. R. Knerr, Miss Smith, E. E. Comstock, William Campbell, Miss Abbey, Miss. Hacock and E. W. Mann. The membership at present numbers 110.

Women's Protective and Reform Association of Bradford was incorporated in May, 1882, with the object of aiding women seeking a virtuous livelihood. Amanda T. Jones was president; Artie B. Willard, vice-president; Margaret B. Stone, Mary A. Wolcott, Mrs. John Brown, Augustus W. Newell and H. S. Davis, directors. Among the members were Mrs. F. H. Stanford, M. D., and Mrs. J. J. White.

The Young Men's Christian Association was organized May 27, 1889, when a board of managers was appointed. This board comprises C. P. Cody, F. D. Cleland, H. S. Thompson, J. T. Evans, J. L. Davidson, W. W. Brown, H. W. Blakeslee, J. W. Davis, W. H. Dennis, E. E. Tait, E. T. Howell, J. A. Perkins, P. A. Kent, John McCrum and S. Hollenbeck. The association proposes to rent the principal room on the second floor of the new Masonic Temple. In 1890 W. H. Dennis was chosen president; P. A. Kent, vice-president; J. T. Evans, treasurer; S. Hollenbeck, recorder, and J. G. Purple, general secretary. Total number of members 131.

The Cherra Bicker Cholim Relief Society was incorporated January 14, 1884, on petition of Rev. S. Weil, K. Berwald, H. Sigel, A. Joseph, H. Cohen and I. Cohen.

Typographical Union No. 185 was organized in May, 1879, with George J. Klehm, W. R. Barnwell, James Howell, R. A. Russell, James Spear, C. H. Widgeon and Harry K. Welsh, members. The corresponding secretary of this union is James W. Leasure, and the recorder, George O. Slone. Among the members are R. A. Russell and H. K. Welsh of the first organization, W. J. Cotter, D. A. Ropp, George Hummell, S. C. Gilman and A. G. McKenna. The officers for 1890 comprise R. A. Russell, president; George O. Slone, secretary; J. W. Leasure, correspondent; H. K. Welsh, treasurer; W. J. Cotter, vice-president, and J. Fetterley, chairman of executive committee. There were sixteen members in March, 1890.

Oil Exchange Division No. 251, Locomotive Engineers, was formally organized June 7, and completed organization July 7, 1884, with L. J. Jones, chief; James Wheeler, first engineer; J. R. Banta, second engineer; H. G. King, H. Kendall and O. Burke, assistant engineers; C. A. Clough, guide, and C. L. Shaffer, chaplain.

Folwell Lodge No. 326, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, was instituted July 10, 1886. Among the officers were E. Bellington, G. P. Clough, J. H. Fenner, C. W. Palmer and P. T. Lane. The following named are the officers for 1890: G. P. Clough, master; C. H. Alger, secretary; G. E. Lovelace, collector, and M. W. Maybee, magazine agent.

The Cigar makers Union claimed the following named officials: President, R. Coeniberg; vice-president, P. Hopkins; financial secretary, J. Sembauser; corresponding secretary, P. H. Kieley; recording secretary, P. H. Kieley; ser-

geant-at-arms, M. Singer; trustees, W. Ruple, J. Harbrecht, and treasurer, John Bohne. The four principal officers for 1890 are P. Hopkins, J. Harbrecht, T. J. Cary and J. Casterline.

The Well Drillers Union was incorporated November 27, 1888, with C. H. Snively, James G. Winger, H. Gosser, C. H. Ley and D. W. Brenton, trustees.

The Bradford Athletic Club was organized in February, 1886, and secured spacious rooms in the Producers' Petroleum Exchange for athletic exercises, as well as club quarters. The list of members in 1887 was as follows: H. A. Marlin, C. R. Huntley, Tom Kennedy, C. M. Dodge, C. H. Lavens, J. M. Fuller, B. F. Smith, E. P. Whitecomb, H. C. Brooks, J. L. Johnson, W. H. Powers, L. E. Mallory, E. W. Wolfe, C. M. Brennan, Fred Davis, Heber Denman, John Denman, M. B. Pierce, C. K. Book, B. F. Kennedy, L. E. Hamsher, Sam Kennedy, R. C. Sherman, W. R. Weaver, C. A. Mitchell, W. G. Gray, J. L. Barrett, Fred McKee, J. P. Taylor, J. A. Johnson, G. L. Roberts, William Cochran, S. G. Bayne, G. H. Mills, T. B. Flynn, J. C. Flynn, W. J. Alexander, C. P. Cody, R. H. Gibson, W. S. Watson, H. K. Williams, C. E. Tucker, W. L. Curtis, B. M. Bailey, G. F. Groves, Harry Egbert, T. P. Thompson, S. C. Rhodes, P. M. Shannon, J. H. Evans, W. J. Russell, H. J. Seigfried, C. B. Shepard, A. Willoughby, G. K. Hawkins, G. L. Watson, W. F. Robinson, J. B. Buttry, G. A. Bodine, W. C. Leonard, H. B. Goe, G. H. Potter, Walt Willis, R. L. Edgett, D. H. Jack, H. C. Sanderson, E. H. Bar num, F. D. Wood, C. S. Hubbard, C. F. Collins, Kenton Saulnier, D. J. Thayer, F. E. Wood, J. A. Walker, J. C. Gormely, Robert Long, T. E. McCray, L. B. Prosser, W. P. Shoemaker, Bateman Goe, C. A. Norton, Frank Gifford, S. M. Reid, W. C. Higgins, A. L. Avery, C. C. Youmans, W. W. Bell, I. W. Sherley, A. C. Hawkins, J. E. Haskell, J. C. Greenewald, D. C. Greenewald, J. K. Wilson, M. Matson, J. W. McCray, W. H. Scott, H. M. Spence, S. G. Slyke, C. Foley, E. S. Williamson, W. F. Flynn, R. T. Shaw, J. C. Boyce, R. W. Carroll, W. G. Carroll, D. O'Donnell, J. A. Simonds, C. W. Dennis, E. A. Weart, Clark Hayes, F. H. Willis, F. W. Groves, B. Newcomer, John R. Zook, W. G. Mason, Walter Bovaird, J. B. Farrell, C. C. Conroy, E. L. Adams, M. H. Byles, M. Compton, E. B. Pemberton, D. Marks, S. G. Coffin, C. H. Filkins, James Robinson, F. G. Boyer, C. E. Hequembourg, A. P. Huey, E. Given, W. W. Splane, C. C. Melvin, A. B. Smith, John P. Zane, E. R. Shepard, E. J. Boylston, J. T. Evans, C. P. Byron, J. W. Vantine, E. T. Johnson, W. H. Orcutt, C. D. Evans, T. N. Barnsdall, J. B. Chapman, L. A. Brenneman, Henry Wilson, William Hanley, F. P. Atkinson, E. W. Coleman, George B. Morgan, J. H. Healey, J. E. Wolf, F. A. Griffin, George A. Sturgeon, J. F. Wilson, W. E. Pickering, H. G. Morrow, F. P. Wentworth, John B. Brawley, R. B. Johnson, John O'Brien, H. H. Stowe, J. H. Field, F. P. Leonard, A. B. Walker, Frank Chapman, T. J. Powers, John McCrum, W. B. Chapman, B. F. Cushing, J. M. McElroy, J. B. Janes, G. C. Scott, W. C. Kennedy, M. J. Lowe, T. J. Melvin, F. L. Smith, David Kirk, James Flanigan, L. W. Oaks, E. A. Van Seoy, F. T. Coast, A. M. Straight, J. D. Wolf, O. B. Comfort, Charles Samuels, Harry Brinker, R. L. Mason, A. Fraser, J. W. Jeffry, Joseph Albertson.

The Board of Trade is an important institution in Bradford. An enterprising party of Bradford men organized a stock company for the purpose of establishing and conducting in this city a furniture factory. The project was carried into effect. From that organization sprang the Board of Trade. The glass works were started under its patronage, the present shops of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railroad and several other industrial enterprises. The

Board of Trade was allowed to become inactive for a few years, but was reorganized for service early in 1887. Since that time its members have been uniting in their efforts to aid Bradford by encouraging manufacturers to locate here. The board is composed of some of Bradford's best citizens. Col. A. I. Wilcox was general agent. C. B. Whitehead, R. B. Stone, W. W. Brown, C. H. Kennedy, A. J. Edgett, D. C. Greenewald, C. J. Lane, A. W. Newell, J. K. Merriam, H. F. Barbour, Loyal Ward, A. M. Mayer, H. S. Southard, F. W. Groves, S. G. Elliott, C. P. Cody were among the first officers of the revived organization. In January, 1888, the Board of Trade elected the following named directors: R. B. Stone, W. W. Brown, A. M. Mayer, A. J. Edgett, L. Emery, Jr., John P. Zane, F. W. Groves, J. K. Merriam, D. C. Greenewald, G. S. Stewart, A. W. Newell, H. S. Southard, G. A. Berry, C. P. Cody, C. H. Kennedy, R. A. Dempsey and S. G. Elliott.

The Bradford Telephone Exchange was opened in April, 1880, with F. A. Newell, manager. Derrick City, Red Rock, Gillmor and Tarport were connected on April 6. The system has been extended in every direction within the last nine years. In June, 1883, the strike of telegraph employes was inaugurated at Bradford, and continued four weeks. During the strike Barrett & Harvey constructed a private line between the Producers' Exchange and Bradford Exchange, and transacted business at five cents per message. The postal telegraph line was built through Bradford in January, 1884.

The Pompon Club, organized some time ago, is one of the leading literary societies of the district. The officers for 1890 are C. L. Wheeler, president; Mrs. R. B. Stone, vice president; L. H. Simons, historian; H. H. North, treasurer; Loyal Ward, Eugene Mullin, Mrs. Ada Cable, O. B. Comfort and John P. Zane, members of committee on literary exercises; W. B. Chapman, Miss McBurney, Miss Biscoe, Ferd Kreiner and W. L. Curtis, members of the executive committee. The topics for discussion are of a philosophical character, such as the "Future of the Republic," by W. J. Milliken; "Free Coinage of Silver," by W. W. Brown; "The Future of the Afro-American," by P. R. Cotter; "The Congressional Embargo," by H. F. Barbour, and "Trend of Thought Favorable to Republican Forms," by T. F. Mullin.

The Columbian Club was organized in the fall of 1889, with L. B. Lockard, president; A. H. Blomer and C. C. Melvin, vice-presidents; George B. Morgan, secretary, and C. P. Byron, treasurer. In October this circle of social Democrats purchased a two-story building in rear of Whitney & Wheeler's office for club uses.

The Bradford Driving Park and Fair Association was permanently organized October 11, 1889, with A. C. Hawkins, president; F. H. Chapman, vice president; C. C. Melvin, treasurer; W. R. Weaver, secretary, and they with L. E. Mallory, L. E. Hamsher, Joseph Klench, C. C. Kimball, H. G. Cutting, James Baylor, C. DuBois, R. A. Dempsey and P. Newell were directors.

Manufacturing and Other Industries.—In former pages references are made to the pioneer saw mills and shingle makers of this section. Late in the "fifties" the manufacture of oil from local coal was attempted; in 1861-62 oil explorations were begun, but not until 1878 was a practical effort to discover the oil ocean made.

In the fall of 1871 Foster built a derrick, and began work on the Hencle farm. He struck a log at a depth of 180 feet and farther down a fifteen barrel well—the first in the district which paid expenses. This well soon gave out, and in 1873 the Butts & Foster, the Olmsted, William Barnsdall's, on the Hooker farm, and that on the Buchanan farm were the only evidences of oil successes. Theo. E. Barnsdall pumped the first two producing wells, and states that



Robert H. Rose

\$21,000 were realized from them before they were abandoned. In 1875 Jackson, Walker & Co. struck their well on the Kennedy farm, and found it to be a 100-barrel one, being the only true producer at the time. Jackson & Walker had from ten to twenty wells in operation before work on the Quintuple commenced.

The village proper of that day contained about 300 inhabitants, but the stampede which followed this discovery soon swelled the population to thousands, and the modern Bradford was commenced.

The Emery Manufacturing Company's Refining Works were established in 1887 by Mr. Haggerty, on the north city line, as a small oil refinery of two cheese-box stills, with a capacity of 150 barrels each. The works became the property of Lewis Emery, Jr., under whom the little refinery was conducted until the explosion last winter. Early in 1889 two ball-stills, perfected by Mr. Wilbur, were added, enlarging the capacity considerably and changing the whole system materially. The *Commercial Gazette*, referring to this new industry in August last, says:

Their entire works will be completed and in full operation by about the middle of October, and then they will consume 1,000 barrels of crude per day. They will be operated by an entirely new system, called the Hall improved process. The Hall system gives a continuous distillation, and this industry will be the only one in the country having it in use. When it can be said that Mr. L. Emery, Jr., the proprietor, has a pipe line of his own; a tank line of his own; owns a sufficient production of crude to supply the works; has a house in Philadelphia supplied with plenty of tankage and distributing wagons with which to speedily deliver his products to dealers; and in fact is provided with everything to perfect such an enterprise, it can be safely said that the success of the Emery Manufacturing Company is assured, and that Bradford can lay claim to the most modern oil industry of the age. Mr. Emery is one of the "old-timers" in the oil business, having followed it since 1865, when he made his debut at Pithole. He came to this city July 28, 1875, and in the following September completed three miles north of here by contract the second well in the Bradford field. His experience in the refining of petroleum is also quite extended, he having been one of the firm of Logan, Emery & Weaver, of Philadelphia, who disposed of their plant there in 1887. The products of this institution are high-test burning oils, and an article they are now making that is meeting with much favor wherever introduced is their "petroleum linsine," used in the mixing of paints, taking the place of linseed oil.

The Rock Glycerine Company, R. A. and C. G. Dempsey and N. Francis, members, established their business in 1881. The factories at Custer City, Penn., and Lima, Ohio, turn out nitro glycerine, dynamite and torpedo supplies in large quantities, supplying the two fields and outside territory. This company also own over thirty oil wells.

H. G. Cutting, a resident of Bradford since 1876, now operates about fifty wells, the gas from which is used for heating and illuminating purposes in the city.

The Bradford Oil Company was incorporated in 1876 with J. T. Jones, president, T. J. Powers, treasurer, and H. E. Brown and H. H. Adsit, directors. This company own over 300 wells in this and the adjoining Alleghany county, N. Y., yielding about 800 barrels per day. For almost fourteen years the members have held a leading place among oil producers.

Whitney & Wheeler established their house in 1875, and the same year founded the Tuna Valley Bank. The dual business was conducted with uniform success until the panic of 1884, when by the failure of their New York correspondent—The Metropolitan National Bank—the firm were obliged to suspend and make an assignment for the benefit of their creditors. The suspension occurred in 1884, and through no fault of theirs the firm found themselves suddenly deprived of the business that they had worked so hard and faithfully to build up. Undaunted by this great disaster, however, they went manfully to work to retrieve their losses; and to their honor and credit be it

and that by February, 1886, they had paid their creditors in full with interest, and regained the control of their property. Since commencing business the firm have confined themselves exclusively to the conduct of their extensive producing interests. Their property in this connection is of the most valuable in the oil regions, and they are among the heaviest producers of petroleum in this section.

The Oil Well Supply Company, sand reel and band wheel shop, located on Duane street, employs fifteen men, and its product is valued at \$40,000 annually. The officers of the company are John Eaton, president, Pittsburgh, Pa.; K. Chickering, secretary, Oil City, Penn.; E. T. Howes, treasurer, Bradford, Penn.; K. Sadtmer, assistant treasurer, Bradford, Penn. The Eaton, Case & Burdham Company, of New York, and Bridgeport, Conn., are the Eastern correspondents of this company, and are equally well and favorably known. This is the only establishment in the world from which can be obtained everything necessary to drill and equip oil, gas or artesian wells. The machine shops are located on North Mechanic street, where fifty men are steadily employed. Labor, iron, steel and other incidentals bring the total expenditures to the sum of \$100,000 per annum.

C. E. Dierker is one of the heavy jobbers in nitro glycerine and torpedoes. C. L. Castertine is also an extensive dealer in this class of goods. R. Jennings & Son have been engaged in oil production since 1870, and now hold a leading position among the well proprietors of this field in which they own 125 wells.

The Sucker Reel Factory of Gideon Chapman was established here in 1878. W. G. Chapman's shop on Dresser avenue employs three men, who turn out \$20,000 worth of reels annually.

The firm of Wheeler & Simonds was organized in 1877, and the office has been in Bradford since 1879. The business of the firm consists in the production of petroleum, valuable fields being owned in Butler, McKean, and other counties, from which the annual output is of vast magnitude. S. A. Wheeler came to the oil regions from Toledo, Ohio, in 1870, and began operating in Venango county, near Franklin. Later he was interested in Butler county, being manager and part owner of the "Relief Pipe Line Company" for some years previous to forming his present connection. Mr. Wheeler is now a member of the firm of Whitney & Wheeler, and has long been numbered among the representative business men and financiers of this section. J. H. Simonds came to the oil regions in 1864, and has operated in Venango, Butler and McKean counties, his first principal operations having been in the famous "Panda District."

The McKee Bull and Sand wheel Factory was established in 1872 at Franklin, and moved to Bradford in 1878, by J. W. McKee. The bull wheel machine constructed in this is known as the "patent sectional," its great feature being that it can be detached from the shaft at will. The sand wheel is made also upon the same principle, and in addition the establishment turns out solid wheels, rollers, and all parts of all machinery. . . . The Corbett Reel and Rig Company's shops are located on Hulton street, employs eight men and does a business of \$100,000 annually.

The Trench Iron Works of W. C. Walker & Co., produce \$50,000 worth of iron ware annually, and give employment to sixteen men.

The Central Iron Works of Bovard & Seyfang were established in 1872, and now give employment to 100 men. The product of this establishment includes engines of from 50 to 100 horse power, a noted specialty being a rotary improved oil engine. This great ability is manufactured in sizes of

twelve, fifteen and twenty horse-power, and is especially adapted to drilling in deep territory, under which circumstances its great rapidity and unsurpassed strength are readily perceived. The firm also manufactures special machinery of all kinds, and are, in all probability, the heaviest producers of drilling and fishing tools in the world. They also deal extensively in boilers, steam pumps, tubing, casing, new and second-hand machinery, machinists' supplies, and the output is valued at \$100,000 annually.

William Robertson & Son, machinists, works located on Chestnut street, employ six men and do a \$25,000 business annually. The business of this concern was originally established at Pithole, Penn., in 1865, by the head of the firm, who removed to this city in 1880, and two years later admitted his son, D. W. Robertson. . . . Brown & Manning do a business at 33 Webster street. They employ four men and do a business of \$12,000 annually. They run a machine shop. . . . Robert Manning, a native of Pennsylvania, came to Bradford in 1880, and established his present business in the early part of 1885. . . . D. Phillips, machinist, transacts an annual business of \$55,000; employs ten men. . . . The Ross Machine & Repair Shops were established by G. W. Ross in 1875, and conducted by him until 1886 when J. H. Ross took charge.

The Eureka Iron Works, operated by S. McCaughtry, H. Harris, W. H. Pepper and R. Ireland, produce all kinds of fishing and drilling tools, sand-pumps, boilers, mud sockets and casing cutters. The shops are on Foreman street, and the annual business is over \$20,000.

The S. R. Dresser's Packer Factory is located near the Quaker Rod Shop. Oil and Gas well packers are specialties. . . . Connelly Bros. boiler works, located on Hilton street; employ seven men and do a \$12,000 business per annum. . . . Shearer & Hicks, machinists, shop located on Railroad street; employ 10 men and do a \$35,000 business per year. . . . H. J. Rose, machinist, shop on Corydon street; employs two men and does a \$30,000 business yearly. . . . Winthrop & Delvin have a small machine shop at No. 35 Webster street; they are practical men and do their own work; they do in the neighborhood of \$4,500 yearly. . . . John Ley has a large plant, a machine shop, on Corydon street; employs twelve men, his yearly business aggregating \$25,000. . . . The Lock Manufacturing Company, located at 25 Webster street, employ two men and do a trade of \$5,500 per annum. . . . Bradford, Bordell & Kendall railroad shops, located up the east branch; employ twenty men and do a \$20,000 business yearly. . . . Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh railroad shops, located on the east branch, employ 156 men and do a \$250,000 business per annum.

B. C. Quigley's Ash and Hickory Sucker Rod factory was established here in 1885, although he was a resident of the city for six years prior to that time. His factory on East Main street is thoroughly equipped.

L. Emery, Jr., & Co's oil well, machinist and railroad supply house, and general hardware store was established in 1876. The store is one of the largest business places in the city. The premises consist of a double two-story brick structure, with large plate glass windows in front, and the interior is systematically and conveniently arranged with all the modern facilities for the handling and displaying of goods. The mammoth stock embraces all kinds of silverware, cutlery, jewelry, optical goods, hardware, and in short everything in the merchandise line excepting shoes and dry goods. A specialty is made of oil well, machinist and railway supplies, the stock carried being the largest and most complete in this section of the country. The firm's large warehouse for the accommodation of the surplus is located near the Union Depot. In addition to the above interests the members of this firm are among the heaviest oil producers in this region, under the title of the Emery Oil Company. This

is a separate branch of their extensive business, the office being located at No. 41 Main street. They employ in the several departments of their enterprise a great number of people, and their trade extends throughout the oil regions.

The hardware and oil supply store of H. A. Jamieson and W. H. Pickett was established in 1864 by J. H. Mitchell. The present owners took charge in 1871. . . . Bodine & Walker's business was founded in 1876 by George Bodine. . . . The Bradford Stone Company was established by C. R. Cosolowsky in May, 1886. . . . J. B. McElwaine founded his oil-well supply house in 1879, and later established branches at Duke Centre and Kane, Penn., and Bolivar, N. Y. . . . The Jarecki Manufacturing Company is represented by E. A. Weart. . . . Boggs & Curtis machine and oil well supply store dates to 1884. . . . R. W. Carroll's agency was established in 1884. He handles the goods of the American Tube and Iron Company, the Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company, the Belknap Manufacturing Company, the Hoyt Metal Company, the Crosby Steam Gauge and Valve Company, the Hart Manufacturing Company, the Titusville Iron Works, the Watertown Steam Blower Company, the Standard Boiler Feeder Company and many others. . . . The Tift Engine and Boiler Manufacturing Company has been represented by A. McLean since 1869. Their office here was established in 1860. . . . Dennis & Booth, successors to Jones, Dennis & Booth, established their building business in 1877.

The Bradford Glass Works were erected in 1884 on the site of Brain's brick-yard, near the Erie Railroad track. A proposition to re-open this industry was pending in June, 1889. The proposition materialized, and on September 25, 1889, the window-glass factory made the third run or heat. Since the successful opening of the works, A. P. Lewis, manager, with thirty-five glass blowers, seven flatteners, eight cutters, four pot makers, three packers and sixteen helpers have formed the working force. The glass blowers received from \$125 to \$250 per month. No less than 1,000 persons witnessed this third run.

Bradford Tooth-pick Factory employs twenty persons and does a \$20,000 business per year. Factory on Hilton street.

The Clark Mill, on the island, is the only saw-mill in the city. For twenty-five years Mr. Clark has been connected with the lumber industry; product 1,000,000 feet of hemlock annually. . . . H. Tuthill, dealer in sash blinds and dressed lumber, employs three men and does a yearly business amounting to \$30,000; the plant is located at 54 Chestnut street; the house was founded in 1881 by D. Wright. . . . C. F. McAmbly, lumber merchant, yard on Hilton street; employs eighty-five men; his business amounts to \$500,000 per annum. . . . P. A. Kent's yard was established in 1883. . . . The G. Koebly carriage shops, on the island, is one of the largest industries of this class in this section of Pennsylvania. . . . Herman Frank, cigar manufacturer, No. 12 Congress street, employs twenty men, and does a \$50,000 business per year. . . . M. L. Pomeroy, harness, etc., employs two men and does a \$5,000 business annually; shop located at 6 Pine street. . . . W. H. Walker, manufacturer of harness, etc., whose house was established in 1879 by L. B. Hill, also does considerable business.

John Meyer's upper factory and leather shop was established in 1878. . . . Sendker Bros.' shoe store was established in 1880, and C. M. Bosworth's in 1885. . . . Drew's furniture factory was founded in 1880. . . . The Consolidated Bottling Company was incorporated in 1882; it is simply a consolidation of the firms of A. F. Kent, Woodbury & Campbell, Mayer Brothers and T. Blakely & Company; the business is well carried on. . . . Campbell Brothers' bottling works, on Davis street, is a large industry here. . . . Brennan & Davis' jewelry store was established in 1883; C. H. Norton's in 1881.



H. F. Barbour

The Bradford office of the Singer Manufacturing Company was established with G. F. Anderson, manager. . . . J. W. Fritts is also a dealer in sewing machines and organs, and Harrington Brothers in pianos and other musical instruments; also H. E. Morrison.

The American Steam Laundry was established in 1878 by H. J. Skinner, who was followed by Godfrey & Hunt, the present owners.

The Pennsylvania Storage Company is an adaptation of the lumber company mentioned in the history of St. Mary's. The yards are located on a ten-acre tract, donated by the city in 1888, to which the company added ten acres subsequently. F. W. Brooks is general superintendent. The lumber is brought to the yard in the rough, from the different saw mills of the county, most of the proprietors being stockholders. A planing-mill is located on the ground, and the lumber is dressed and matched complete for the market. Particular pains are taken in piling the lumber. As soon as a pile is finished it is roofed, and the number of boards booked. Over 11,000,000 feet of lumber are stored on the grounds at present. Nearly all of it is hemlock. The *Star*, in noticing this great industry, says: "Perhaps our citizens are not aware of the mammoth amount of lumber handled annually by the lumber dealers of this city. The industry has grown to such an extent that it can be classed next to the oil interests in this county." The reason it is called a storage concern is because a mill-owner ships his lumber to this plant, and he is given a certificate of the value of his shipment taken from the inspector's book. It is stored on the grounds until sold, when he receives his price. In addition to the above the business of making wood alcohol is carried on extensively in the vicinity of Bradford, there being no less than four establishments of the kind—commonly called acid works—within a few miles of the city. They are conducted respectively by A. B. Smith & Co., Ph. Nusbaum & Co., the Alton Chemical Works (limited) and the Lewis Run Chemical Company.

The Wagner Opera House was built and opened in 1876. The building is owned by M. W. Wagner and managed in conjunction with the oil region circuit, comprising Erie, Warren and New Castle, in Pennsylvania, and Elmira, Hornellsville and Olean, in New York, by Wagner & Reis, their headquarters being in this city. Three to four performances a week are given in the Wagner during the season. Among the noteworthy attractions that have appeared at the Opera House may be mentioned Sara Bernhardt, Edwin Booth, Mrs. Langtry, Theodore Thomas' Orchestra, Gilmore's Band and the Emma Abbott Opera Company. In addition to the Wagner Opera House there is a variety theatre and numerous halls for concert and other uses.

CONCLUSION.

The humble beginnings of Bradford have been related, and the gradual advances of the settlement to the position of a city traced. Every feature of the building-up process has been painted in documentary languages, true in every particular. Only a few years have passed since the place was a wilderness. To-day it is a busy hive of industry, with many of the vices and all the virtues of a great business center. The pioneers of the Bradford oil field built well indeed, and witnessed the springing up of a great, well regulated and prosperous community out of the ancient groves of the Tuna Valley. Here is the inventive, enterprising, fearless Yankee; there the Pennsylvanian man of iron nerves; here the sons of Vermont and New Hampshire, happy among the great hills; there the children of that Maryland—"the only place in the wide, wide world where religious liberty found a home;" here the shrewd Irishman whose faults almost counterbalance his virtues; the ruddy, fair-haired German

working steadily to win a competence and hold it; the Englishman, generally transatlantic; the Italian, untrained to labor; the "cannie" Scot, zealously watchful of his interests; the chivalrous Pole, the polite Frenchman, the money-making Jew, the never tired Swede or Norwegian, and even the Chinaman—all find employment and a home here. In other points the city claims distinctive features, such as natural terraces, variety of landscape and wild-wood drives, all retained involuntarily amid the ruin of old-time forests, change of river courses and assaults on the great hills.

CHAPTER XI.

FOSTER TOWNSHIP—BOROUGH OF KENDALL— CORYDON TOWNSHIP.

FOSTER TOWNSHIP — FORMATION — CENSUS — FIRES — TOWNSHIP OFFICERS ELECTED IN 1890. VILLAGES.
BOROUGH OF KENDALL — LOCATION — POPULATION — BUSINESS — PEG-LEG LINE — INCIDENTS — FIRES, ETC. — ELECTIONS — SCHOOLS — CHURCHES — CEMETERY — SOCIETIES.
CORYDON TOWNSHIP — TOPOGRAPHY, ETC. — POPULATION — SEATED TAX PAYERS, 1836-37 — EARLY MILLS — TOWNSHIP OFFICERS ELECTED IN 1890.

FOSTER TOWNSHIP formed part of Bradford township until 1880, and to-day it is practically a part of the old township in its topographical features and business interests. In March, 1880, the vote on setting off Foster township from Bradford was seventy-two for and thirty-one contra. The name was given in honor of Leonard S. Foster, the oldest continuous white resident of the Tuna Valley, who resided at Foster Brook since 1824. Bernard Pike, the pioneer, moving away years ago. This township in 1880 had a population of 5,373. In November, 1888, there were 288 Republican, 154 Democratic, 43 Prohibitionist and 46 Labor Unionist votes cast; and a total of 531 multiplied by six gives the population at the time as 3,186.

The history of this township is one story of conflagration after conflagration. Red Rock was burned early in 1880, shortly after the destruction of Knox City and of Gillmor.

The Rew City fire of May 7, 1880, originated on the Shedd farm, sparks from Fisher & Pickett's engine setting fire to their No. 6 well, and resulting in the four months old town of Rew City being destroyed within two hours. Beginning on the north boundary on the east side of Bordell avenue, there were destroyed as follows: Dan Kelly's feed stable; Moscho's barn and dwelling; Curtis & Hart's building; Seth Jordan's boarding house; Robert Menziers' restaurant; Chandler Bros.' grocery; J. D. Wolf's building and hardware stock; C. Fox's new boarding house, and Eugene Capron's building and stock. On the north and south sides of Coleville road, west of Bordell avenue, Ireland's machine-shop; the pioneer hotel, known as the Summit House, conducted by Ross & Marr; the Rew City House; Hale's drug store; Giles' & Mehany's building; Bradford shoe store; Laydry Davey's boarding house; Central House; Darley's hardware; Allington's restaurant; Connelly's hotel. Sniggs & Stick-

ney's grocery; Wood & Bowens' meat market and bakery; Seanlon's Davenport House; Cook's portable restaurant building; Chandler Bros.' building; G. E. Edmund's livery; Dayton & Jackson's hotel; McGeorge's dwelling; S. S. Francis' dwelling; Sinclair's fruit shop; McDermott's feed store and blacksmith shop; Murray, Morrison & Company's buildings; Thomas' restaurant; Lewis' boarding house; Robinson's building; McNamara's Edinburg House, and C. Webster's tank shop, on the west side of Bordell avenue, south of the Coleville road, were all swept away. D. Rew's farm house and buildings, then occupied by Middaugh, were destroyed, and five buildings on the west side of the street; Whiting's boarding house, Stoddard's hotel, Mrs. Agger's Central House, Dorey's boarding house, Lewis' Cuba House, and a number of small buildings were destroyed. On the Rew farm the McCalmont Company, McKay & Company, Packard & Company, S. D. Karn & Company, Benedict & Whitnal, Dyer & Ford, lost heavily in oil and rigs.

The fire of May 6, 1880, at Kendall Creek, a half mile north of Rew City, originated in the premature explosion of a torpedo in Bradley & Co.'s No. 6 well on the Taylor tract. It appears the torpedo was lowered to a depth of 600 feet, when a sudden flow of oil drove it upward, and, striking the walking beam, it exploded. The rig and a 150-barrel tank were destroyed, and the fire, running to Johnson & Co.'s rig on the Bingham land, destroyed it and the oil in tank, together with their rig on the Mantz farm below the Rew farm.

On the hillside between Lafferty and Sawyer, the rigs at eight producing wells were burned. The property of Munhall & Smithman, O'Dell & Emerson and Van Vleck was burned over, while the Anchor Petroleum Company lost two rigs on the Whipple farm.

The Foster Brook fire of May 6, 1880, originated at Porter, Gilmore & Co.'s No. 7 well, at the foot of the hollow leading to Bell's Camp, and extended southeast over the divide through the C. B. & H. tract, thence through a portion of the Willets tract to the west line of the Borden tract, destroying 101 rigs and a quantity of oil in the Foster brook and Harrisburg run neighborhoods. Tram Hollow lost nineteen rigs, six were burned on the east branch and fifty-four at Kendall Creek, aggregating 132 rigs destroyed in a few hours. Near Tarport the fire began in the brush near the Cornen purchase, and at once encircled three 250-barrel oil tanks.

The Rixford fire of May 9, 1880, originated in Squire Cline's office, and resulted in the destruction of seventy-five buildings, six loaded freight cars, twelve empty flat cars, forty rigs and 70,000 barrels of oil--the total loss being placed at \$184,000. The old Rixford dwelling was swept away at this time, but, although the fire surrounded it, John McKeown's well on Main street was left untouched. On the north side, western end of Main street, west of the point of origin, this fire destroyed Cronin's boarding house; Farley's dwelling; the Central House; Cline's office; Mitchell's grocery; the Waterman block; Mrs. Karn's jewelry store; Tuttle's fruit stand; the Seymour building; the Nast Bros.' building; A. J. North's; Krohn's clothing house; Steven's bowling alley; Otto's dwelling; Seoville's law office; Blue Front grocery; Baker's dwelling; Edmund's dwelling; Tait's photograph gallery; Wass' restaurant; Garvin's blacksmith shop; Gibney's shoe shop; Dana's billiard hall; Brundage's Bakery Hotel; McIntosh's boarding house; Crandall & Alderman's grocery; Goodenough's Scranton House; Shanbacker's Yeoman House; Tait's grocery; Farrell's boarding house; Ive's shoe store; Holmes', Porter's and Mrs. Barry's dwellings; Drach's laundry, and Curtis & Drake's Titusville House. On Railroad street, extending north from Main, there were destroyed Horan's Hotel; Kane's restaurant; Mrs. Rockwell's Central Hotel; the dwell-

ings of Crooker, August and Dean; Mrs. Robins' saloon; Gorley's Railroad House; railroad depot; Packard & Co.'s office; Youngstown Oil Company's office, and Culbertson's dwelling, while Allen's coal yard, McAndrew's boiler shop and E. S. Crooker's tank shop, west of depot, were destroyed. South of Railroad street U. T. No. 429 and No. 452, 25,000 barrel tanks, and McLeod & Morrison's 7,000 barrel tanks burned. On the south side of Main street, beginning on the west, there were destroyed Unger's clothing store; Wagner's meat market; the Rolph House; Wagner & Faught's Opera House; the O'Brien building; Kammacher's building; Royer building; John Faught's dwelling; Crandall's dry goods house; Dickenson's post-office building; Neilen's hotel (Bishop House); Fleming's tank shop; Robinson's glycerine office; William O'Brien's residence; Dibble's drug store; the Gleason House; Edward's livery stable; O'Brien's old Rixford House; John McKeown's office, and O. Fleming's dwelling. The work of rebuilding was begun on May 10 of that year.

The Dallas City oil fire took place August 19, 1880, 50,000 barrels of oil being on fire. At that time the Tidewater Tank No. 6 stood 350 feet distant from the pump station, while up the brook was United Lines Tank No. 410, and in the vicinity other oil reservoirs. At five o'clock that evening lightning struck two of the 25,000 barrel tanks and one 700 barrel tank, and destroyed the telegraph instruments. James Stephens extinguished the fire at the small tank, the property of W. M. Carner & Co., but the large tanks and several rigs were destroyed.

The Rew City fire of October 24, 1881, originated in Bernard's barber shop, on the west side of Bordell street, burning Francis' meat market and dwelling, Googe Bros.' bowling alley, A. J. Dearthmont's blacksmith shop on the south side. The fire was checked at Murray's feed store and dwelling, where there was an alley three feet wide. Murray's store was badly scorched and had a narrow escape. On the north side were burned the Tioga House, the building owned by C. C. Violl and occupied by D. E. Miece as a furniture store, being checked at Blakeley Bros.' drug store, where there was an alley about eight feet wide. On the east side of the street the Fox House, used as a hall, and on the north side Woodbury & Campbell's building, occupied by Edney Smith as a saloon and bowling alley, and Dearthmont's blacksmith and wagon shop were destroyed. The flames were checked at Cornell's dwelling by an alley about eight feet wide. Water was hauled from the Hopking & Packard lease in a 250 barrel tank. Eight teams were employed and furnished an ample supply. The citizens fought the fire bravely.

The Kansas Branch fire of January 4, 1884, resulted in the burning of the four children of C. N. Garver, an employee of the Keystone Company.

The glycerine explosion at Sawyer City in September, 1884, resulted in the death of William Burton, Charles Rust, James Thrasher and Charles Krouse, and serious injury to four others.

Knox City, which came into existence in 1879, on the Hodge farm (soon after the Sawyer & Boille well was drilled on the the Rew farm), was inaugurated by the opening of Jack Fraser's Knox City House. It was destroyed by fire April 21, 1880. This fire originated in a barber shop, and destroyed Hussey's saloon, Pfunter's furniture shop, M. T. Holahan's buildings, the Oil Exchange Hotel, the Barnes House, Stone Bros.' grocery, and Fraser's Knox City House.

Gillmor, near Bradford, was wiped out by fire in March, 1879, and Hugh Lafferty burned to death. Rebuilt at once, it is to day one of the busy hamlets of this section. The Knights of Honor and other secret and benevolent organizations are to be found here, including G. A. R. Post No. 589, and the Women's Relief Corps. The old villages were rebuilt after the fashion of



A. J. Hughes

oil camps, business resumed, and to-day the visitor may converse with some persons who never heard of the destructive fires of 1879-84.

Babeock, a lumbering village, now known as Tuna Creek, is located north of Bradford, near the State line.

The villages of this township are Foster Brook, Babeock's Mills, Derrick City, Lafferty, Red Rock, Gillmor, Sawyer City, Hazelwood, Forest, Taylor, and Rew City. Throughout the valleys of the township are several agricultural settlements. At Derrick City is a Methodist church building; it is the circuit station and here Rev. William Magovern resides.

Foster Brook Lodge No. 11, Knights of Pythias, was organized some time ago, and in October, 1889, took an important place among the societies of the district.

The township officers elected in February, 1890, are as follows: Supervisors, Robert McMurray and J. L. Seager; town clerk, George Wannamaker; collector, T. F. Hungerville; school directors, H. T. Morian and S. A. Shannon; auditor, E. B. Sage; assessor, N. Snyder; judge of election, First District, H. B. Day; inspectors, T. W. Powers and M. M. McKay; judge of election, Second District, J. W. Gornley; inspectors, W. J. Boyd and S. M. Henderson.

TARPORT, OR BOROUGH OF KENDALL.

Tarport adjoins Bradford city on the north, and is connected therewith by railroad and street car lines. In 1880 it contained 2,689 inhabitants. In 1888 there were 181 Republican, 139 Democratic, eleven Prohibitionist and three United Labor votes cast, or a total of 334. This number multiplied by six gives an approximate of the present population, about 2,004.

Tarport was great when Bradford was a little hamlet. For years the trade of northwestern McKean centered here, and here many of the pioneers of Bradford's business entered on commercial life. Harvey D. Hicks was first postmaster at Tarport, keeping the office in the hotel. On entering the union service in 1862, his wife continued the office during the war. In 1872 Loyal Ward was appointed to the office, and served until William Beers succeeded him in 1873. The office has been filled by Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Butler in recent years until J. C. Brennenman was commissioned in July, 1889. The discovery of oil in the Tuna Valley changed the pleasant little village of olden days into a bustling oil camp. In 1876 the name was changed to Kendall Creek; the post-office was then established under that name, with H. G. Mitchell postmaster. In June of that year Mitchell & Sons opened a grocery store and Z. Fisher commenced building his three-story hotel. Later F. N. Taylor opened a store there and the Oil Exchange hall was erected.

In 1878 the village contained about 900 inhabitants. Here was the junction of the Peg-Leg Line and the Olean, Bradford & Warren Railroads; hundreds of derricks standing all around, and large tanks, telling at once that this was the great tank city of the period. In January, 1878, the Peg Leg Railroad was completed to Tarport, and the Narrow Gauge was opened February 11, 1878, between Bradford and Olean, the train climbing grades of 135 feet per mile.

In January and February, 1878, the *Era* was filled with accounts of atrocities at Tarport, in the low resort of Ben Hogan, since which time strange changes have taken place. The wicked village of 1878 was destroyed to give place to the new order of houses and inhabitants, and even the notorious Ben has become an evangelist, as elsewhere related. Contemporary with Ben's settlement at Tarport came the era of fires and explosions. Roberts' glycerine

factory, a mile from Tarport, exploded October 2, 1877, killing J. F. Smith and injuring Col. Roberts and his son. The fire of April 25, 1880, destroyed Schmultz's grocery, Kerns' saloon, Stine's Dew Drop Inn, Delmage's tank shop, and Mrs. Robinson's boarding house. William Houseler was arrested and charged with being the incendiary. The glycerine explosion of May 24, 1880, destroyed the Ernest Koester works below Tarport. It appears the forest fires communicated with the safes (then containing only 200 pounds of the explosive), which were lifted bodily upward and scattered over a wide area. In May, 1880, Book & Rhodes' No. 15 Tank, on Rutherford run, was struck by lightning and 600 barrels of oil burned, and Stetheimer's engine house, on East branch, destroyed. J. M. Tait lost the rigs and tanks at his wells on Foster brook. The Roger Sherman 10,000 barrel oil tank, near Tarport, was struck by lightning June 10, 1880, and set on fire. Superintendent Seymore turned steam on the burning oil, and this, aided by the application of wet blankets, subdued the flames--the first time an oil tank and contents were thus saved. The fire of June 25, 1880, destroyed thirty-two buildings in two hours. It originated in the Westcott House, which it destroyed as well as the following buildings: Mrs. Melhuish's boarding house, J. W. Winsor's dwelling, Heathcote's hotel, Riley & Evans' hotel, Wheaton's meat market, J. S. Fisher's saloon, Mackay & Benson's grocery, Phillips' Oil Exchange Hotel, the Dowdney House, Mulqueen's saloon, Ockerman building, L. R. Barnes' hotel, Flynn Bros.' grocery, Levi's clothing house, Kern's saloon, and another saloon, Calhoun's shoe store, Walsh's building, Hurl's harness shop, and the Fuller House barn. On the opposite side it destroyed the Walsh House, then operated by John Ingersoll; the double house owned by John Mitchell and Knox Brothers, in which was the postoffice, with H. G. Mitchell, master; his dwelling in the rear; E. R. Sherman's and George Smith's dwellings; the Oil Exchange building; Frank Taylor's building, Judge Craig's dwelling and Chadwallader's office. The total loss was estimated at \$50,000. Mrs. Neff's boarding house, at head of Main street, was saved. The fire of May 5, 1883, destroyed six houses, and burned to death George O'Neil, a fireman.

Kendall Borough elections were held February 15, 1881, when Eugene Buck received 208 votes, and C. E. Everson 103, for burgess. M. A. Haggerty, O. E. Lathrop, Denis Lundergan, C. Benson, Philo Ackley and Joseph Nye were elected members of council; E. F. Converse, constable; A. J. Evans, high constable; A. M. Klockner, C. D. Longfellow and Robert Pilkington, school directors; Joe Bensinger, assessor; C. D. Longfellow and W. B. Clark, auditors; S. B. Shaffer and E. W. Baker, inspectors, and John Todd, judge of elections. J. H. Butler was elected burgess in 1882, receiving the total vote, 146; Philo Ackley, in 1883; L. D. Langmade, in 1884, with W. W. Penhollow, justice, E. J. Fitzsimmons, in 1885-86; Philo Ackley, in 1887, with A. M. Klockner, justice, and T. T. Mapes, in 1888-89. The officers elected in February, 1890, are as follows: Burgess, W. K. Urquhart; councilmen, J. G. Fisher, S. W. Stilling, P. Mallory; school directors, A. V. Field, J. C. Smith; justice of the peace, Philo Ackley; collector, W. W. Penhollow; constable, M. B. Delmage, auditor, Wilson Rice; judges of election, First District, Philo Ackley, Second District, C. D. Gilbert; inspectors, William Heaps, James Flynn, Wilson Rice, E. H. Parish.

The early schools of Tarport are noticed in the history of Bradford township, where many of the pioneers of this section are also referred to. So also with the religious organizations.

The first Presbyterian Church of Kendall was incorporated in June, 1881, with T. W. Williamson, F. S. Reynolds, J. W. Sherman, G. Buchanan, C.

D. Longfellow, C. B. Seymour, Dr. McCarthy, J. Hockley, D. L. Skinner, J. Odell and G. W. Newman, members.

The first Free Methodist Society of Tuna Creek was organized in 1883, with O. Dodge, A. D. Gaines, Sam. Henderson, L. Sager, Harriet E. Jones, Mrs. M. J. Zeff, Phil. and Mrs. M. V. Hooker, Mrs. M. G. Beardsley husband and William, A. G. McCoy, H. G. Crawford, G. Brightonberger, C. B. Stoddard, William Cornelius, I. Walker, George Hasson, H. Hare and George G. Sandford. Rev. John H. Stooddy is pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church here, the beginnings of which are told in the history of Bradford.

The Kendall Creek Cemetery Association was incorporated March 3, 1871, with C. C. Melvin, C. H. Foster, A. W. and James Buchanan and F. A. Moore, trustees.

Kendall Lodge No. 133, A. O. U. W., is one of the oldest benefit organizations of the borough. Among its officers may be named J. S. Fisher, V. K. Boyer, L. Reed, A. M. Kleckner and D. Huntley. This lodge built a hall some years ago near the railroad, which hall is still standing. The officers for 1890 are F. O. Hane, C. Crary, A. Cole, T. J. Buchanan, James Moseley, G. W. Mitchell, L. S. Reed, F. H. Burr, James Hood and A. M. Kleckner. Present membership, 97.

Washington Legion, S. K. of A. O. U. W., was organized April 8, 1884. Among its members are those named in connection with the lodge, R. B. Gillespie, A. J. Martin, O. L. Lathrop, H. H. Berringer, A. J. Cole, T. B. Humes and others. The officers of the legion in 1890 are H. R. Winger, C. S. Crarey, James Hood, D. Huntley, D. J. Stewart, A. M. Kleckner, R. B. Gillespie, J. G. Fisher and G. E. Benninghoff. There are twenty-one members.

Kendall Tent No. 5, K. O. T. M., was organized July 8, 1884. Among its members are T. M. Olmsted, Col. D. Gardner, H. C. Jones, H. K. Boyer, M. P. Wooley and F. M. Bickford. The tent elected the following named officers in December, 1889, in order of tent rank: Moses P. Wooley, James L. Fleming, W. K. Urquhart, H. C. Jones, H. Boyer, M. B. Delmage, D. E. Ash and J. M. Shaw. The membership on March 10 was 136.

Tuna Lodge No. 1122, Knights and Ladies of Honor, was instituted January 20, 1886, by D. G. P., A. N. Heard. Among its members are E. M. McElhaney, J. Q. Field, Mrs. Kate Walter, E. R. Sherman, Frank G. Bemis, E. R. Sherman, C. F. Jewell, E. J. Fitzsimmons. The officers for 1890 are L. R. Shaw, Mrs. M. P. Hennage, E. R. Sherman, Rachel Troup, Ella Smiley, Mrs. Retta Phillips, Mrs. Sarah Artley, J. W. Stephens and M. E. Smiley. Medical examiner, D. E. Ash. There are eighty members.

Local Branch No. 389 of the Order of the Iron Hall was organized September 17, 1886; among the official members are H. G. Vankenren, J. Manly, J. R. McCarthy and T. B. Humes.

Break of Day Division No. 170, Sons of Temperance, was organized September, 1886. Its members were William Dobin, Rev. J. G. Hann, Mrs. W. Harris, P. Whittlesey, Mrs. H. Wardell.

Kendall Section Cadets of Temperance, organized March, 1887; Mrs. M. A. Thomas, Mrs. L. Hann; D. G., William Dobie; W. A., Grace Sandburn; V. A., Annie Greer; P. W. A., Ella Dobie; R. S., Arch Worton; T., George Dobie.

In 1889 the Kendall Loan and Savings Association was organized with the following officers: President, George W. Mitchell; secretary, E. R. Sherman; treasurer, T. T. Mapes; appraising committee, T. T. Mapes, A. V. Field and J. M. Nye. The board of directors consists of A. V. Field, T. T. Mapes, J.

M. Nye, George W. Mitchell and E. R. Sherman. These officers were re-elected for 1890.

Kendall Circle No. 74, Protected Home Circle, is presided over by E. R. Sherman, with Ellen Geary, vice president; Mrs. M. Moseley, chaplain; J. J. Genter, G.; Emma J. Genter, accountant; C. D. Longfellow, secretary; Mrs. Martha Sherman, treasurer; J. T. Graham, porter; Mrs. L. Whitman, watch, and Dr. J. R. McCartney, medical examiner.

Equitable Aid Union No. 249 was organized December 28, 1885, and is presided over by D. Keibler, with Dora Boyer, vice-president, and Mrs. L. Hathaway, secretary. The remaining offices are filled by H. R. Wigner, D. Huntly, Mrs. C. Withery, Mrs. L. Dorrauce, Mrs. Wilda Rice, Mrs. Alice Smith, Myrtle Hathaway, Cora Montrose and O. B. Coleman. There are 158 members belonging to this union.

CORYDON TOWNSHIP.

Corydon township occupies the northwest corner of McKean county. Here Corydon run flows west by north through the northern sections, while the two branches of Sugar run meander everywhere through the southwest and center, and flow together near the west line, whence the main stream rushes down to join the Allegheny river in Warren county, south of Cornplanter's run, which also rises here. On the divide between Willow and Quaker creeks (heads of the Corydon, in the northeast corner), an elevation of 2,210 feet above tide is recorded; while on the Warren county line, where Sugar run enters the Allegheny valley, the elevation is only 1,300 feet. Geologist Asburner, speaking of this section in 1878, states that the number of houses and shanties there could be counted on the fingers, and denied the assertion of local geologists in the matter of coal beds, asserting that never could coal be profitably mined here. He further termed it the "Barren Township," but acknowledged the existence of plateaus, to which he ascribed the general character of those in Lafayette township.

The population of Corydon township in 1880 was 154. In 1888 there were fifty Republican and thirteen Democratic votes recorded, on which total—sixty-three—the population was placed at 315.

The seated tax payers of Corydon township in 1836-37 were Edwin Adams, James Anderson (a trader), William Brown, John Brown, James L. Baker, Albert and David Cargill, William Care (tavern-keeper), Benjamin Chamberlain, Chamberlain & Hall (saw mill owners), Alfred Forbes (merchant), Andrew Flatt, Amos Flatt, R. M. Truman, J. W. Field (tavern keeper), Seth W. Green, Walter Guy, William Gibbs, Comfort Hamlin, Orrin Hook, John Haseltine, Abel Morrison, Rice Morrison, Jacob McCall, Morrison, Stephens & Co. (saw mills), Moses Parmlee, Zelotes Parmlee, Juri Perry, B. H. Pike (trades man), Amos Patterson (merchant), Abiel Rolfe (tavern keeper), Walter and George Seaman, Perry Shannon (saw mill owner), Clark Stearns, F. H. Tracy, Jonathan Thompson, Ben. Tome, Isaac Williams, H. N. Wheeler (store keeper and saw mill owner), John Wait (store keeper) and John E. Woodbeck (trader); A. Foster was the assessor. . . . Brownell, now of Tionesta, worked in Conover's saw mill, at the head of Sugar run, in 1857. This mill was erected in 1854-55, while the mills operated by the Templetons, south of the town line, were erected much earlier.

Early in 1843 a colony of German Catholics purchased a large tract of land in Warren county, near the east line of McKean, and established a commercial village, and in 1843 a post office was existing at Kinzua.

The Corydon well, on Willow creek, one-half mile up stream from the Allegheny, was in existence in 1850.



A N Lillibridge

The township officers elected in February, 1890, are as follows: Supervisors, Moses Johnson, James Hinton; school directors, C. D. Seaman, B. D. Tome; collector, H. Schobey; constable, H. Schobey; justice of the peace, E. S. Payne; town clerk, Peter Parsons; auditor, B. D. Tome; judge of election, Philip Tome; inspectors, J. Rogers, Fred Flynn.

CHAPTER XII.

ANNIN TOWNSHIP—CERES TOWNSHIP.

ANNIN TOWNSHIP—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY—POPULATION—OFFICERS OF THE TOWNSHIP, 1890—TURTLE POINT—NEWELL CREEK—CHURCHES AND CEMETERY.

CERES TOWNSHIP—TOPOGRAPHY—OIL WELLS—POPULATION—OFFICERS OF THE TOWNSHIP, 1890—FIRST JUSTICE OF THE PEACE—EARLY SETTLERS—RESIDENT TAX-PAYERS, 1836-37—RE-SURVEY OF THE NORTHERN STATE LINE.

CERES VILLAGE—FIRST ARRIVALS—POST-OFFICE—MERCHANTS—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES—MILITARY—RAILROADS—INDUSTRIES.

ANNIN TOWNSHIP, south of Ceres, and north of Liberty, is the home of Annin creek, which rises in the heights north of Annin, and enters the Allegheny river at Turtle point. Two Mile creek rises southeast of Annin, and flowing southwest enters the Allegheny below Port Allegany. Bell run, mentioned in the sketch of Ceres township, rises in the northeast corner; Newell creek flows southwest through the northwest corner, and Rock run parallels Annin creek northwest of the divide. Open Brook flows north through the southwest corner, where it enters the main river, which marks the northeast line of this corner. The high land one mile northwest of Annin is 2,345 feet above tide; two miles southwest an elevation of 2,340 exists, and two and one-half miles due south, near the Port road, a plateau 2,300 feet above tide was measured. In fact an average elevation of 2,200 feet for summits, marks this township, the lowest point being the mouth of Rock run, 1,435 feet. Northwest of the Smethport anticlinal are two small areas of Olean conglomerate, and between Annin and Two Mile creeks two more, but beyond such evidences of coal, there were no minerals discovered up to 1879.

The population of Annin township in 1880 was 1,089. The vote in 1888 was 109 Republican, 117 Democratic, 10 Prohibitionist and five Labor Unionist, or 241, multiplied by five, equals 1,205, the estimated population.

The officers of this township elected in February, 1890, are as follows: Justice of the peace, S. R. June; school directors, L. E. Bishop and F. K. Winship for three years, and John J. Cawley for one year; constable, Joseph Mullin; judge of election, H. A. June; inspectors of election, Jerome Robinson, H. M. Harder; supervisors, J. J. McCarey, James Hooley; auditors, H. M. Harder for one year, Thomas McGavisk for two years, and Eugene McCarey for three years; collector, L. J. Phenix; town clerk, Lorenzo Hodges.

Turtle Point was the name given to the present village in 1836, when Henry Bryant, an Olean lawyer, erected the large saw-mill there. When cleaning out the mill-race the workmen found a large turtle buried deep in the

mill. A few remnants of the old village were to be seen in 1885, although the new village was transferred to the corners nearer the railroad. Bryant received \$11,000 in this milling concern but the panic coming on swept it away. Later he took Lazen Fikes as partner and James H. Wright as miller. In 1844 S. A. Backus purchased Bryant's interests, leaving the original owner to begin life anew in California.

Newell Creek and neighborhood were settled about fifty years ago. Among the names of old families are John and William Crawley, Ed. McMahon, Tim. Mullen, Marty and Patrick Driscoll, George Oliver, Patrick Masterson, Con. Dwyer, John O'Connor, Jerry Riley, Michael McAniff, Philip Cooney, Thomas Dunn, Richard and Dennis Delany, Thomas Bizell, W. M. Londrigan, James Harlan.

St. Mary's Church was established here in 1847, and Rev. J. J. Burns was resident priest in 1850, when the old church was erected and dedicated by Bishop O'Connor. Fathers Dean and Galligan were missionary priests in 1847-48, and Father Smith was resident pastor from October, 1848, to June 16, 1850. In 1853 Rev. Condy succeeded Father Burns, who was followed by Father Madigan in September, 1856, and he by Father Murrill in December, 1866. Father P. J. Patterson, V. F., came in September, 1868. In 1869 he commenced the present church building, which was dedicated in February, 1872, by Bishop Mullen. The congregation comprises 150 families. The church at Newell Creek may be said to have absorbed old St. Mary's above Smithport, leaving the southern members alone to the new parish of Smithport. The pastor died December 21, 1889. Father Cosgrove is successor of the venerable Father Patterson as pastor of St. Mary's parish, including Port Allegany, Austin, Costello, Duke Centre and other places.

The Anna Creek Humane Society was the name given to a cemetery association in June, 1851, of which D. Buckley, I. H. Holcomb, S. Foote, S. D. Cooper, Theron Cooper, J. P. Evans, Jr., Joshua D. Knapp, J. C. Evans, N. B. Foote, Joseph Hodges, C. Graham, J. H. Knapp and J. P. Evans were members.

The Methodist Church was incorporated in September, 1867, on petition of Joseph Merrick, Niles Kamey, C. H. Bessee, G. F. Tubbs, H. M. Harder, M. S. Hadley, S. H. Kamey and A. H. Bessee.

The First Baptist Church was incorporated March 21, 1887, on petition of S. L. Holcomb, Eli B. Buckley, L. H. and F. K. Winship and G. O. Buckley.

The First Regular Baptist Church of Turtle Point was incorporated June 3, 1887. The subscribers were Theron Cooper, D. C. Winship, S. L. Holcomb, Albertus Cooper and Darius Simpson.

OTHER TOWNSHIPS.

Ceres township occupies the northeast corner of the county. King's run and the Oswayo runs in a general northern course through the center; Bell's run pursues it in the center of the east half; Oswayo creek enters in the northeast corner, flows northwesterly to Ceres for two and a quarter miles, then crosses the State line, and eventually loses itself in the Allegheny river. The head waters of Newell creek are found in the southwest, and of Benton creek in the west center. Taylor's run and several smaller streams feed the creeks named. The highest measured elevation is 2,245 feet, one mile south-west of Ceres, at the head of Rock run, and the lowest point, 1,143, near State line depot. The divide between King's and Bell's runs shows a general elevation of 2,200 feet, declining to 1,450 south of Ceres. East of Bell's run it ranges from 2,200 feet on north and south extremes to 1,500 in the

Oswayo valley, while the divide at the head of Barden and Newell creeks presented summits of 2,219 and 2,200. The township is minus coal measures and conglomerate; but the summit caps of Pocono are from 250 to 300 feet thick. Near Russell's house on the Ceres road, at an elevation of 2,075 feet, there was discovered, in 1878, a red limy shale band. In King's run gulch, at Lynch's house, red soil was found at an elevation of 1,675 feet; along Barden run at an elevation of 1,645 feet, as at the old Biggens' place; and toward Ceres, of 1,720 feet, or only thirty feet below the top of the Chemung in that neighborhood. At Bly's house, on Ceres and Turtle Point road, a slightly red soil was seen at an elevation of 1,980 feet, and toward Turtle Point this soil was seen at different elevations; but from Bly's to Ceres, with the exception of one place (Chevalier's farm), the soil as well as sandstone was of the gray variety. About twelve years ago the first oil well was drilled up Bell's brook, N. Y., by Howard & Magee, which was made dry. About four years ago a well was drilled up Carr's brook by Henry Carter, which is a half-barrel well. This is now owned by V. Perry Carter. Two wells have since been drilled for gas by V. P. Carter, representing the Ceres Gas Company, which wells supply the village and neighborhood. The King's run well was bored five or six years ago by a local company.

The population of Ceres in 1880, including the 108 inhabitants of Ceres village, was 975. In 1883 there were 123 Republican, 58 Democratic, 27 Prohibition and 47 Labor Unionist votes cast, or a total of 255, which, multiplied by five, gives a population of 1,275.

The officers chosen in February, 1890, are as follows: Supervisors, Winfield Lanphere, James E. Welch; school directors, G. N. Hackett, O. P. Coon; constable, G. W. Hackett; collector, G. W. Hackett; auditor, James Biggens; justice of the peace, W. W. Holley; judge of election, E. W. Kitchensire; inspectors of election, F. H. Raymond, Barton Holley; town clerk, J. J. Roberts.

Francis King, the agent of John Keating, brought a number of workmen to Ceres in 1798, where King's settlement was founded. Mr. King came from England about that time, and, being a Quaker, his co-religionists in Philadelphia recommended him to John Keating for the position of agent and surveyor. He was a surveyor, and, like the old time men of that profession, eccentric, and it is alleged, when clearing the hillside at Ceres, he compelled the imported laborers to roll the logs up hill, and satisfied the ignorant fellows that this course was correct, because the Yankees rolled them down hill. In 1801 he began the survey of the Keating lands, and in 1812 surveyed for the settlers in Farmers valley. Five years later, in 1817, he died, when John Keating continued his son in the agency. His original field book is in possession of Byron D. Hamlin, forming a monument to his precision.

The commission of justice of the peace of Ceres was issued by Gov. Thomas McKean October 4, 1806, to John Claudius Brevost. What the feelings of the old governor must have been when he authorized this pioneer justice "to have and execute all and singular the powers, jurisdictions and authorities and to receive and enjoy all and singular the lawful emoluments of a justice of the peace," may be imagined. Except John Keating's agent and his employes there were no settlers in the township to lead the new justice to hope for emolument. In November following Squire Brevost did actually qualify before the *Coram*, J. G. Lowrey, of Centre county.

Uncle Harry, who came with his father, Thomas Smith, to Ceres in 1803 or 1804, died August 27, 1877. Lester Hargrave was also one of the early employes here. Asahel Wright, a soldier of 1812, resided at Glenn up to

1889, but for twenty-seven years prior to 1872 was never as far as Olean, and never saw a railroad train, although then eighty-three years old. His daughter, L. Ellen Wright, was for years corresponding secretary of Grand Lodge of I. O. G. T. in Pennsylvania. Reuben S. Taylor, who settled at Bell's run in 1836, served in the war of 1812. He died in September, 1877, at Ronlette.

The resident tax payers of Ceres township in 1856-57 were David Axtell (moved to Wisconsin), G. C. Burnham, H. Bowen, A. Brown, William Bardsley, John C. Broxton, John O. Bradshy, Daniel Bliven, John Bee and Tom Bee* (who operated a saw mill), Potter Benson (who owned a second saw-mill), Dan Benson, S. A. Barber*, William Bell*, Valentine Bowen, Cyrus and Ira Cooper* (saw-mill owners, on site of Van Wormer's present mill), A. C. Conklin*, William and J. O. Cutter (moved away years ago), Hosea Cappell, William Cobbett (grist mill owner), H. Chevalier (Frenchman), Peter and Orrin Cook, Asa Cartfield, Oscar* and Timothy Carpenter*, Harvey Carr*, Cynthia Campbell, Philip Corwin, John Chase*, Levi Davis (tradesman), Jonathan, John and Thomas Drake (O-wayon), Nathan Dennis*, Rev. J. P. Evans (Annin Creek Baptist), Warren Edson, John Fobes* (saw mill owner), T. J. Fowler, Mary Gilbert*, Lester Haggraves*, W. Hawley*, C. J. Hurlburt, A. Phil. and William Hooker*, Absalom Hutchison, Sol. Jordan, Friend S. Kinney*, Niles Kinney*, John King*, Robert King*, Abijah, Luke and Jacob Knapp*, William Lester*, George and William Lamphere*, Reverions and Rod. Loop*, Ebenezer Larrabee*, John Lee, Orsamus Meeray, John and Delos Morris, Michael McEvilly, L. Nelson*, Sam Nicholas, I. Phelps*, Harrison Ruby, Thomas Robbins*, Leonard, Almond (justice), Anson and William Rice*, W. Ray*, Linus P. Stoddard, George A. Smith, William, Henry and John Smith*, W. P. Stillman* (tin yard owner; left before the war), Perry and Spencer Sweet, Clark Stillman*, Dan, Spencer, Joseph, Abram and John Stull*, William Tupper*, Willard and Norman Taylor (said to reside at Port Allegany), John Thompsons, Ben* and Uriah Vandamark, John Wolcott, Asel*, W. P. and Alf Wright, Samuel and John Whipple, N. and L. N. Winans, Marvel Wheelock, Rev. William Weber (Methodist), R* and Mienjah Wright* and Jacob Young* (owner of saw-mill). William Hooker was assessor.

In 1877 the re-survey of the Northern State line was made, varying but little from the line of 1786. Ceres village was transferred to Pennsylvania, and in 1878 the boundary states were placed.

Myrtle, formerly Mapleton Postoffice, was established in 1877, with Silas Cooper as postmaster, who held the office until F. E. Tull was appointed. In 1887 Mr. Tull sold his store to J. C. Bart, who carried on the office of deputy until regularly appointed in August, 1887.

The Myrtle Cheese Factory was established, thirteen or fourteen years ago, by George Chamberlain, his heirs being the present owners. The Hickox Mill, in existence many years, is still in use, east of the village; and at the head of Bell's run is Miller's saw mill, operated by the Diddle Brothers. Lester Hargrave is said to have been the first resident of this settlement. Like others of the pioneers of Ceres, he was connected with Keating's agency here.

The Owayo flood of May 31, and June 1, 1882, filled the valley, being about three feet higher than the flood of 1865. Large saw logs were carried over the main street of Ceres, and boats were used for travel, several trestles on the Bradford, Edinburg & Olean Railroad were carried away, and the track torn up. The only things on the stream which escaped destruction, were F. M. Van Wormer's and Pratt & Bixby's. Among the heaviest losers by this disaster

were G. C. Hickox, F. M. Van Wormer and the Oswayo Tannery Company; many others along the flood-swept valley met with smaller losses.

CERES VILLAGE.

Late in 1837 Samuel Estes came to Ceres village, where he found a one-half log and one half plank house standing opposite the present Central Hotel. Within a few years (in 1841) he moved south of the creek and erected part of the present Oswayo House, which he conducted until the Western New York & Erie Railroad was built, when he moved to Olean and built a hotel near the depot. In later years he moved to Minnesota, where he died.

In 1838 Nelson Peabody came to the village. He found John Smith's general store and the Estes tavern. John King kept the post-office where William K. King now resides; Cooper's old saw mill, where Franklin Van Wormer's large mills are now situated, and the Youngs' mill, where is now the Minor mill, were in operation; the Methodists had a class here, which has been continued to the present time. Mr. Peabody was clerk in John Smith's store until February, 1840, when V. Perry Carter bought the concern and Mr. Peabody joined Russell Cooper in business and continued four or five years. V. Perry Carter opened his store after the death of John Smith, whose daughter he married in 1842.

In 1841 the residents of the village grew tired of having to walk one and one-half miles to John King's house for their letters, and had V. Perry Carter petition the department for an office in the village. This petition was granted, but Mr. King interested John Keating and others in his cause and had the office returned to him. A little later Mr. Carter had a chart of the locality made and a new petition signed. The demand was manifestly so just that the department ordered the removal of the office to the village, where it has been continued to this day. Mr. King kept the post office on the table in the family sitting room, and into this each one who expected a letter had to go to seek it.

Josiah Priest, who, in 1850, wrote sketches of the Oswayo valley, was justice of the peace at Ceres. His papers were never published is the statement of Mrs. Keyser, while Mr. Carter is positive that parts or all of the papers appeared in print.

Robert Hinds was the only merchant here in 1852. John Roberts was a trader here for a number of years; also Simpson & Barber, C. H. Smith, John B. Gleason, F. H. Raymond and G. Perry. Joseph Morse was postmaster here before the war, succeeding John King, and had the office in his house, which occupied the site of the Central Hotel, afterward the residence of V. Perry Carter until destroyed by the first fire, in 1869. In 1855 or 1856 Mr. Carter returned from Richburg, bought the Hinds store and was appointed postmaster, holding the office until his removal to Duke Centre, in 1879, when he was succeeded by Roberts, who in turn was succeeded by Call. Louis Carrier was appointed in 1885, but Miss Augusta Call conducted the office for eight years, or until the appointment of John B. Gleason in June, 1889.

When Nelson Peabody arrived there were two school buildings—one south, where is the present school building on the Pennsylvania side, while the building on the New York side occupied the site of Wellington White's present home. These buildings continued in use until the present house was erected. In Ceres township in 1846 general stores were kept by P. B. Dedrick and Ralph Adams, and the tavern by Samuel Estes. In 1847 Dedrick & Pardy, Samuel Estes and C. Peabody were merchants; J. H. Wright and D. Dunham the new tavern-keepers.

In 1847 the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Ceres was incorporated.

The oldest record in possession of the pastor shows the names of W. T. Lane, Homocoye, Joel Whitney, Late school house; Stephen Chapel, South Bolivar; R. D. Garrison, Pikeville members joined the Nazarites, and B. C. Call of Ceres. Edward Nicholas and Calvin Blood of Shinglehouse were the class leaders. Later H. B. Roberts is named as leader of the Bell's run class, with Elisha B. West local preacher; A. Mallory was recording steward in 1847, while Mrs. F. G. Fuller is now recorder. The pastoral record goes back only to 1879, when A. B. Kelly was appointed. In 1882 Rev. W. Post and Rev. A. I. Blanchard came, and in 1886 Rev. W. H. Farnham. There are now seventy-nine members.

In 1840 Nelson Peabody was commissioned justice of the peace and held the office until elected associate judge in 1861. He was again commissioned and served until six or seven years ago. During the war he was deputy provost marshal for Ceres township. Among the soldiers of the district, many of whom belong to Portville Post, No. 85, G. A. R., are the following named: Frank A. Chapman, Twenty ninth Ohio Infantry; F. P. Chapman, Eighty fifth New York; Nat. Hendrix, Company A, Eighty-fifth New York; Henry B. Roberts, Eighty fifth New York; John Frugan, New York Infantry; William Hyde, William Worden, Eighty fifth New York; Frank Fuller, Eighty fifth New York; John B. Gleason, Clark Wells and Edgar Wells, Forty second Regiment, Pennsylvania Bucktails; Byron Lanphere and Robert Lanphere, Bucktails; Jacob Brock, Eighty fifth New York; Adam Burdick, Eighty fifth New York; Daniel and Matthew Burdick, Eighty-fifth New York; Lafayette Maxson, Eighty fifth New York; James Gobles, Eighty-fifth New York; Martin Stephens, Pennsylvania Infantry; F. Maxson, Eighty-fifth New York; Robert Clark, Fifty eighth Pennsylvania; Frank Van Wormer, Pennsylvania; A. De North, Fifty eighth Pennsylvania; Moses Ford, Hiram Grow, Daniel Peabody, James Biggins and Amos Safford, Eighty-fifth New York (drowned in the Oswayo some years ago); Bill North, Bucktails; George North, Fifty eighth Pennsylvania; George Lanphere, Eighty fifth New York; James Hobbs, New York Infantry; — Carpenter (wounded at Gettysburg), Pennsylvania Infantry; William North, Fifty eighth Pennsylvania; Volney Mix, Pennsylvania Infantry; Albert Lanphere, Bucktails; Freeman Fuller, Bucktails; Philip Haines and Bennie Haines, Pennsylvania Infantry; F. Hawley, Eighty fifth New York; Lewis Hawley, Eighty fifth New York; John Hawley, Eighty fifth New York; Floyd Hawley, Forty-second Pennsylvania; C. Melvon, Forty second Infantry; C. Bridge and West Bridge, Forty second Pennsylvania Regiment; also Nate Forte, Thomas, John, and Alonzo Cushman, and Nathan Hand.

Charles B. Bailey, who resided in Ceres township before the war, now of Young Hickory, N. Y., was, in June, 1880, granted a back pension of \$5,000, and \$72 monthly. This large pension was granted on account of his total blindness.

A. B. Luce was the first agent at Ceres of the Bradford, Eldred & Cuba Railroad in October, 1881. W. D. Chase took charge in February, 1882; E. D. Cummings in May, 1882; L. J. White in February, 1883, and in November, 1883, C. H. Gleason, the present agent, took charge. (Between 6,000 and 8,000 cords of bark will be shipped from Ceres this summer.)

In 1877 the White & Van Wormer Mill at Ceres was erected. This is one of the immense lumber industries of the county.

CHAPTER XIII.

ELDRED TOWNSHIP—BOROUGH OF ELDRED.

ELDRED TOWNSHIP.—TOPOGRAPHY—OIL WELLS—POPULATION—OFFICERS OF THE TOWNSHIP, 1890—FIRST SETTLEMENTS—RESIDENT TAX-PAYERS, 1843-44—FIRST SHINGLE-MILL—VILLAGES, ETC.

BOROUGH OF ELDRED.—ORIGIN OF NAME—EARLY HISTORY—GROWTH OF THE TOWN—INCORPORATION—FIRST COUNCIL—OFFICERS CHOSEN IN 1890—HURRICANES, FIRES, ETC.—FIRE COMPANY—SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—SOCIETIES—BANKS—WATER-WORKS—GAS COMPANY—INDUSTRIES—MISCELLANEOUS.

ELDRED TOWNSHIP is divided into two ridges by the valley of the Allegheny. The river enters the township near the southeast corner, flows in a tortuous course, generally north, to the bend at the confluence of Indian creek, where it runs east, and thence north, entering New York State near the northeast corner of the township, and seven and one-third miles from the northeast corner of the county, at State Line village. Newell creek enters from the northeast in the southeast corner; Potatoe creek joins the river a mile below Frisbee; Barden creek enters at Eldred, and Knapp's creek a mile below. Several small feeders run down from the high lands: Rice's creek (along which runs the pipe line) courses southeast through the southwest corner, and Indian creek holds a similar position in the northwest corner. The rich valley lands comprise the greater part of the area; but the summits are bold, many attaining a height of about 2,200 feet above tide level. At State Line the elevation is only 1,440. The outcrop of Kinzua creek sandstone extends for 800 feet to the Chemung conformation, and up to 1879 the oil field was mainly confined to the Indian creek region. The old Littlefield well, drilled in 1878, was the only producer at Eldred for some time prior to 1879, when the Cummings & Dean well was drilled, only to be found dry. In August the old Erie Company's well was shot, and became (it is alleged) a ten-barrel producer. The well on the Benham farm, at the head of Windfall, was abandoned, but became a gasser. The Gas Company's new well is bored on this farm.

In August, 1878, the well on the Welch farm, the Hostetter on the Wolcott farm, the Knott Bros.' well on Mix creek, and the Lee & Halleck well, as well as Parsons & Co.'s, were in existence. Palmer well No. 1, on Carpenter brook, was drilled in the spring of 1880, but proved dry. In March, 1881, the Morse well, on Windfall, gave a new industry to Eldred. The Sartwell well, five miles south of Eldred, was shot in February, 1882, and threw out the oil and salt water in the hole. The Eldred wells in existence in March, 1884, were the Simcox on the Littlefield farm, completed in May, 1877, but, owing to heavier wells being found at Duke Centre and Indian Creek, it was abandoned until the winter of 1883-84, and it is now a producer. The Cummings & Dean well, on the G. T. Dennis farm, was finished August 2, 1879; Barber's well, in January, 1881; Morse & William's, in March, 1881; White & Lloyd's, in April, 1883; Morse & Allen's, on the Winchell farm, in December, 1883; Allen, Morse & Jones', on the Hartson farm, in February, 1884; Morse & Co.'s, on the Jerome Curtiss farm, in February, 1884; Douglass & Co.'s, on the Rixford, March 1, 1884; Riley Allen's, on Will Curtiss', March 3, 1884; Bradley

& Curtiss', on the Dean farm, March 5, 1884, while Douglass & Co. were engaged in drilling. The Bennett well was shot in March, 1886, also the Chrisman, Brown & Baldwin wells, while the Keyes well, on the E. R. Lamphier farm, was drilled to the Kane sand, 1,605 feet, when it was shot and oil taken, and a new well begun at Turtle Point—Alford & Leaps'—on the Rixford farm. In June, 1889, Tarbell, Rice & Shafer finished their well No. 1 on the Perham mill lot, eastward of the older wells. They have their rig for No. 1 on the Bennett farm, near Mitchell Bros.' No. 1, and one for their well on the Rice purchase. Throughout the summer of 1889 Steele & Duncan, the Mitchell Bros. and others were engaged in drilling. Tarbell, Shafer & Rice's well was shot at the close of July, 1889, and yielded twelve barrels. This was the first well drilled east of the river at Eldred. It shows a difference in the oil-bearing rock. In November the same firm shot No. 2, east of the river, obtaining thirty barrels.

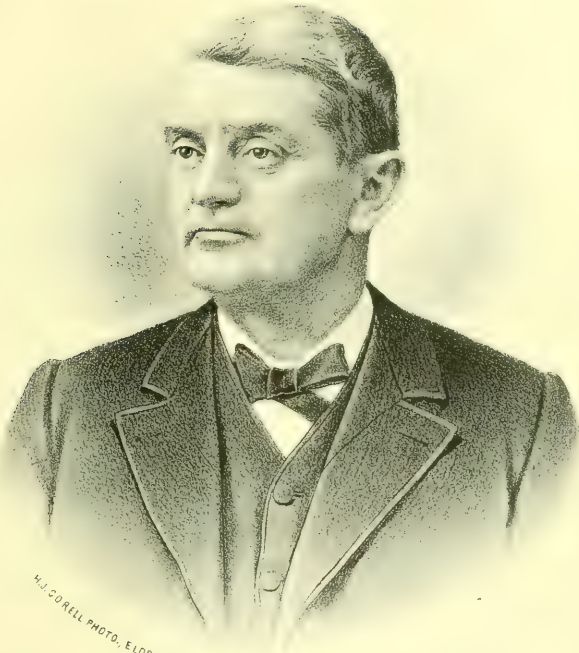
The population of Eldred township in 1880 was 3,243, including 1,165 in Eldred village, 228 in Indian Creek village, 200 in Larrabee village, 200 in State Line and 220 in Haymaker. In 1888 the township recorded 176 Republican, 111 Democratic, 20 Prohibition and 15 Labor Unionist votes, or a total of 322; the respective vote of the borough was 112, 85, 22 and 5, or a total of 224. The total vote of the township multiplied by five equals 1,610 as the population, and that of the borough multiplied by six gives 1,344, or a total of 2,954.

The officers of the township chosen in February, 1890, are as follows: Supervisors, John Ellis, O. Bell; school directors, Joseph Stull had 213 votes, and R. A. Rice and Mike McAniff each had 212 votes; collector, Pat McDonald; constable, C. J. Carey; auditor, D. Burnham; judge of election, C. M. Slack; inspectors, G. Kelley, Mike McAniff; town clerk, J. C. Campbell.

The first settlements were made in 1808 by the Loops and Hookers, in 1810 by Joseph and Jacob Stull, in 1812 by Rensselaer Wright and a man named Hitt, on the farm which Stephen H. Smith occupies, opposite the Coleman & Wright mill. Wright filled the office of sheriff one term, and that of justice for many years. In 1818 Justice Rice and three brothers arrived and settled near what was known as the Benton mill. Jacob Knapp also came that year and located at the mouth of Knapp's creek. Ebenezer Larrabee, father of Ransom, came in 1818; the Dennis family arrived in 1822, and shortly after, Timothy Carpenter. In 1835 came William Lamphier, and in 1838 Dr. E. Barden. For some years after settlement bear hunting was a common sport for the pioneers, and stories are related of Nathan Dennis and his brother in law, Larrabee, of adventures in the dense alder brush below and west of the present village. In 1838 the country was so wild a party of raftsmen were lost in the woods near Knapp's creek.

The resident tax payers in 1843-44 were Ebenezer* and A. A. Barden*, James Baker*, Val. Bowen*, Nelson, Josiah and L. C. Burnham*, Selden Blackman, S. D. Brown*, A. D. Brainard*, Orrin Cook*, James and Cynthia* Campbell, David Cooper, John Chase*, Cornelius Culp*, Oscar Carpenter*, Timothy Carpenter*, T. T. Carpenter*, Nathan Dennis*, Asa* and Caleb Canfield, Dave Cornelius*, James Drake, John Fobes* saw mill, owner and proprietor of a silver watch, Perry and George Frost, Mary Fowler*, Eldredge Goodman*, John D. Green*, Jesse L. Garey*, Phil. Hooker*, Horace Hooker* (saw mill owner), Martin G. Samuel*, Abijah†, Jacob* and William Knapp, John* and Norry Loop, Ben. Lamplen, William*, William, Jr.* and Benjamin Lamphier, Ransom, Ebenezer* and Eben, Jr.*, Larrabee, John Morris*, C.

* Deceased. † Moved.



H.J. CORELL PHOTO, EL DREU, PA

Wm L Chrisman N.D.

C. Morris, James McCray†, Michael Mix†, John Mill*, Sam.* and Erastus Nichols, Almou* and Justin* Rice, Thomas Robbins*, W. S. Rounds*, Sherman Strong* (on whose land was the Catholic Church ground), Joseph Stull*, Caleb*, Jerome and Abram* B. Stull, S. and John M.* Wright, John Wolcott* and William Wright, Jr. John Morris, the assessor, estimated the total value of seated lands and personal property at \$7,484, and of unseated lands at \$23,620.

The first shingle-mill was built at Prentiss Vale in 1847, by Strong, who was the only settler there. There was plenty of pine at that time, and he agreed to give Reuben Dennis one half the shingles, on condition that he would supply the timber. This agreement took effect, and young Dennis, with A. T. Barden and L. L. Dennis, to whom he paid \$18 per month, entered the wilderness and began the work of stocking the mill—a work which continued throughout the summer. The following winter R. Dennis hauled the shingles to Portville, where he received 14 shillings per thousand. Close by the mill was Hermann Strong's blacksmith shop, with the earth for a floor, the sky for a roof and the forest for its walls. The proprietor, his partner and the latter's employes worked hard, but withal were always ready for a joke. On one occasion L. L. Dennis was crossing the creek, on the single log which then filled the place of a bridge, carrying dinner for his two friends. Next to him was Barden, carrying the axes, and last was the heavy joker of the camp, Reuben Dennis. When one-half way across, he called out to Barden, "look out for the log," and the latter, alarmed, caught hold of L. L. Dennis, when both fell into the creek. The men took the affair as a joke, but did not forget the joker. The same year A. T. Barden bought some meadow land opposite Wolcott's mill, and among the men called to aid in hay making was the joker, Reuben. A party of six crossed the river in a canoe, but on disembarking, Barden, who was second last, leaped forward to the Allegheny's bank, tipping the canoe as he jumped ashore, leaving Reuben Dennis struggling in the water. He had his revenge when he cried out in turn, "Look out, or you'll fall off that log!"

Eldred in 1846 claimed one store, kept by John Fobes, but no tavern. J. N. Dennis opened in 1847, and in February, 1848, mention is made of bridges being in bad repair. Oscar Jordan and John Fobes were the merchants of Eldred in 1852.

Larrabee post-office (usually spelled Larabee) was established in August, 1852, and Ransom Larrabee appointed master. The settlement became a place of importance in the fall of 1874, when the railroad builders gathered round the junction of the McKean & Buffalo, with the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia and the R. N. & P. Railroads. The hotel was carried on by Ransom Larrabee, a restaurant by E. & T. Mullin, two general stores were opened, a blacksmith shop and Williams' barber shop.

Wainman & Foster's mill, near Larrabee, was destroyed by fire in June, 1876, together with about 700,000 feet of sawed lumber. . . . The fire of March, 1885, destroyed the Benton House, the Larrabee Hotel and other property. A telegram to the *Chicago Tribune*, dated Larrabee, October 21, 1889, gives information relating to the burning of J. J. Newman's saw-mill and 3,000,000 feet of lumber, loss \$24,000; J. C. French's store, \$6,500; Mrs. Smith's boarding house, \$800, and two barns and hay, the property of D. C. Young, \$2,000.

In 1878 P. A. Templeton purchased the Annis farm on Mix creek, and had it surveyed into town lots, calling the village Templeton.

Haymaker, a new town, was almost destroyed in August, 1879, when the Weston House and the Gilmore and Haymaker Hotels were burned. The post-office and store of John E. Coleman barely escaped. A mile north of this village are the producing wells of the Barden's; and round the village are some valuable farms. The E. A. U. of Haymaker was organized in March, 1886, with forty-seven members. The officers selected were W. A. Nott, M. A. Sypher, G. T. Weible, Dr. Cass and A. Sinclair.

In December, 1881, the old Chamberlain mill at State Line was purchased by M. Smith, who introduced new machinery and opened it as a modern mill in July, 1882. The Bullis Brothers, who, in 1875, purchased 552 acres on Two Mile run and established large mills near Port Allegany, bought 947 acres near State Line, and in 1880, 1,200 acres near Turtle Point. Their old mills, with the new mills near State Line, and their large concern at Carrollton, N. Y., gave employment to a large force of men and played an important part in the progress of McKean county during the last fifteen years.

In early days a steam tug boat was used on the Allegheny, sometimes as far up as Larrabee. In May, 1889, B. Alford's steamboat was completed, and during the flood of May 31 and June 1, was used on the streets of Eldred.

GEOGRAPHY OF ELDRED.

Eldred is the new name of an old settlement. It is the principal town of the northeast part of the county, and the center of a large trade as well as of a rich agricultural and mineral district.

In November, 1879, a petition was presented to the postmaster-general to abolish the name of Allegheny Bridge and substitute that of Eldred. In February, 1880, the petition was granted, and the name which the pioneers selected fifty years before was cast aside. In 1830 Nathan Dennis was appointed postmaster, and opened his office in the old log cabin near the Lattice bridge. The Nathan Dennis post office and hotel was above the mouth of Knapp's creek on the east side of the river, but later was moved to the site of E. W. Doane's brick building, where it was carried on for twenty-five years, when it was moved to the Eldred House, where is now the St. Elmo. After a period of ten years in that building or a thirty years' term for Mr. Dennis, W. P. Wright was appointed, and established the office in the house now occupied by S. H. Smith. A. T. Barden succeeded in 1872, and had the office opposite where the St. Elmo stands. A. H. Mayo was appointed in 1882, and held the office until A. B. Rowley was commissioned in 1885. On his resignation, C. Y. White was appointed.

In the fall of 1878 the old Eldred House was rebuilt by Ed. Dolan; the Oil Well Supply Company's house was completed; the store buildings for A. More, A. Davidson, Donby, V. P. Carter, Hamlin & Co., W. B. Archibald, Speller and others were projected or being built; the E. W. Doane block, Steele's barn and Methodist church building completed and Ward & Shaner's machine shop erected. A two-story school building marked the days of the oil stampede. Mr. Barden was postmaster and the *Logg* and *Express* were just established. Drs. Guthrie, Wykoff and Winans had located here; the Wright House, R. Dennis of the Central, Anthony's Hotel, L. L. Dennis, White, Moore of the Benton House, the Bennett House and J. S. Hicks of the Prohibition House, represented the hotel interests; the plank road to Duke Centre was completed; Attorney Dunlap's office was opened; Speller's cottage and other private houses were finished. The planing mill and factory and the Green & Hooker tank shop were in operation.

In October, 1881, the first brick building was begun for Joseph & Dorn.

berg. The Crandall, L. M. Dennis, W. G. Roberts and E. W. Doane buildings were all in progress, and by December a number of houses were opened. The Eldred Banking Company opened an office in the Davidson block that month.

Eldred town was incorporated December 22, 1880, on petition of the following named inhabitants: J. S. Hicks, A. Crandall, W. G. Roberts, Patrick Walsh, W. B. Archibald, A. B. Rowley, R. Dennis, A. N. McFall, C. D. Doane, A. Herman, M. E. Royce, H. Mapes, L. A. Halbert, E. Spiller, Wales & Varnum, M. S. Davidson, J. P. Cherry, H. J. Corell, E. L. & W. H. Dodd, George W. Colegrove, A. T. Barden, J. M. Addle, C. Y. White, W. L. Hardison, J. S. Rowley, E. W. Doane, E. E. Moses, V. E. Shaw, P. D. Alquire, Jerome Sabins, Ezra Marsh, A. Ortman, William Lorbeer, A. R. Bower, N. Edson, M. Finnegan, R. Lightfoot, E. Emerson, G. W. Allen, T. C. Wainman, B. F. Cory, A. Cohoon, J. S. Cotton, L. G. Wright, J. T. Siette, E. Rumsey, Mrs. Wolcott, J. R. Fessenden, A. Hotchkiss, E. McCarty, R. D. Billington, J. A. Casey, C. M. Coleman, F. H. De Costin, E. S. Dennis, C. H. Havens, W. A. Howell, S. M. Turner and G. W. Bradley. The proposition was opposed by Seth Rockwell and others. The first burgess was C. Y. White, who served two years; his successors have been W. H. Dodd, one year; James D. Downing, one year; Dr. J. P. Morgan, two years; L. L. Owens, two years, and L. L. Hill, elected in February, 1889. The first council comprised Dr. W. L. Chrisman, W. H. Dodd, Michael Finnegan, J. S. Hicks, I. G. Lesner and T. C. Wainman. E. R. Mayo served as secretary up to March, 1888, when A. H. Mayo was chosen. C. C. Moses and C. H. Kaufman were the first borough justices, succeeded by F. F. Brown and A. T. Robbins. In 1883 Messrs. Archibald, R. Dennis, Greenman, Rowley and Sartwell were chosen councilmen. In 1884 Messrs. Joseph Cotton and Douglass were elected. Messrs. Booth and Walsh were chosen in 1885, the latter serving down to the present time.

The officers chosen in February, 1890, were as follows: Burgess, C. C. Moses; council, A. C. Douglass, M. V. Hotchkiss (three years), W. G. Roberts (two years); school directors, T. L. Sartwell, A. N. Squires; constable, H. G. Heath; collector, H. G. Heath; judge of election, A. Ortman; inspectors, G. C. Weidman, F. M. Rockwell; auditor, A. D. Gould.

The hurricane of May, 1860, did some damage throughout Eldred township, carrying away bodily the Lattice bridge below the Half-Way House, and overturning a small house; large trees were twisted or uprooted. . . . The burning of Bunker's steam saw and grist mill, at the mouth of Knapp's creek, took place November 25, 1870, entailing a loss of about \$8,000. . . . The Eldred fire of June 7, 1876, destroyed the saw-mill of Wainman & Foster, and 600,000 feet of lumber. There was no insurance. . . . The Eldred fire of October 7, 1878, originated in the new Hamlin block, which it destroyed, together with Barden and Roberts' block. The latter lost property valued at \$15,000, the former \$12,000; the *Eagle* job-room was wrecked; Dr. Balfour lost his books and instruments, and several buildings in the neighborhood were scorched. In April, 1879, fire destroyed Seth Rockwell's house. . . . The J. N. Williams planing-mill was burned in May, 1879. . . . In June, 1879, a locomotive and thirteen cars were wrecked on the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad, two and one-half miles north of Eldred. Engineer Ed. Squibb was killed. Four oil cars burst and a tank close by caught fire. Amy May was killed by lightning a few days before. . . . The wreck of March, 1880, two and one-half miles north of Eldred, at the scene of the former catastrophe, resulted in the burning of the locomotive and two oil cars.

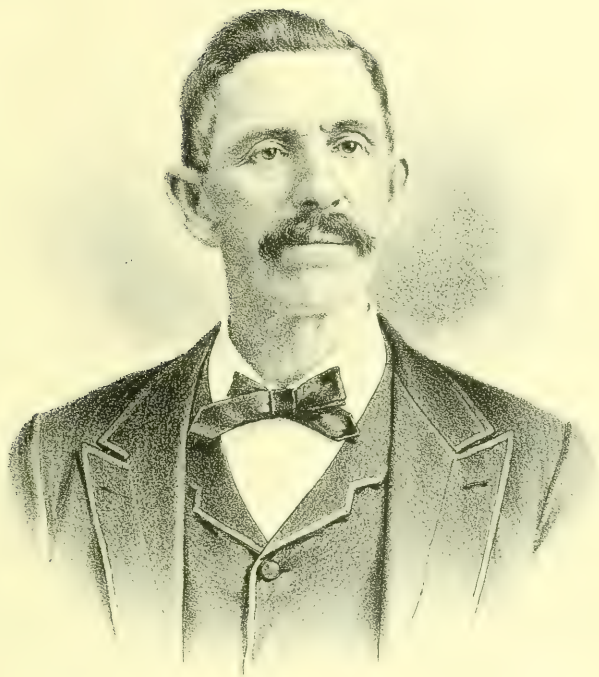
The destruction of the old Central Hotel by fire occurred August 14, 1880. The building was completed in July, 1878, and was one of the finest hotels in this section of the State. Mr. Dennis began the work of rebuilding in September. Barton's steam flouring mill was burned in November, 1880. . . . The fire of September 30, 1881, destroyed five acres of the business center of Eldred, and entailed a loss of \$100,000. The fire originated in the old Opera House, in which was Roberts' store, and destroyed the following buildings and business places: Welsh's blacksmith shop, the Bennett House, Dodd Bros.' new building, the Opera House, J. S. Hicks' building, Sartwell's building, the U. B. Church building, Walsh & McGavis' building, McDonald & Co.'s bottling works, Parks' meat store, I. G. Leseur's building, W. A. Young's, H. J. Corell's, Miss Langdon's, E. Spiller's, L. M. Dennis', A. B. Rowley's, Dr. Chrisman's, Bennett Block and Soule's Hotel, Joseph & Dornberg's, E. W. Doane's (2), Miss Varnum's, W. B. Archibald's (2), and E. O. Titus'. In each building was stock or household goods, all of which were swept away in one hour and five minutes. . . . The St. Elmo was burned September 17, 1884—Mr. Rice, the owner, losing about \$11,000. In the summer of 1885 the present St. Elmo was erected. . . . Ben Perham's steam grist and saw mill was destroyed by fire April 1, 1886. There were 40,000 feet of lumber also consumed. . . . The fire of April, 1889, destroyed Coleman's hotel on Railroad street.

The Eldred Hook, Ladder and Bucket Company was organized in April, 1879, with C. C. Moses, president; C. B. Jackson, vice president; W. G. Roberts, secretary; John Reedy, engineer; William Geist and F. Parsons, foremen; A. T. Barden, C. B. Jackson, E. W. Doane, A. D. Gould and E. R. Mayo, managing committee. In June another company, of which C. M. Wagner was engineer, was organized, and in May, 1883, the Hook and Ladder Company was re-organized in modern form.

When the Lamphiers came in 1835, there was no church building and but one school house in the township. The first teacher remembered by Mr. Lamphier, was Martha, daughter of Rens. Wright. Mr. Pratt succeeded her in 1835, presiding in a frame building twenty feet square, opposite the present school house at Eldred. Often seventy-five pupils were gathered there. The contract for the new school building was sold to J. S. Cotton, June 3, 1889, for \$7,150. Work was begun in September, 1889, by Contractor Cotton. It was dedicated November 30, 1889. P. R. Cotter delivered the address. This building is 66x73 feet. Prof. George is principal; Anna Siebert, Jessie Canfield, Minnie Cotton, Angie Dunhaver and Maud Baldwin are the teachers in the new school house.

The first church building in the village was the Union, of 1869, by Baptists and Methodists, Samuel Dexter Morris being a leader in the enterprise. Prior to this, meetings were held in the school house. The old Union church was refitted in 1889, and dedicated to the uses of Baptist worship in October, that year. During the week of dedication, \$3,000 were subscribed by Eldred citizens to aid the two churches. The re-dedication of the Methodist Episcopal church of Eldred took place October 26, 1889, Rev. E. M. Snodgrass, presiding. The First Evangelical Church of Eldred township was dedicated April 3, 1872.

The question of building a Methodist church on First street was approved in August, 1878. R. Dennis donated the ground and Dr. Chrisman \$2,000; work was begun by J. D. Chrisman, the contractor, and December 22 the house was opened. Prior to this, services were held for years in the old Union church. The First Methodist Church of Eldred was incorporated in



L. W. Sprague

April, 1879, with the following named subscribers: J. C. and D. A. White-side, J. T. Shute and wife, Reuben, L. L. and Tirzah Dennis, C. P. and J. W. Leyde, Ira G. Leseur, E. S. Riddell, A. H. and E. R. Mayo, M. B. Archibald, E. E. Brown, R. A. Pinney, T. M. Bunker, J. S. Cotton, Dr. and Mary E. Chrisman, M. E. Royce, Henry Mapes, A. R. Fowler and J. J. Thompson.

The United Brethren Church was begun in August, 1878, under the supervision of Elder Bennett, who donated the building to the society. It was completed and dedicated February 9, 1879, but destroyed in the great fire of 1880, and never rebuilt, the little society worshipping in the Methodist and Baptist houses. Elder Bennett received \$1,000 insurance and sold the lot to the Opera House company.

In August, 1878, the purchase of grounds on First street for the Catholic church building was made. In May, 1884, definite steps to build the church were taken, when Father Patterson was chosen president; James Biggins, treasurer; J. C. Walsh, secretary; J. J. Ivers, P. McDonald and P. Ivers, building committee. On September 1, the contractor began work. The building was dedicated October 18, 1885, by Bishop Mullin, of Erie, assisted by Fathers Patterson, Galligan, Madigan and Smith. The late pastor, Father Patterson, died December 21, 1889, and was succeeded by Father Cosgrove.

Eldred Lodge, No. 560, A. F. & A. M., was chartered June 8, 1882, and constituted September 6. The past masters of this lodge are W. Dunbar, William A. Young, C. H. Kaufman, P. O. Heasley, A. B. Rowley, A. H. Mayo. The officers elected for 1890 are: W. A. Young, W. M.; R. A. Mackie, S. W.; C. W. Dorrien, J. W.; C. C. Moses, Treas.; F. D. Wheeler, Sec. Eldred Masonic Hall, in the third story of the Alford or Davidson building, is said to be one of the most complete in this section of the State.

In June, 1886, S. N. Johnson, Frank Parker, S. Brumberg, D. C. Holcomb, B. F. Hopewell, W. A. Hopewell, W. H. Bradley and Henry Templeton inaugurated a movement for the establishment of an Odd Fellows' lodge. In August Brumberg was elected N. G.; R. W. Snyder, F. S.; H. G. Heath, Sec., and William Durringer, Treas.

Rebecca Lodge of Eldred was instituted in January, 1890, with H. G. Heath, N. G.; Mrs. George Gridley, V. G.; Mrs. Heath, Sec.; Frank Havens, Asst. Sec.; Mrs. J. W. King, Treas., with Luella Havens, Mrs. Arnot, Mrs. Doerr, Mrs. J. H. Douglass, Dena Dornberg, Susie Gridley, Mrs. J. Dennis, Robert Templeton and W. N. Llewelyn filling the other offices.

A tent of the K. O. T. M. was organized at Eldred in August, 1884, with G. B. Booth, F. H. Carter, T. C. Cole, M. V. Hotchkiss, R. A. Mackie, J. M. Addle, W. H. Perdoma, A. A. Fisher, S. R. Hays, William Durringer, M. L. App, S. R. A. Hays and E. O. Hotchkiss, officers, in the order of rank. The officers elected for 1890: Edmund Smith, Com.; G. C. Wiedman, R. K.; M. V. Hotchkiss, F. K.; and George E. Smith, Lt.-Com.

The Knights of Labor established their lodge at Eldred in 1885, with thirty-three members and the following named officers: J. McFrazier, A. A. Fisher, J. E. Lawrence, L. Wilson, J. B. Leo, A. Donnelly, N. Browner, S. A. Smith, S. A. Irwin, J. S. Dalton, H. S. Patton, F. Woodmansee, P. Nitrower, H. M. Dale and Jacob Martin.

The Equitable Aid Union was organized at Eldred, September 23, 1880, with A. W. Nelson, president; Mrs. E. A. Spiller, vice-president; J. P. Morgan, secretary, and Dr. Morris, medical examiner.

The Mutual Protective Association was organized in June, 1879, with C. B. Jackson, E. R. Howden, F. C. Stillman and O. E. Rowley, principal officers.

Northern Council, American Legion of Honor, was organized June 6, 1879.

with W. H. Hoffman, W. H. Kline, W. P. Russell, E. J. McCurdy, J. E. K. Morris, J. McCurdy, J. W. Yard, B. G. Spiller, J. A. Uncophier, J. W. Churchill and Dr. Guthrie, officials.

J. R. Jones Post, G. A. R., No. 156, was mustered in February 3, 1880, with C. C. Moses, B. G. Spiller, F. M. Adams, W. H. Richmond, W. A. Howell, L. D. Dennis, James Marshall, J. S. Hicks, W. H. Hoffman, James Biggins of Second United States Sharp Shooters, Lewis Ralph, George Newland, A. J. Duryea, George W. Colegrove, G. T. Dennis, E. H. Nichols and Ellis Coder, J. S. Hicks, of Eleventh United States Regiment, was first commander, and G. T. Dennis, of the Eighty-fifth New York Volunteers, adjutant, succeeded in 1882 by A. J. Duryea, Two Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, who served until succeeded, January 8, 1886, by Adj. William S. Hazen, of Sturgess' Rifle Regiment. F. M. Adams, of Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, served as commander in 1883; J. S. Hicks in 1884; A. H. Mayo, of the United States Engineer Corps, in 1885; C. C. Moses, in 1886; A. C. Douglass, 1887; A. H. Mayo, 1888, with L. D. Hill, of the One Hundred and Eighty-seventh New York Infantry, adjutant, who was re-elected for 1889, when Patrick McDonald, of the Twenty-seventh New York Infantry, was elected commander. There were 153 members enrolled, of whom about 100 remain in the post, although at date of last report there were only seventy-two members reported. The officers for 1890, in order of rank, are: P. McDonald, Com.; M. M. Dalton, S. V. C.; Ezra Marsh, J. V. C.; A. H. Mayo, S. M.; G. T. Dennis, Chap.; Norman Wright, Serg.; Frank Adams, O. of D.; W. Wilmarth, O. of G.; A. C. Douglass, I. G.; Frank Hibbard, O. G.

Eldred Woman's Relief Corps was instituted November 19, 1886, with Madams B. E. Marsh, L. A. Douglass, F. M. Squires, C. J. Hazen, C. M. Wolcott, A. Keyes, J. Sterling and S. Howell, officers in the order of rank. Mrs. Chase is president for 1890; Mrs. Mary Cotton, S. V. P.; Libbie Moses, J. V. P.; Mrs. A. J. Clark, Sec.; Mrs. Havens, Treas.; Mrs. T. A. Douglass, Chap., with Mrs. Howell, Mrs. King, Mrs. Pepper and Mrs. Ellis, filling the other offices.

Nichols Camp, Sons of Veterans, was organized in January, 1887, with C. M. Slack, captain; N. Zeak, lieutenant, and John Learn, second lieutenant.

Eldred Lodge, No. 278, K. of P., was organized October 13, 1889, with the following named members: I. N. Stickle, P. C.; H. A. Johnston, A. M. Palmer, A. N. Squires, W. G. Robarts, E. S. Rogers, K. of R. and S.; W. B. Rogers, C. W. Franklin, C. Y. White, F. M. Rockwell, H. E. Rockwell, W. W. Grove, C. G. Richardson, W. A. Young, C. H. Kaufman, W. D. Russell, Fred Julien, C. C.; A. H. Mayo, C. W. Dorrien, F. P. Beamer, E. W. Doane, J. Lemmler, A. D. Gould, Lewis Balfour, F. Simon, R. Doerr, W. F. Burr and F. A. Carter. The officers for 1890 are: Robert Templeton, C. C.; W. B. Rogers, V. C.; A. M. Palmer, M. A.; L. Balfour, Prelate; R. Doerr, M. of E.; H. A. Johnston, K. R. S.; H. E. Rockwell, Trustee.

The Chess Club, organized in February, 1890, elected H. G. Heath, Pres.; F. E. Brown, V. P.; C. W. Franklin, Sec.; Allen Morse, Treas.; A. H. Mayo and L. D. Hill, Trustees.

The Young Men's Catholic Association was organized in 1889. The officers of the Library Association, chosen in March, 1890, are: Mrs. W. B. Archibald, Pres.; Mrs. T. L. Sartwell, V. P.; Mrs. A. T. Barden, Treas.; Miss Jennie Wolcott, Sec.

The Eldred Board of Trade was organized in July, 1887, with A. B. Rowley, president; E. C. Wolcott, vice president; E. R. Mayo, secretary; E. S. Rogers, treasurer; P. O. Heasley, W. A. Young, W. B. Archibald, F. Simon and R. H. Owens, directors.

The Bank of Eldred was opened in February, 1879, in the Dolan House, with P. McGough, president, and S. M. McGough, cashier. In April the office was removed, owing to the owners being engaged in wider fields. The Eldred Bank, chartered in the fall of 1881, completed the present building in 1882. The officers at the time were W. L. Hardison, president; D. D. Moriarty, vice-president; P. O. Heasley, cashier; J. D. Downing, Dr. W. L. Chrisman, M. Finnegan, W. A. Young, J. V. Ritts, and the president and vice-president, directors. The Eldred Bank robbery was perpetrated September 11, 1884. It appears that Cashier Heasley and Clerk Sloan were placing the cash in the safe, preparatory to closing; a bearded burglar appeared, and covering the officials named with a revolver, gathered up \$2,500 and disappeared.

The Eldred Savings and Loan Association was organized in May, 1889, with D. L. Robbins, president; B. F. Greenman, vice-president; A. D. Gould, secretary; W. B. Archibald, treasurer; F. F. Brown, attorney; J. C. Welch, B. T. Hopewell and the officials named, directors.

In May, 1879, W. L. Chrisman and Reuben Dennis constructed a system of water-works, the latter agreeing to connect the dwelling houses with the main pipe and supply water for \$1 per month. . . . The Eldred Water-Works, the enterprise of E. A. Barden, date back only to November, 1889. The water is obtained from the springs southeast of the town, where a reservoir of 3,000 barrels capacity was constructed. Up to March, 1890, pipes were laid on Mechanic street.

The Eldred Gas Company was organized in January, 1884, with Sam. M. Jones, Joseph R. Morse, Daniel E. Jones, James D. Downing and W. L. Hardison, members.

The Eldred Oil Company was organized in November, 1879, with A. B. Rowley, president; M. Finnegan, vice-president; A. D. Gould, secretary, and T. C. Wainman, treasurer. The executive committee comprised A. T. Barden, W. B. Archibald, A. Lemex, W. L. Chrisman, J. Uncopher, J. I. McCarthy, W. G. Robarts, T. H. Ford, B. Alford, H. H. Mullin, E. R. Mayo and B. E. Cutler. In January, 1880, drilling was commenced on the Stull farm. . . . In October, 1883, White & Leaven's lamp-black factory on Indian creek was established. . . . The Windfall glycerine factory, owned by George H. Dana, of Duke Centre, was blown to atoms in January, 1885; James Simmons and a boy named Charles Thompson were killed. A large hemlock tree forty feet to the east, and the magazine equidistant on the south, were lifted up bodily.

G. T. Dennis, manufacturer of the Dennis Botanic Remedies, came to what is now Eldred in 1822 with his parents; in later years traveled extensively as far west as Illinois, and in 1873 established the "Great American Panacea," a medicine which was received with much favor. In later years he has introduced a number of medicines and extracts, all of which are accorded an excellent reputation by his neighbors of McKean county.

Dr. Bates' Medicine Company was formed in 1886, with Dr. Morgan and A. D. Gould members. The medicines are prepared at Eldred and are advertised by a regular traveling company.

The Carriage Leather Manufactory of James N. Duffy was established in July, 1887. The location of the works is on the old Stull farm, near the junction of the Western New York & Pennsylvania Railroad and the Narrow Gauge, on the right bank of the Allegheny river, below the town of Eldred. Mr. Duffy has been connected with this business since 1846, beginning at Newark, N. J., and gives his great industry at this point personal supervision. In 1889 additions to the original works were made, and the facilities for tanning and finishing all kinds of leather used in the construction of car

riages, and all kinds of patent and enameled leather used by saddlers and harness-makers, are ample.

The Wolcott Opera House was completed in August, 1884, for E. C. Wolcott, A. T. Barden, Miles Loop, W. B. Archibald and A. B. Rowley.

In 1865 there was high water, which came up in the road where Main street is now made, but that memorable flood was placed in the back-ground by that of May 31, 1889, which passed the water-mark of 1865, on the old Barden house at Eldred, by twelve inches. From Archibald's to the St. Elmo, on the west side, not a place escaped a thorough wetting, and from Welch's to Barden's, on the east side, the bank, Sartwell's, Owens Brothers' and Hill's were the only places high enough to escape. Carter's furniture store, above the St. Elmo, received its share of wetting. Sidewalks were either afloat or turned up on edge, boats flitted about the streets, through yards and in stores, while a horse and wagon became an object of curiosity. It was a picture of Venice with the rough side out, and was especially brilliant when at night the large open gas lights shown upon the water, and pleasure parties enjoyed a boat ride through the streets.

CHAPTER XIV.

HAMILTON TOWNSHIP—HAMLIN TOWNSHIP.

HAMILTON TOWNSHIP—TOPOGRAPHY—GEOLOGY—POPULATION—RESIDENT TAX-PAYERS, 1836-37—OFFICERS ELECTED IN 1889—VILLAGES.

HAMLIN TOWNSHIP—BOUNDARY—TOPOGRAPHY—OIL WELLS—DISCOVERY OF LIMESTONE—FORESTS—POPULATION—RESIDENT TAX-PAYERS, 1847-48.

MOUNT JEWETT—ITS RISE AND GROWTH—NATURAL GAS—INDUSTRIES—POST-OFFICE—CHURCHES AND CEMETERY—SOCIETY—KINZUA BRIDGE—OIL COMPANIES.

HAMILTON TOWNSHIP is bounded on the north by Corydon township, on the east by Lafayette township, on the south by Wetmore township and on the west by Warren county. In 1879 the following described territory, taken from Wetmore township, was added to its southwestern corner: Warrants 2514, 2597, 2400, 2394, 2399, 2352, 2338, 2465, 2563, 2395, 2348 and 2391. Kinzua creek, which rises in Keating township, flows in a general westerly course to the confluence with the South branch, five miles due north of Wetmore, thence northwesterly, and passes out of the township near its northwest corner. Chappel fork and its numerous feeders divide the north one-half, and Two Mile run, a branch of the Tionesta, divides the southwest annex, as it runs northwest from Wetmore *via* Ludlow, leaving the county a point west of Windfall run. Wild Cat run flows southwest into Two Mile, while numerous small streams course down the plateau openings into the streams named. Paine's summit, in the north, is the highest measured elevation, being about 2,100 feet above tide level; the lowest, 1,240 feet, where the Kinzua enters Warren county. At Ludlow depot the sub-Olean conglomerate is exposed, its top being 116 feet above the track. At the Hulings & Davis well, drilled in the fall of 1878, one and one-half miles northeast of this exposure, 48 feet of Olean, 343 feet of Mauch Chunk and Pocono, 60 of



Yours truly
B. F. Hazelton

Red rock, 160 of shale and slate, and 40 of Red rock were penetrated before the Chemung formation was reached, at a depth of 651 feet. Through the Chemung the drill penetrated 379 feet of white slate; at a depth of 1,950 feet struck fossiliferous shale, and at 1,957 feet the hard slate and shale, or the Bradford oil sand, down to 2,011 feet. The well was cased dry at 360 feet. In the hill north of Ludlow detached sandstone and conglomerate exists and in some places red soil.

Hamilton township claimed a population of 539 in 1880, including the 215 residents of Ludlow. In November, 1888, there were 111 Republican, 84 Democratic and 14 Prohibition votes cast, or a total of 209, which number multiplied by five gives a fair estimate of the present population, 1,045.

The officers elected in 1889 were: Supervisors, Frank Morrison, Otto Lawson; school directors, H. Morlin, A. Logan; town clerk, J. B. Richardson; justice of the peace, J. K. Bates; constable, H. J. Parker; collector, J. K. Bates; auditor, E. B. Fisk; judge of election, First District, A. Logan; inspectors, First District, C. O. Nelson, H. Goff; judge of election, Second District, M. Strong; inspectors, Mat. Morrison, J. H. Crozier.

The resident tax-payers of Hamilton township in 1886-87, as certified by George Morrison, assessor, were George Morrison (saw mill owner), David Sears (saw-mill owner), Caleb Chappel (farmer), William English (who owned two horses), Jonathan and David E. Dunbar, Jonathan Marsh and Thomas Pound (who had not yet improved their little farms), Morrison & Harrison (saw-mill), Samuel Morrison, Isaiah Morrison and Root & Beeman.

Ludlow is a thriving village in the extreme western part of the township, situated on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad. Its industries are chiefly the manufacture of lumber, leather and carbon black. J. G. Curtis, who came to the village in 1869, erected the Ludlow Tannery and began the manufacture of leather, and in 1886 established the firm of Curtis, Maxwell & Co. Mr. Curtis is also largely interested in the manufacture of lumber, as well as in the mercantile business. A post office and several general stores are also located at this point. The A. R. Blood Carbon Works are very extensive, and are under the supervision of P. F. Riordan.

Deputy Supreme President G. W. Brown, of Youngsville, Penn., organized Ludlow Union, E. A. U., June 28, 1889, at Ludlow, with fifty-one applicants for charter, and with the following officers: Chancellor, J. K. Bates; advocate, A. W. Vantassel; president, John Gibbs; vice president, Mrs. Jennie Richardson; auxiliary, Miss Hanna Nolin; secretary, Mrs. Millie Bates; treasurer, Mrs. J. G. Curtis; accountant, H. H. Curtis; chaplain, Mrs. C. H. Loucks; warden, D. G. Curtis; sentinel, Mrs. A. Cameron; watchman, P. F. Riordan; conductor, H. M. Swick; assistant conductor, Mrs. H. M. Swick; trustee, J. G. Curtis; examining physician, G. T. Pryor, M. D.; representative to Grand Union, J. K. Bates; alternate, P. F. Riordan.

Wetmore is a busy little lumber town on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad. Here Thomas Keelor has his extensive lumber mills and mercantile establishment. L. D. Wetmore's lumber industries are also located here, as well as a post-office.

HAMLIN TOWNSHIP.

Hamlin township, bounded by Wetmore, Sergeant, Lafayette and Keating townships, is divided into three sections, Kinzua creek valley in the north center, and part of the northwest, separated by Big Level, of which Howard Hill is a peak, from Marvin and West Clarion valleys on the east, center and south. The Smethport anticlinal runs southwest between Howard Hill and

Marvin creek: the Kinzua—Emporium cross anticlinal—through the southwest corner; the southeast corner is near the Clermont (4) bituminous basin; the western and central sections in the sixth bituminous basin, which also crosses the northwest corner. The greatest elevation (Howard Hill) is 2,268 feet above tide, and the lowest (near the old Hulings well No. 1) 1,625 feet. The high lands average 2,200 feet above tide.

The head waters of West Clarion form the southwest of Howard Hill, while Kinzua creek, which forms in Lafayette and Keating, receives many feeders along the great bend north of the hill. Windfall run rises in the northwest corner, and the south branch of Kinzua in the southwest corner. Marvin creek may be said to rise in the south center, although a small branch comes down from Seven Mile summit in Sergeant township. Head Brook, Wilcat and Stanton runs, with a hundred rivulets, flow southeast from Big Level to swell the stream, and at Kasson post-office Long run flows northwest from Chappel Hill into it. Warner Brook flows from Clermont Hill through the southeast corner into the Marvin, and Glad run flows northwest in the southwest corner to join the south branch of the Kinzua.

Early in the "fifties" the McKean & Elk Land Company opened a number of coal mines here. Dalson's principal bed was at the head of Wilcat run, east of Howard Hill, a four-foot deposit of pure, bright bituminous coal, eleven feet of dark and six feet of cannel. Within this township three members of the coal family are grouped, the Dagus, Clermont and Alton middle. The first occupies but small space, the second inhabits the heights of the Howard Hill divide, and the third is found in almost every place throughout the county.

The old Owl Well (Hulings No. 1) was drilled in 1878 (opposite the mouth of Town Line run on the south bank of the Kinzua, 1,625 feet above ocean level) to a depth of 1,613 feet, and yielded thirty barrels per day for the year ending in July, 1879. Hulings No. 3 well was completed in March, 1879, to 1,730 feet, near the southwest corner of Warrant 3076, and the wells of Wilcox & Schultz, Knox Bros., and the Westmoreland Oil Company on Warrant 3073, found some oil in the top of the sand, but deeper drilling produced salt water in such quantity that they were abandoned and the southeast limit of the field supposed to have been reached. A subsequent well drilled by Wilson in 1881 north of the middle of Warrant 2690, and promptly abandoned, confirmed this supposition, but wells drilled by the Union Oil Company, southeast of the Hulings No. 5, have recently demonstrated an extension in that direction. On the western edge of the field a number of wells drilled by the P. C. L. & P. Company were similarly drowned out by salt water and operations in that quarter were abandoned also. These wells all stopped at the Bradford sand, the deeper Kane sand not having been discovered until 1885, at Kane. The Kinzua well, at the confluence of Glad run and the Kinzua, was opened early in 1877 by L. C. Blakeslee for the Producers' Consolidated Land & Petroleum Company of Bradford. Salt water was found in the sand at 1,745 to 1,768 feet, or fifty feet below ocean level.

In 1856 Dalson discovered limestone, but the location is not given nor has the modern explorer found an outcrop, but as the valley of Marvin creek is celebrated for its deposits of this slaty bluish rock, a dip may bring it under the sub-Olean conglomerate.

The valley of North Kinzua in this township, as well as those of Windfall, Mead, South Kinzua and Glad run, with the intervening territory (nearly one half of the township) are still clothed with an unbroken forest in which hemlock predominates. This is the property of the Union Oil Company and the

Gen. Kane estate. The Kane estate still owns in Wetmore and Hamlin townships, extending into Elk county, about 25,000 acres.

The resident tax-payers of Hamlin township in 1847-48 were Adin and Aranah Aldrich, William Fields, Freeman Garlick, J. P. King, C. McFall, H. Burlingame (now a resident), Sam. Stanton, Abel Stanton, Jerry Warner, Hiram White, David Woodruff, William Woodruff and Joseph Wilks & Co. The total value of occupied lands and personal property was \$2,940, as certified by Assessor McFall.

Hamlin township, in 1880, had 330 inhabitants. In 1888 there were 165 Republican, 57 Democratic and 15 Prohibitionist votes cast, or 237. The total multiplied by five gives the population at the time 1,185. The officers chosen in February, 1890, are: Supervisors, D. F. Pattison, Bent Lunberg; school directors, W. H. Neil, M. J. Gallup; auditor, L. J. Swanson; constable, G. H. Sparks; collector, G. H. Sparks; judge of election, J. E. B. White; inspectors, S. W. Pattison, Charles Paulson; town clerk, Charles Paulson.

The post-office at Kasson is in charge of G. O. Garlick.

MOUNT JEWETT.

N. D. Battison's basket factory was established in August, 1883, when he leased free from Elisha Kane a three-acre lot for such factory. Mr. Kane gave him \$175 and also a large lot for his dwelling—the only consideration being the establishment of this industry. Earlier that year the town plat was surveyed, and with this industry, employing twenty five persons, the nucleus of the present village was formed. That year the R. & P. R. R. was completed, but some of the people opposed the location of the factory earnestly. A fire destroyed the buildings soon after, but the owner rebuilt and continued in business some time. The building passed into various hands, and is now occupied by Hitchcock & Davis.

In 1887 F. W. Andrews began a series of seven test wells on the Kane lands, which led to the development of the field by the Anchor Oil Company. The first of the wells, one and one-half miles northeast, showed gas in small quantity at a depth of 900 feet. This with others reverted to Mr. Kane, and he conceived the idea of supplying Mount Jewett with gas. With some difficulty thirteen consumers were secured, but the gas proving itself worthy of its claims, the list was increased to over 100. At the beginning Mr. Kane could not obtain one subscriber to a proposed stock company. The system now extends from McAmbley's mill to the village.

O. B. Mosser & Co.'s tannery at Mount Jewett was established in 1887, when most of the present buildings were erected. The capacity is 600 hides per week, and the number of men employed in July and August, 1889, fifty. This tannery uses from 4,000 to 5,000 cords of bark annually, the price paid being \$4.50 per cord. The hemlock bark is found in the woods adjoining, oak bark being imported.

The McAmbley saw-mill, three miles northeast of Mount Jewett, is an important industry. . . . Hitchcock & Davis' saw-mill is devoted to the manufacture of hardwood. . . . Melander's mill is northeast of the village. . . . Campbell's saw-mill, a mile south of the village, was a large concern, but in July, 1889, the machinery was moved to Kane to make way for Huff's hardwood factory. Southeast of the village are the Roos saw-mills. . . . Kinzua mill, six miles from Kane, was burned in July, 1887. . . . The McClelland & Kane model mill was erected at Mount Jewett in the fall of 1889. M. H. Manning was superintendent of building and machinery.

Mount Jewett post office was established in February, 1882, with Augustus Mellander postmaster.

The Presbyterian Society was organized July 13, 1888, and incorporated July 25, with O. B. Mosser, G. V. Thompson, E. W. Heyner, W. W. Brewer, L. A. Groat and Hubert Schultz, trustees, all of whom were members except Brewer, Heyner and Thompson. The list of original members also embraced Calvin Gray and wife, Mrs. W. W. Brewer, E. A. Conn, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Groat, Mrs. Schultz and Mrs. Mosser. Work was begun in July on a new church house and completed in October. Rev. W. J. Arney of Kane organized this society, and is its first pastor.

The Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Nebo Church of Mount Jewett was incorporated in September, 1888, with B. C. and A. Lundberg, Oscar Wiborg and J. Mellander, subscribers. . . . The Church of the Mission Friends was organized in 1887 and a small house for worship erected.

The Aldrich Cemetery was incorporated in May, 1877, with H. W. Burlingame, G. O. Garlick, O. Perry, H. L. Burlingame, J. E. B. White and Hiram W. Burlingame, trustees.

Fisher Tent of the K. O. T. M. was organized at Mount Jewett in May, 1887, with James Doyle, Owen Coyle, L. A. Groat, De T. Parrish, C. W. Obing, W. H. Reese, A. A. Van Slyke, W. J. Jackson, Dan. Shea, M. Sylvester, N. Marsh, R. Jackson and O. McLoud filling the several positions.

The Kinzua bridge was completed April 1, 1882. To the observer, as he stands upon the north abutment pier, and, facing southward, gazes down a depth of over 300 feet to the creek's bed, then up the slope of the opposite side to the south end, at a distance of more than 2,000 feet from him, and considers that these extreme points are connected by a continuous line of track of uniform grade, over which roll the heavily freighted trains, he can not fail to be impressed with the fact that this is a progressive age. The bridge is constructed of stone and iron entirely. It consists of twenty lower spans of thirty eight and one half feet each, and twenty one intermediate spans of sixty one feet, and contains about four and one-half million pounds of wrought iron. The height is 301 feet, and length 2,051 feet, giving it a title to being the highest bridge in the world and one of the longest. The stone piers which are to support the towering iron columns are built of massive sandstone blocks, quarried on the ground, which nature has provided in abundance, and of an excellent quality. These are skillfully jointed, bedded and bonded.

Stafford, the watchman, climbs over and inspects three of the towers every day. As there are twenty towers altogether he gets over the entire system of piers and braces in a week. Once, in the winter of 1883-84, while making his usual inspection, he fell a distance of sixty-five feet. The cold winter air numbed his hands so that he could cling no longer to the iron braces. Fortunately he fell into about ten feet of snow, which broke his fall, else the company might have been compelled to look for a new man. He said he only missed striking a stump by a few inches. He relates another narrow escape. He said he was climbing over the top girts one day when some one hailed him from above. It startled him, and he sort of forgot where he was. He let go his hold and was going. By a great effort he caught hold of one of the iron braces just in time to save himself. The accident of July, 1889, tested the strength of the structure. Conductor Keily's train, bound south, separated on the viaduct, the locomotive and attached cars reaching Mount Jewett before fourteen cars were missed. The engineer at once backed down and when near the bridge Brakeman Ryan discovered the conductor's signals. The engineer reversed his lever, and at once a coupling snapped and three cars went

thundering down grade. At the bridge there was a terrible crash and three cars were converted into kindling wood, 301 feet above the creek. Had the cars gone over the sides of the viaduct there is little doubt regarding the damage which would have been caused to the structure.

The Anchor Oil Company's lease on the Kane oil reservation or the Swedish farms was developed in July, 1889. Up to the 21st the well was guarded, but it is now declared to be a gusher as well as gasser. The location is one and a half miles south of the tannery on Frank Nelson's farm. The Anchor and Forest Oil Company and Taylor & Torrey secured a piece of the Kane estate, consisting of 2,500 acres. P. W. Roth came to Mount Jewett in July, 1889, and located his first well July 29 on the John Mellander farm. Mr. Roth drilled the first producer in the Washington field, and has been connected with oil interests in the Bradford field since 1875. The Timbuctoo well at Lafayette was completed July 25, 1889.

Oil memories cluster round the big bridge. An old weather beaten derrick is still visible from the viaduct a short distance up the stream, where Marcus Hulings anchored some cash in the autumn of 1879 in searching for a continuation of the Cole creek streak. In the winter of 1883 S4 Mumford, a former bookkeeper for Butts, together with Cheeney & Phillips, of Alton, obtained a 200-acre lease from Bowen, of Boston, on Warrant 2,241. The company drilled a well on the piece. The Barnsdall venture of August, 1884, is located in the southeast corner of Warrant 2,248—2,500 feet north and a trifle east of the Mumford & Cheeney well. In 1879 the Parker Brothers, and, in 1884, Higgins also, drilled on Ormsby lands.

CHAPTER XV.

KEATING TOWNSHIP—BOROUGH OF SMETHPORT.

KEATING TOWNSHIP—TOPOGRAPHY—GEOLOGY—OIL WELLS—POPULATION—TOWNSHIP OFFICERS IN 1890—PORT OF ENTRY—EARLY SETTLERS—THE FORSTER—SOLOMON SARTWELL AND OTHERS—RESIDENT TAX-PAYERS, 1836-37—EARLY MERCHANTS IN THE TOWNSHIP—VILLAGES.

BOROUGH OF SMETHPORT—POPULATION, ETC.—OFFICERS ELECTED IN 1890—FIRST CABIN AND HOUSE—REMINISCENCES OF ASA SARTWELL—EARLY SETTLERS—SOME FIRST THINGS—POST-OFFICE—RESIDENT PROPERTY OWNERS, 1856-57—MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS—ACADEMIES—CHURCHES—SOCIETIES—HOTELS—BANKS—WATER AND GAS SYSTEMS—FLOODS AND FIRES—MISCELLANEOUS.

KEATING TOWNSHIP holds a semi central position in the county. Nunundah creek enters the township near the southeast corner, flows north by west via Smethport to Farmers Valley, where it turns northeast to join the Allegheny beyond the north town line. Cole creek's south branch flows northeast from the plateau, receives the north branch in the center of the north half of the township, and enters Nunundah creek opposite Farmers Valley. Marvin creek enters the township a point west of the south center, and flowing northeast to Smethport forms a confluence with the main creek. In the southwestern corner the head-waters of the West Clarion unite with Three Mile run to flow southwest; and within a short distance of this confluence one of the heads of Kinzua creek is found. South of the road from

Smethport to Ormsby's summit a feeder of Marvin creek rises, which enters that creek south of the borough limits. A little over two miles east of Smethport occurs the greatest elevation in the State west of the fifth bituminous basin—Prospect hill, 2,495 feet above tide level. The lowest point, of course, is where Numdah creek exits at Frisbee, which is 1,460 feet above tide. At Smethport depot the elevation is 1,488 feet, so that the grade from the track for two and a quarter miles east to Prospect peak is 1,007 feet. The altitude of the plateaus may be placed at 2,100 feet. In the southeast corner the Smethport anticlinal separates the Clermont coal basins. At Smethport the anticlinal is broken by the elevation of strata, so that the dome center lies one and a half miles east. Small tracts of Clermont exist along the western line, and on Ormsby's summit, 2,140 feet above tide. The Pocono formation at Smethport is 260 feet thick, and at Barnett's, southwest of Haskell's well, 285—sixty feet covered, forty feet coarse grained ferruginous sandstone, partly covered, ten feet fossiliferous flags, fifty feet covered rock, forty feet gray shale with bands of fossiliferous, ferruginous lime rock; twenty feet of green and brown flags and shale, five feet of hard, fossiliferous, gray lime-rock, and sixty feet of olive and gray shales and shaly sandstone.

The well drilled by Lytle & Vezie in 1875 for the Smethport Oil Company reached a depth of 2,004 feet, its opening being 102 feet higher than the railroad track. Forty three records of strata were obtained and the crust on the Taylor farm, where the drilling was done, thoroughly explored. From 330 to 378 feet slate and shale, and very hard shells, were taken; from 570 feet sand shells, and so on until oil was struck at 1,127 feet, the Bradford oil sand at 1,360 feet, and the Smethport oil sand at 1,720 feet. This well proved a dry one; the 237 feet of casing were taken up, the hole plugged with five feet of pine below the water courses, and rock filled in above, but within six hours the gas removed such obstructions. The Haskell well, drilled in December, 1876, and April, 1877, for William Haskell, to a depth of 1,861 feet, is located on the east side of Marvin creek, one and one half miles southwest of Smethport. Gas was struck at 719 feet and also at 1,620 feet, where oil made a fair show for a short period. Brant & Co.'s well yielded one barrel per day; Lucius Rogers' well on Warrant, 2,058, near the borough; Sherman, Hatch & Co.'s well, and other ventures, mark the oil fever period of this township. The *Miner* said so much about the Haskell well that a skeptical contemporary, named Brandon, of the *St. Marys Gazette*, perpetrated a pun, which was warranted by the circumstances: "If the *Miner* continues much longer to sound the praises of the Haskell well in its peculiar way we will not be surprised to learn that it has killed somebody."

Keating township claimed a population of 2,974 in 1880. This included 364 residents of Bordell settlement and 986 of Coleville village, but not the borough of Smethport, which then had only 872 inhabitants. The vote of Keating in 1888, outside Smethport, shows 266 Republicans, 239 Democrats, 16 Prohibitionists and 21 Labor Unionists, or a total of 542, which, multiplied by five, gives 2,710 as the present number of inhabitants.

The officers chosen in February, 1890, are: Supervisors, J. H. Sowers, Richard Griffin; collector, Thomas Hussey; school directors, William H. Huff, D. B. Zillafro; constable, J. E. Stull; auditor, Allen Oviatt; town clerk, C. M. Capehart; judge of election, First District, C. D. Calkins; inspectors of election, First District, W. A. McIntosh, M. N. Allen; judge of election, Second District, R. S. Porterfield; inspectors of election, Second District, C. P. Smith, P. S. Kepler; judge of election, Third District, W. H. Barr; inspectors of election, Third District, M. J. Lynch, R. L. Stephens.

In 1809-10 Benjamin B. Cooper petitioned Congress to establish a port of entry at Smethport. He purchased twenty-one acres of land on the west side of Nunundah creek, near the bridge at East Smethport on which to build a town, and made propositions to men to get out timber for the proposed wharves. This was to be the harbor wherein the ships of the citizens of Instanter might be moored while receiving and discharging cargoes. His plans for hauling freight from the port to his town on the hill are not given.

Shortly after the disestablishment of Instanter, or in 1811, Arnold Hunter moved to the site of Smethport, and other settlers flocked into Farmers valley, as related in the chapter on pioneers. Among the pioneers was Jonathan Colegrove, who died April 11, 1872. He settled in Keating township in 1815, traveling from Portville to Smethport by canoe, with his wife and two children. From 1817 to 1852 he was one of the Ridgway land agents, P. E. Scull being also agent for another portion of the lands. Uncle Daunt, or Jonathan Dunbar, another pioneer, was certainly a stage Dutchman in general make up and manners. His wife made what she was pleased to call "clothes" for her spouse. He built the first saw mill in the county at Farmers Valley, but had so much trouble with it he finally exclaimed: "If the Lord had given Job a saw-mill instead of boils the devil would then have got him sure." Dunbar became leader of the first singing school, and, though a strange character in many ways, was a most useful citizen.

The Forester and Smethport Register, Volume I, No. 12, was issued by Hiram Payne June 30, 1832. The motto was: "The uncultivated forest shall become a fruitful field." W. E. Wolcott, of Sergeant, advertised cattle for sale; Tobias L. Warner his shoe factory at Smethport, and Isaac Burlingame advertised for stone masons; Isaac Harvey placed his books in the hands of John E. Niles for collection; Orvil Ketchum, of Farmers Valley, asked his debtors to pay up; the Erie Canal Company advertised their lines, giving as reference J. M. Hughes, of New York, an uncle of the present editor of the *Reporter*; P. E. Scull wished his neighbors to have their goods imported to Bushnell's basin; Sartwell & Rice offered ten barrels of pork for sale; the death of Harriet Young, aged twelve years, at Farmers Valley, was noticed, and the marriage of Harman Sprague and Adaline Vredenburg, of the west branch of Tununguant creek was announced. B. B. Cooper advertised 60,000 acres of land for sale, and E. A. Smith his stock of goods.

Solomon Sartwell, one of the leading pioneers, who died August 4, 1876, was born at Littleton, N. H., January 16, 1796; settled in McKean county in 1816 (whither the lady to whom he was married in 1822 came in 1818). He served as postmaster twenty years and as associate judge five years, having previously filled the office of high sheriff for two terms and treasurer for one term. The Stulls and Ottos, to whom references are made in other chapters, must also be counted among the pioneers, while the Williamses, Youngs, Crows (of Sinnemahoning), the Hamlius, and fifty other families of whom mention is made in this volume, are connected with the beginnings of the progressive period. Of the Crow family several humorous stories are related. One is entitled "Called to Preach." It appears that along in the "thirties" Moses Crow and his father were engaged in the bottom lands back of the present Wright House in chopping trees. Work went on fairly well until a dry elm tree was encountered, and to it both men directed their strength. The day was sultry and the workers perspired freely. The younger one, looking round on the sea of trees, grew tired suddenly, and, addressing his father, said: "I think I am called to preach." Soon after he became an exhorter, passed a little while at the Meadville College, and received a regular appointment. David.

Jr., followed his brother into the Methodist ministry in 1842, and a few years later the old squire was asked for a donation for church purposes, but as a response made the suggestion that he had given two sons to the Methodist church, contribution enough for one man.

The resident tax payers of Keating township in 1836-37 were Daniel Acre, Samuel Armstrong, William J. Anderson, Aaron Arnold, Dudley Birge (a saddler at Smethport), J. L. Birge (moved west), N. G. Barrus, Joseph Brush (moved to Lafayette corners), Levi Bennett (who sold the site for the poor farm to Col. Wilcox), T. Barrett, Willis Barrett, Gardner Barrett (died in 1888), Nath. Barrett, Daniel Burbank, Enoch Briggs (who still resides in the township), Aurilas Beman, Dr. Joshua Bascom, Elisha and Uri Bush, Daniel Brown (who cleared the Vincent farm), Harvey Brewer (a shoemaker), D. R. and O. R. Bennett, William Bell (of Ceres), John Brockham, Nicholas Baker, Curtis Bump, Amos Briggs (a mason), H. N. Burgett, P. W. Beach, B. C. Corwin, C. D. Calkins (now at Smethport), Ghordis Corwin (who owned the grist- and saw-mill), Daniel and David Cornelius, Amasa Cowles, Erastus Cowles (saw-mill owner), Henry Chapin, Thomas Curtis, Richard Chadwick (who died in 1866), E. J. Cook, David Crow, Elihu Chadwick, J. F. Clark (merchant), C. S. Comes (living in Eldred), Daniel Crossmire, Silas Crandall, John and J. D. Dunbar, D. Othneal, Eliza De Golier, L. H. De Aubigny (non resident), R. R. Fowler, Dr. George Darling, James O'Daily, Levi Davis, Jr., Brewster Freeman, Daniel Foster, Nathan Folsom, D. C. and J. A. O. Gunning, G. W. Griswold, Truman Garlick, Jesse, Hiram and Almon Garey, Wheeler Gallup, James Green, J. W. Howe (a lawyer), Simon Hammon, James Hoop (now of Lafayette), Barnabas Hill, George Hetchelder, Minard Hall, John Holmes & Co. (tan yard owners, near F. Andrews' house), Holmes & Richmond (merchants), L. R. Hawkins (of Chacopee, Minn.), O. J. Hamlin (lawyer), Dwight Holcomb (moved to Florida), A. Housler, L. Havens, Gideon Irons, John King, Horace B. and Isaac King, Jared and Jonathan Ketchum, Rev. Abner Lull, Warren Lucore (merchant), John and T. Moore, J. McDowell, Dr. William Y. McCoy, T. Mattison, Chester Medbery (now in Dakota), John Nolan (lawyer), John E. Niles, John Needham (merchant), Alvin Owen, Dr. William Otto, James, John, Jemima and Charity Otto, W. D. Owen (merchant), Joseph Otto (saw mill owner), W. S. Oviatt, Silas D. and Lewis Otto, Eben Parker (who owned a part of the A. H. Cory farm), Hiram Payne (editor), Elisha Randall (dealer), Dr. Salmon M. Rose (who owned the Freeman property), S. R. Robbins, William Rice, Allan Rice, Nelson Richmond, Jonas Riddle, William Ripley (died in 1888), P. E. Seull (died in 1867), Jonas, Sam. and Arnold Southwick, Cephas Scott, Asa Sartwell (fulling and saw-mill owner), Joel Sartwell (now of Cedar Rapids, Iowa), John Smith, Jesse Spencer, Sol. Stoddard, Charles Smith, and Samuel Smith (tailor, now in Iowa), Sol. Sartwell, Jr., Sartwell & Arnold (traders), Sol. Sartwell, R. H. Stillson, John Taylor (merchant), Nathan Tinney, James Taylor, Enoch Tyler, D. Voorhes, D. S., William C., George W. and Nathan White, William Williams (trader), L. C. Willard (col.), Clinton and Stephen Young, Hiram Spencer and Henry Bunyan (trader). Abner Lull, the assessor, recommended Jared Ketchum and Ghordis Corwin for collectors. In 1837 A. H. Cory and Lawyer L. F. Maynard settled here.

In Keating township in 1846 were the general stores of C. Steele & Co., Ford & Holmes, O. J. & B. D. Hamlin, W. Y. McCoy and O. R. Bennett; the taverns of O. R. Bennett and Richmond & Bennett, and the grocery of James Miller. Elijah Bennett had a store in December. The merchants of Keating township in 1852 were B. D. & H. Hamlin, James Taylor & Son, C. K. Sart-



H. J. CORELL PHOTO ELDRED PA

W. L. Davis

well & Co., S. & E. G. Eaton, C. Steele and O. R. Bennett. The latter and Sartwell & Co. were also liquor dealers.

No. 1, Volume VI, of the *Citizen*, was issued September 3, 1859, with L. Rogers editor. At this time E. B. Eldred, W. A. Williams, William A. Nichols, Warren Cowles and John C. Backus were resident attorneys; W. Y. McCoy, J. Darling and S. D. Freeman, physicians; W. K. King, surveyor, and J. K. Haffey, geologist. The hotels advertised were the Bennett House, by D. R. Bennett, and the Eldred Half-way House, on the Olean road.

Villages.—Farmers Valley, Coryville and Frisbee may be called synonymous terms. They all form a part of the old settlement of Farmers Valley, of which so much is written in the general history as well as in this chapter. In 1812 Francis King surveyed the fifty acre tracts donated by John Keating for the following named settlers in Farmers Valley: George, Joseph and Matthias Otto, Robert Gilbert, Jonathan Moore, Zachariah, Thomas and William Ashley.

The old post-office of Farmers Valley dates back to early in the "thirties," when Timothy R. Robbins was master. Thomas Goodwin, Jackson Otto and F. C. Olds have filled the office. The post office of Coryville was established in 1872 with Asa H. Cory, master, who has been continued in office since.

The Union Church of Farmers Valley was built early in the "fifties" through the exertions of A. J. Otto and Arnold Southwick. Dan Lennox was the carpenter and builder. It has been open to all denominations, but the United Brethren may be said to be the principal worshippers.

The United Brethren Church at Coryville, or Frisbee, was built in 1878-79 on land donated by A. H. Cory. The building cost over \$2,000.

The United Brethren Society of Farmers Valley was founded October 19, 1867, with William S. Moore, T. R. Robbins, the Southwicks and John Holmes the elder, as organizers.

The E. A. U. lodge of Farmers Valley was organized in February, 1886, with A. R. Tubbs, Mrs. Otto, J. H. McQuade, Mrs. Tubbs, Mrs. Ellen Otto, J. L. Bean, A. Tyler, F. C. Olds and Dr. R. J. Sharp, officials.

The tide water pump station was established near A. H. Cory's house, but owing to the absence of gas the pumping works were moved to Rixford. On June 19, 1887, a 25,000-barrel tank was burned, 1,000 teams bringing people to witness the fire. The remaining tanks were moved to Ohio in 1888.

Lucius Rogers built the first steam saw, shingle and planing mill in Nunundah Creek valley in 1855. Prior to that time saw-mills run by steam and water-power were common along the banks of this stream, and a few are found to-day using up the remnant of pine and hemlock of the valley and hills.

In 1855-57 a coal oil factory was established up the creek from Smethport.

Bordell (Coleville post-office), known in 1879 as the "Banner Frontier Town," was partially burned February 9, 1880, when McCormack's hall and three other buildings were destroyed. In November, thirty-five buildings were reduced to ashes, the Bennett House, the leading hotel, conducted by T. P. Hill, being among the number. . . . The fire of February 16, 1881, resulted in the destruction of the Golden Rule block, and two adjoining buildings. . . . In February, 1880, the sum of \$30,000 was subscribed to build a plank road from Bradford to Coleville. The stockholders elected J. J. Carter, president; P. T. Kennedy, vice-president; James Ann, secretary, and F. A. Wheeler, treasurer. When the town was in its glory the *Bordell Bazaar* was published here, and altogether the place was considered of much importance.

Ormsby Junction is the name given to the junction of the narrow gauge

roads connecting Smethport with Bradford, Mount Jewett and Kane. Subsequent to 1842 Mr. W. F. Ormsby settled in this then comparative wilderness, and he continues to reside here on his fine farm.

Aiken, Davis, Van Vleet and Simpson are small settlements on the Bradford, Bordell & Kinzua Railroad. Cyclone post office is located in the western part of the township.

In December, 1888, a well was drilled on the Ormsby farm to a depth of 2,408 feet, to the fifth sand. This well answered 120 quarts of glycerine with seventy-five barrels of oil within four weeks; but the production fell to one and one-half barrels, when it was abandoned in February, 1889. One and one-half miles west of the Ormsby farm is a well which gives gas and oil, but is undeveloped.

BOROUGH OF SMETHPORT.

Smethport is located in one of the most beautiful valleys in the mountain country. Its site was selected by John Keating, and this selection confirmed by the commissioners. The latitude and longitude ascertained by Surveyor Chadwick in 1839 are $41^{\circ} 55'$ and $78^{\circ} 33'$, respectively.

In 1880 the borough claimed 872 inhabitants. In 1888 there were 148 Republican, 116 Democratic, nine Prohibitionist and one Union Labor votes cast, or a total of 274, which number multiplied by six gives an idea of the present population as 1,644.

In 1811 Capt. Arnold Hunter built the first cabin at Smethport, where the Widow Rifle resided in 1871, now occupied by a Swede. A second house was built in 1812, but both were abandoned in 1814. Capt. Hunter died in Harrison township, Potter county, March 16, 1857, aged seventy-eight years and 364 days. In 1850 he was deputy census marshal for Potter county.

Asa Sartwell, of Iowa, who revisited his old hunting grounds in 1880, made the visit memorable by relating to the editor of the *Miner* his reminiscences of Smethport and vicinity in early times. Over sixty years before, his father, Solomon Sartwell, located within a few miles of the county seat in Farmers Valley, while his brother, Solomon, Jr., settled soon after at Smethport, and built the second large log-house, Eastman having built before. Asa, the younger brother, came in 1820, when Smethport contained a few log huts and a carding mill. He bought this mill, but at the close of the season saw it destroyed by fire. Going to Utica, N. Y., he purchased machinery for carding wool and dressing cloth, brought it hither, and in conjunction with these industries entered the lumber trade, and became a real estate dealer. John Applebee's saw- and grist-mill and Conant's cloth-dressing house were among the first industries.

Joseph Otto came from Mifflin county, Penn., early in 1810, and settled two and one-half miles below Smethport with his young wife. The trip hither from Angelica was through sixty miles of wilderness without one inhabitant, and from the effects of such a journey he fell sick soon after settlement, and he and his wife were almost on the point of starving when he became strong enough to hunt. Stephen Young located in Farmers Valley with others named in the chapter on first settlement. James Taylor moved to McKean county in 1824, and a few years later engaged in mercantile business at Smethport with Hawkins & Ford. A. N. Taylor, who died May 15, 1876, from injuries inflicted by a fall September 25, 1875, came with his father, and in 1843 became a partner in the business, ultimately purchased his father's

interest in the store and built a house, adjoining the Astor House, which was burned in the fire of March 28, 1868. He filled the office of associate judge for one term. In his journey to Smethport in November, 1826, Lawyer Orlo J. Hamlin met the Smethport and Jersey Shore mail carrier, Moses Hanna, at Canoe Place. Both traveled to the county seat over the mountains and across the terrible corduroy or pole bridges. Crossing Nunundah creek, they were soon at the Red Tavern, kept by Mrs. Willard. His stay he describes in his reminiscences, thus: "It being long after dark when we arrived, the bar room was well filled with men. After supper we joined the men in this room. One of them, the leading man, after inquiring whence I came and what I came for, asked me 'What spelling books are in use now?' Replying, I said it was long since I was in the elementary schools, but I believed Dillsworth's were going out and Webster's coming in. Retiring for the night, I was shown to a room adjoining the bar-room. It so happened that a married couple occupied a room near by, and about ten o'clock that night the woman was in her *accouchement*, and I was kept awake by neighboring women passing to and fro every few minutes, while the men in the bar-room kept up a continual cross-fire of conversation and laughter. About midnight I heard the sound of men falling on the bar-room floor, and this intolerable nuisance was kept up until nearly morning, when I arose, irritable and feverish, determined to return to Towanda." In his reminiscences of the bar, given in connection with the courts, he refers to the manner in which he was received next morning and the establishment of his law office at Smethport.

Moses Hanna was mail carrier between Jersey Shore and Smethport as early as 1826, making the round trip every two weeks. Byron D. Hamlin carried the mail later on the Eldred route, while Davis Young carried over the Smethport and Olean route in the "thirties." The latter died in Michigan in January, 1871. Orlo J. Hamlin was postmaster for three years—1829-31. L. R. Hawkins held the position in 1837; Arthur Burlingame, in 1843; Philetus Ford, in 1844; E. Bard, in 1847; W. K. King, in 1851; Sol. Sartwell, Jr., in 1855, followed by C. K. Sartwell, Ira H. Gleason, M. L. Armstrong, and M. A. Sprague, who was appointed in 1884. Mr. Wilson, editor of the *Democrat*, was appointed in 1888. Mr. E. M. Kerns was appointed in July, 1889, but did not take possession of the office until April, 1890. The office is now located in the Odd Fellows' hall building.

Smethport borough, in 1856-57, was assessed by William K. King. The resident property owners were: N. W. Abbey (joiner), H. W. Annis, F. A. Allen (printer and school superintendent), Almon Allen, William Bell, J. C. Backus (attorney), S. A. Backus (representative), G. B. Backus, G. Barrett, D. R. Bennett, O. R. Bennett (hotel keeper), E. W. Bingham (owner of fifty-two lots), J. L. Beekwith (blacksmith), John Baker, J. Chadwick, R. Chadwick, Warren Cowles (attorney), G. Corwin, Widow Milligan, Amor Chandler (joiner), J. C. Chandler (printer), David Crow (owner of twenty acres and thirty three lots), G. C. Chapin (joiner), L. H. De Aubigny, G. C. DeGolier (joiner), Dr. George Darling, Jedediah Darling (physician and judge), John Doyle, J. G. Eaton, E. B. Eldred (attorney), B. Freeman (owner of forty lots and thirteen and a half acres), B. H. Freeman, S. D. Freeman (physician), Philetus Ford (merchant), Job Gifford, Jr., O. W. Gallup, S. S. Hackett (shoemaker), B. Harris (cooper), Mary Holmes, Henry Hamlin, O. J. Hamlin, A. D. Hamlin, B. D. Hamlin (attorney), Ed. Hupey (mason), J. C. Hamlin, G. Irons, B. F. Jackson, W. K. King (owner of twenty one lots and six and three-quarter acres), Robert King (draftsman), Patrick King, John K. Lamphier, John Long, Dr. W. Y. McCoy (owner of twelve lots and seven acres).

N. Medbery, Joe Morse, J. M. Miller (Astor House), C. J. Medbery, E. B. Mason (timber), W. F. Ormsby (blacksmith), W. S. Oviatt, Hiram Payne, T. P. W. Palmer (watchmaker), W. H. and E. F. Richmond, Chris. Ritzan (cabinet-maker), G. W. Sartwell, C. K. Sartwell, W. H. Sartwell, Sol. Sartwell, S. B. & R. Sartwell, Stanton & Beckwith (owners of sixty-four lots), J. L. Smith, P. E. Scull, G. M. Smith (joiner), J. B. Taylor (blacksmith), A. N. Taylor, Aug. Walters, Ernest Walters (blacksmith), W. A. Williams (attorney and treasurer), Dr. L. R. Wisner, J. G. Young. There were seven watches discovered and assessed. There were thirty nine horses and fifty two cows, and all property was valued at \$25,594.

Municipal Affairs.—The first election held at Smethport, for borough officers, was that of February 11, 1853. William A. Williams received forty three votes, for burgess; W. Y. McCoy, S. Sartwell and Henry Hamlin, received forty three; William K. King, forty two, and Ghordis Corwin, forty one votes, for council; O. R. Bennett, Jeremiah Chadwick, N. Medbery and N. W. Goodrich, received forty votes; C. B. Curtis, twenty eight, and P. E. Scull, four votes, for school directors; Byron D. Hamlin, eighteen votes, and Jeremiah Chadwick, seventeen votes, were chosen poormasters; N. W. Goodrich, James Miller and C. B. Curtis, were elected auditors; O. R. Bennett, assessor; George B. Backus, constable, and Hiram Payne, justice. At this time C. K. Sartwell and A. N. Taylor were chosen inspectors, and Philetus Ford, judge of election.

The names of citizens who have filled the office of burgess down to the present time are as follows: W. A. Williams, 1853; Philetus Ford, 1854; John C. Backus, 1855; C. K. Sartwell, 1856; S. M. Smith, 1857; G. C. De Goller, 1858; S. A. Backus, 1859; Byron D. Hamlin, 1860; W. Y. McCoy, 1861-62. G. H. Mason was chosen assistant burgess in 1862; L. R. Wisner, 1863, with R. Sartwell, assistant; Warren Cowles, 1864, with J. R. Townsend; G. Corwin, 1865-66, with N. W. Abbey; B. D. Hamlin, 1867, with H. Hamlin; Henry Hamlin, 1868, with M. A. Sprague. The last named was elected burgess in 1869, with R. Sartwell assistant, and re-elected in 1870; John C. Backus, 1871, with M. L. Armstrong, assistant; W. Y. McCoy, 1872, with W. D. Gallup, assistant; P. Ford, 1873, with N. W. Abbey, assistant; G. M. Smith, 1874-75, with T. J. Gifford, assistant; Thomas King, 1876, with Hugh Glenn, assistant; M. A. Sprague, 1877, with E. F. Richmond; M. L. Armstrong, 1878, with H. L. McCoy; S. J. Gifford, 1879, with H. S. Sartwell; B. L. Knapp, 1880, with J. C. Hamlin; J. C. Backus, 1881-85, with S. J. Gifford; M. L. Armstrong, 1882-83; Frank Moses, assistant, in 1884; A. T. Palmer, burgess, in 1886; B. F. Wright, 1887; F. W. Brownell, 1888, and Warley Gifford, 1889.

The names of the justices are as follows: W. A. Williams, 1854; Jeremiah Chadwick, 1855; G. B. Backus, 1856; Philetus Ford, 1860-65; R. Sartwell, 1861; A. B. Armstrong, 1862-67; M. N. Powell, 1869; J. G. Eaton, 1870; P. Ford, 1871 (but being collector of internal revenue he did not qualify); S. Sartwell, 1872; C. K. Sartwell, 1872; G. M. Smith, 1876-81-86; P. Ford, 1877-82-87.

The officers elected in February, 1890, are as follows: Burgess, F. W. Brownell; council, N. D. Ramer, William Haskell; school directors, Hon. T. A. Morrison, E. R. Mayo; constable, H. L. Burlingame; collector, J. A. Holder; judge of election, E. F. Waller; inspectors of election, J. C. Backus, Wash. Starks; auditor, W. D. Gallup.

The secretaries of the borough have been Henry Hamlin, 1853; C. K. Sartwell, 1854; G. C. Chapin, 1855; S. B. Sartwell, 1856; W. K. King, 1858;



G. W. Campbell

A. N. Taylor, 1859-64; B. F. Wright, 1860; W. S. Brownell, 1861; J. C. Hamlin, 1862-73-78; P. Ford, 1865; C. K. Sartwell, 1869; Robert King, 1870; Henry King, 1871; D. R. Hamlin, 1872-74; H. F. Barbour, 1875; R. H. Rose, 1877; W. D. Gallup, 1879-81; E. Quackenbush, 1880; A. B. Armstrong, 1882; Lucius Rogers, 1886, and John Forrest, 1889.

The expenditures for the year ending March 1, 1889, amounted to \$2,900.05. The vouchers for this expenditure, in possession of treasurer, M. L. Armstrong, were examined by Auditors J. O. McCarty, F. R. Foster and John Forrest, borough auditors.

Hose Company.—The Smethport Hose Company was organized in December, 1881, with Sheridan Gorton, Pres.; W. F. Specht, V. P.; G. R. Brownell, Sec.; M. L. Armstrong, Treas.; W. P. Walshe, foreman; H. L. Wilson and John Russ, Assts.; Hugh P. Brawley, A. B. Armstrong and John Forrest, trustees. In July of this year 107 votes were recorded for, and eighteen against, the proposed water tax. The question being carried, the work of construction commenced, and when the hose company was organized a full supply of water for all purposes existed.

The election of the following efficient officers for the ensuing year occurred in December, 1889: President, E. M. Kerns; vice-president, Henry Beiver; foreman, F. W. Brownell; first assistant foreman, F. W. Rumsey; second assistant foreman, W. H. De Garmo; secretary, Clifford Burlingame; treasurer, M. L. Armstrong; trustees, Frank Kerns, John Rooney, Sam. Fry.

Academies.—The April exhibition of 1839, at the Smethport Academy, was participated in by David Crow, Levi Ketcham, Henry Hamlin, Wallace Sawyer, William King, Ransom Devereaux, Ithual Humphrey, Elizabeth Chapin, Violetta Sartwell, George Sartwell, Montague Rose, George Birge, Niles Taylor, I. N. Sawyer, Ormand A. Holmes, John K. Williams and Byron D. Hamlin. At this time Luther Humphrey was principal from 1837 to 1840, when Atkins came; George W. Scofield came in 1842, and is now judge of court of claims, at Washington; L. D. Wetmore in 1842-43, later president judge of the Warren District; Franklin Freeman was succeeded by B. D. Hamlin in 1844; Henry M. Lane came in 1845, and from 1847 to the temporary closing of the school, ladies presided. In November, 1849, the old academy was re-opened, with Ephriam Mariner (now a leading citizen of Milwaukee), principal. W. Y. McCoy presided at this time over the board with J. Darling, secretary. In the fall of 1850 Miss Miner was principal. On June 30, 1851, the academy trustees organized, with S. Sartwell, president; William Y. McCoy, treasurer; Hiram Payne, secretary; G. Irons, J. Taylor and William Williams, directors. This board resolved to collect all debts due the old academy, put the buildings and grounds in repair and rent the concern to a qualified teacher. In November the academy was re-opened by F. A. and C. H. Allen. In 1854 the Allens left, but were followed by others until Mr. Train ended the academy days. In March, 1870, the trustees of the academy were authorized by special act to convey the buildings and grounds to the school district, which was done, the old buildings moved and the present large buildings erected on the site.

The call for the organization of the Smethport Lyceum was made in October, 1870, by Dr. W. Y. McCoy, who was chosen president; E. H. Bard, secretary; L. Rogers, J. C. Backus, A. B. Armstrong, Henry King, M. A. Sprague, G. Corwin, G. M. Smith, W. J. Milliken and A. N. Taylor. In November, L. Rogers was chosen president, and D. R. Hamlin, secretary.

Churches.—The history of religious bodies in McKean county dates back to 1809, when a Catholic missionary founded a congregation at Instanter, and

held services there regularly until his disappearance in the forest toward the close of 1819. A reference to the history of Cameron county points out Smethport as a part of the Sinnemahoning Methodist circuit in the "twenties;" the collapse of the circuit work; the introduction of the Adventists; the return of Methodism and the introduction of Universalism.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Smethport is said to have had its beginning about 1832. Under date October 9, 1837, a subscription book was opened by the trustees. The subscription contracts were drawn for \$500 down, but under the \$500 heading a few men write their names for \$5.00; Andrew Riffe, David Crow, Jr., Harvey Brewer, Richard Wooley and Daniel Riffe; Asa Sartwell contributed \$300; Brewster Freeman, \$200; Richard Chadwick, A. M. Stanton, Nathan White and Nathan Burlingame, \$100; Samuel Smith, David Crow, Thornton Barrett, \$50; John Needham, James O. Gunning, David C. and Warren Lucore, \$25; Horace B. King, \$20 in nails; David Comes and Lew R. Hawkins, \$25; Hiram Payne, John E. Niles, Salmon M. Rose, A. Burlingame, Harvey Brewer, Cephas Scott, Dudley Birge, J. L. Birge, W. Y. McCoy, Charles Smith, Leonard Rice, Isaac Thompson (who subscribed \$10 worth of axes), William C. White, Joel Sartwell, L. F. Maynard, E. C. Chandler, Horace and Milo Scott, Anson Rice and Barnabas Graves were also among the subscribers. The society was incorporated with Samuel Smith, Cephas Scott, Willis Barrett, Daniel Riffe and Gardner Barrett, trustees. The petitioners were Sandusky Miller, H. B. King, John Mills, R. Chadwick, D. S. White, Daniel Brown, W. J. Colegrove and C. Steele. In 1837 a lot was purchased from the commissioners of the county, and the present house was built by Sol Sartwell and P. Ford. It was completed in 1839, at a cost of \$3,000, repaired in 1865 at an expense of \$1,000, and in 1880 at \$2,000. The past recording stewards were Richard Chadwick, S. M. Rose, David S. White, I. S. Gleason, H. L. Burlingame and W. J. Colegrove. The present recorder is W. P. Eckels. The roll of preachers from 1832 to 1889 is as follows: 1832, William Butts and Samuel Gregg; 1833, Thomas J. Jennings, Benjamin Preston and Joseph A. Halback; 1834, Ignatius H. Hackett, Amer G. Smith and Bryan S. Hill; 1835, John Demming, Matthew Hanna and Lorenzo Whipple; 1836, Augustin Anderson and J. W. Stryker; 1837, A. Anderson, F. W. Conable and J. F. Mason; 1838, Alpha Wright and F. W. Conable; 1839, Horatio M. Seaver and J. W. Stryker; 1840, H. M. Seaver and Hugh Ely; 1841, A. Haywood and J. Hagar; 1842, J. P. Kent, J. Hagar and John Glass; 1843, J. F. Mason and John Glass; 1844, J. F. Mason; 1845, J. Pearsall; 1847, F. W. Conable and J. McCleary, Jr.; 1848, James McClelland; 1850, E. B. Pratt; 1851, R. E. Thomas; 1852, Hiram Hood; 1854, William H. Kellogg; 1855, H. W. Annis; 1857, J. J. Roberts; 1859, S. D. Lewis; 1860, Alonzo Newton; 1862, L. A. Stevens; 1864, Lowell L. Rogers; 1866, William Blake; 1867, Roswell R. Purce; 1868, E. B. Williams; 1870, W. Gordon and F. D. Sargent; 1871, H. Peck; 1873, J. L. Rushidge; 1875, J. C. Whiteside; 1878, W. B. Waggoner; 1881, E. P. Hubbell; 1884, William Bradley, and 1887-89, T. W. Chandler. The presiding elders are named as follows: 1832, J. S. Barris; 1833, H. Kinsley; 1836, A. Abell; 1837, J. Hemmaway; 1844, J. Durham; 1844, Thomas Carlton; 1845, William Hosmer; 1846, J. G. Gulick; 1848, Elija Thomas; 1850, A. D. Wilbor; 1852, J. C. Kigsley; 1854, C. D. Burlingham; 1858, E. E. Chambers; 1862, A. P. Ripley; 1866, W. S. Tuttle; 1870, E. A. Rice; 1873, L. D. Watson; 1878, L. A. Stevens; 1882, O. S. Chamberlayne, and 1886, T. J. Bissell. Carlton, above named, was one of the Methodist Book Concern for twenty years; Hosmer died in June, 1880. He was an abolitionist. Thomas was killed in the Meade war.

The membership of this church is placed at fifty and the value of property at \$5,000.

The Baptist Church of Smethport had its origin in the society formed in Norwich township in 1820. The Baptist revival of May, 1836, was conducted by a Mr. Ketchum. He came to Farmers Valley to convert the people who scoffed at the preachers of the period. During the meetings a baby died at Smethport, and Mrs. Asa Sartwell went up to offer consolation to the parents. At the burial there was no one to say a prayer. Next morning she, with other women, went down to the camp, and arrived there just as Ketchum was reading the text—"Woe unto ye lawyers." After the rough address the women told him the state of affairs at Smethport, and he agreed to move on the village next day, provided the women would support him. He came and opened his batteries in the court-house. There was a Methodist class here composed of Richard Chadwick, Horace King, Mrs. Sol. Sartwell, Mrs. Ghordis Corwin and others, but they had no church house. All turned to Ketchum, who conducted the meetings for some days, when he was called away, leaving Mr. Denning, a Methodist preacher, to baptize sixty persons. In 1840 a society was organized here with the following members: William Williams and wife, James Taylor and wife, Ann Taylor, William L. Oviatt and wife, Abner Lull, Benjamin Oviatt and wife, George Griswold and wife, Job Gifford, Sr., and wife, Elizabeth Holcomb, Amy Holcomb, Nelson Medbery and wife, Ghordis Corwin and Benjamin Corwin. The pastors have been Rev. S. Messinger, William Sawyer, Abner Lull, J. L. Smith, J. P. Evans, S. D. Morris, Columbus Cornforth, F. H. Gates, W. H. Willahan, C. H. Michelmore, and the secretaries have been George Griswold, William S. Oviatt, C. L. Douglas, Mrs. C. L. Douglas, P. D. Hopkins, J. H. Duntley and L. T. Medbery. In 1847 the church house was erected. This, with lot and other property, is valued at \$5,000. The membership is fifty-six. The society was incorporated in June, 1850, on petition of Ghordis Corwin, J. L. Smith, Bester Corwin, William Williams, W. G. Oviatt and E. J. Cook. At the time of organization, in March, 1850, G. Corwin, William Williams, Wheeler Gallup, James Taylor, Benjamin Corwin and J. L. Smith were the trustees.

The Catholic Church of Smethport may be said to be a continuation of the old mission of Instantter, established in 1809, and of St. Marys, founded in 1842, when the Reilly family came into the Daly settlement on Nunadah creek. A year later the Tracys came. In the fall of 1842 Father Berthy rode hither from Pittsburgh and held the first services of the church at James Daly's house. The settlement was subsequently visited by Father Alexander, by the present Bishop Mullin and other priests until Father Smith came, in 1845, to stay a few years. On March 1, 1848, John Keating donated to Bishop O'Connor, of Pittsburgh, in trust for the Catholic congregations in McKean county, a part of Warrant 2,050, near the lands of James Daly, Sr., while at Turtle Point, near William and John Crowley's lands, a tract of fifty acres was donated. A church building was erected in 1848-49 and dedicated by Bishop O'Connor. It was in use up to the time the church at Smethport was completed. At St. Marys Revs. John Burns and J. D. Cody were stationed, and a few missionary priests came hither until Father Madigan came; P. J. Patterson took charge and remained some years. Father Flood was here in 1869, after Father Patterson moved to Newell creek. Rev. John Smith came in 1881, and remained until Rev. J. J. Galligan was appointed, in 1884.

St. Elizabeth's Catholic Church was founded at Smethport February 19, 1868, and in 1869 part of square 61 was donated for church purposes by Dr. William Keating. The proposition to build was received with favor, and a

subscription book opened. Andrew Reilly subscribing \$200; Eugene Daly, \$125; Bernard McKean, \$50; James Daly, \$124; James W. Griffin, \$95; Martin Burns, \$70; Charles Hyland, \$70; Hugh Glenn, \$70; C. McElwee, \$87; Timothy McCarthy, \$60; Hugh McCabe, \$60; Ed. McGill, \$55; John Ward, \$50; Mrs. McCullough, \$50, and Timothy Lane, \$35. Later B. D. Hamlin contributed \$120; Henry Hamlin, \$100, and Dr. Keating, \$500. Other sums were subscribed by the Lynches, McCarthys and other members and citizens, subsequently, so that the building fund in August, 1874, was \$4,624.48. The present church was dedicated April 25, 1874, by Bishop Mullin, assisted by Fathers Flood, Patterson and Kinsella.

St Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church of Smethport. The first services of the Episcopal church were held in the county seat in 1842. There were then only three members of the church living in the place. Irregular services were had at long intervals up to 1872, when a mission was organized by Bishop Kerfoot, with an executive committee consisting of Messrs. J. C. Hamlin, P. Ford, J. C. Backus and D. C. Young. At that time there were twenty-four communicants. The progress was rapid, and in 1879 a parish, called "St. Luke's," was organized and incorporated, and in the same year a handsome church building was erected. Rev. H. Q. Miller, the first rector, retired in 1880, and was followed by Rev. J. H. McCandless, the present rector. The church continued to grow rapidly year by year, and now, in 1890, it numbers sixty families, 160 communicants, and has a membership of about 300 by baptism. Many improvements have been made in the church property, a fine rectory has been built, and other additions are about to be made. The value of the church property, including the chapel at East Smethport, which was opened in 1887, is \$8,700. The present vestry is composed of Dr. H. L. McCoy, Messrs. J. C. Hamlin, John Forrest, Henry Hamlin, D. C. Young, E. L. Keenan and W. D. Gallup.

The Congregational Church of Smethport was chartered in January, 1851, with Dr. W. Y. McCoy, Ezra Bard and Zera R. Tubbs, trustees. The petition was signed by O. J. Hamlin, John E. Niles, A. A. Aldrich, Calvin Howard, Timothy R. Tubbs, George W. Pelton, Abner Rockwell, Jonah S. Aldrich and S. G. Curtis.

Societies. McKean Lodge No. 388, A. F. & A. M., Smethport, was instituted June 5, 1867, with S. C. Hyde, W. M.; J. C. Backus, S. W.; Miles Irons, J. W.; Warren Stark, S. D.; William Gifford, J. D.; M. A. Sprague, S., and S. D. Freeman, treasurer. Lucius Rogers, William Haskell, T. W. Hogarth, J. W. Stark, T. Seems and A. B. Armstrong, unofficial members. The names of past masters are S. C. Hyde, J. C. Backus, T. Seems, G. M. Smith, S. D. Freeman, J. W. Stark, A. B. Armstrong, J. G. Boyer, William Specht, O. D. Gallup, G. N. Barrett, W. T. Callar, H. T. Sawyer, D. Martin, G. M. Smith, M. A. Sprague, I. A. Holder, W. D. Gallup, H. P. Brawley, F. W. Brownell, T. R. Foster is the present master. The past secretaries are M. A. Sprague, L. Rogers, F. King, E. H. Bard and W. D. Gallup. G. M. Smith is the present secretary.

The Masonic Hall Association of Smethport was incorporated in March, 1879, with S. D. Freeman, W. T. Callar, William Specht, M. A. Sprague, O. D. Gallup and H. T. Sawyer, stockholders. The capital stock was divided into 200 shares of \$5 each. The hall was erected in 1878-79, and, with other property, is valued at \$2,000. At present there are seventy-five members.

Smethport Lodge No. 389, I. O. O. F., was organized and the by laws approved by the grand lodge October 10, 1882. The charter members were



Joshua Davis

H. W. Rubin, J. B. Brawley, Frank Rowlee,* W. B. Wagoner,* H. W. Georgia, T. A. Morrison, W. H. Wetenhall, John McConaghy* and A. Reynolds.* Among the present members, who are not charter members, are M. N. Allen, W. G. Holder, W. Z. Georgia, T. E. Richmond, G. W. King, C. H. Moore, A. R. Cory, M. A. Lillibridge, H. S. Sartwell, E. J. Hall, C. H. Calkins, B. F. and E. G. Pelton, B. Badger, A. Deshetler, William Bennett, C. A. Krueger, W. A. Young, W. B. Joiner, H. H. Wilson, C. J. McClure, R. McCord, F. C. Olds, D. B. Freeman, D. Ramsdell, M. Rosenfield, F. Westerland, John Malin, A. G. Farley, G. A. Hyde, H. Saunders, H. L. McCoy, E. B. McCoy, W. A. King, A. B. Hyde, H. B. Vincent, S. B. Sherwood, M. A. Hall, R. W. Bloodsworth, W. A. McIntosh, A. D. Bush and F. N. Taylor. A. T. Stranahan is present secretary of the lodge and H. M. Choate, noble grand. Among his predecessors in the chair were H. W. Rubin, J. B. Brawley, H. L. Wilson, Charles Beckwith and A. R. Cory. The officers elected in October, 1889, are: N. G., W. A. McIntosh; V. G., O. D. Bush; P. S., A. T. Stranahan; A. S., W. G. Holder; Treasurer, H. W. Rubin; Com., A. R. Cory; trustee, J. E. Stull.

Smethport Encampment No. 273, I. O. O. F., was instituted January 18, 1888, with the following named charter members: M. N. Allen, Jacob Amend, R. W. Bloodsworth, W. E. Butts, Samuel Bedford, H. M. Choate, A. R. Cory, W. T. Callar, Julius Dupjon, M. Dunn, William Dunbar, J. Eberspacher, D. B. Freeman, A. G. Farley, Frank R. Foster, W. Z. Georgia, A. W. Hamm, W. G. Holder, G. W. King, W. A. King, G. W. Kunsman, George W. Weaver, D. M. Wright, R. E. Looker, W. A. McIntosh, Peter Martin, John C. Martin, C. H. Moore, H. L. McCoy, T. A. Morrison, Robert McCord, C. J. McClure, S. J. McKendrick, F. C. Olds, E. G. Pelton, B. F. Pelton, W. V. Provin, D. Ramsdell, H. W. Rubin, W. A. Russell, M. Rosenfield, J. O. Sonbergh, F. N. Taylor, H. B. Vincent, W. A. Young, J. H. Tate and I. J. McCandless.

The officers of the encampment in order of rank in October, 1889, were: H. W. Rubin, C. P.; John O. Sonbergh, S. W.; F. C. Olds, J. W.; A. R. Cory, H. P.; T. A. Morrison, trustee; G. W. King, treasurer.

The officers in March, 1890, are: A. R. Cory, C. P.; F. C. Olds, S. W.; G. W. King, J. W.; J. O. Sonbergh, H. P.; J. Amend, trustee; H. M. Choate, scribe.

The Smethport Odd Fellows' Hall Association was incorporated in July, 1889, on petition of M. N. Allen, H. M. Choate and W. H. Wetenhall, trustees of Lodge 389, and M. Dunn, E. G. Pelton and J. O. Sonbergh, trustees of Encampment No. 273. The lodges named, with J. H. Tate,* W. V. Provin, D. P. Ansall, G. W. King,* E. G. Pelton, A. R. Cory,* H. M. Choate,* S. J. McKendrick, J. O. Sonbergh,* M. Dunn, H. W. Rubin,* Frank M. Taylor and Peter Martin, are also named as subscribers to stock. The names marked * and F. C. Olds were chosen directors. J. H. Tate was elected president; H. M. Choate, secretary, and H. W. Rubin, treasurer, in December, 1889. This building was completed in April, 1890. This is a three-story brick, with stone facings, just north of M. A. Sprague's store.

Keystone Encampment No. 77, Knights of St. John and Malta, was founded in January, 1890, and on February 1 the following named officers were installed: Eminent commander, F. A. Thomas; lieutenant-commander, J. W. Baker; captain of guards, A. H. Kidder; prelate, H. S. Rogers; chancellor, W. A. Curtiss; assistant chancellor, L. W. Dunn; almoner, William Masser; herald at arms, Fred M. Baker; sword bearer, Frank Green; marshal, George Thomas; first guard, William Bennett; second guard, B. A. East

* Not now members.

man; medical examiner, Dr. Burg Chadwick; warder, John Cramsie; sentinel, Edward Norman; trustees, Dr. Burg Chadwick, O. S. Greeley and James Dunn. The officers named, and the following named, were charter members: J. B. Laraway, C. R. Sprague and Peter Conley.

McKean Post No. 347, G. A. R., was mustered in June 21, 1883. At the beginning of 1889 the following named were active members, names marked * being charter members:

B. F. Wright*, First Pennsylvania Rifles, Smethport. William H. Grumbine*, Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, Smethport. S. D. Freeman*, Bucktails, Smethport. D. A. Easterbrook*, Second United States Signal Service, Kendall Creek. A. H. Peirce*, Sixth Ohio Cavalry, Smethport. N. D. Foote*, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Farmers Valley. J. D. Barnes*, Forty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, Kasson. R. Sartwell*, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Smethport. W. H. Rifle*, Forty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, Norwich. S. G. Bush*, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Smethport. W. Brockham*, One Hundred and Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Farmers Valley. W. Ogilvie*, First New York Dragoons, Coleville. M. S. Sheldon*, Two Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, Smethport. A. Reed*, One Hundred and Eighty-ninth New York Volunteers, Farmers Valley. E. P. Pratt*, One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, Smethport. J. Howard*, One Hundred and Forty-first New York Volunteers, Farmers Valley. H. S. Sawyer*, First Volunteer Cavalry, Farmers Valley. Charles S. Sanford*, Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Smethport. George Ogilvie*, First New York Dragoons, Farmers Valley. M. Rowan*, Thirty-seventh New York Volunteers, Smethport. J. L. Stanton*, Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Farmers Valley. N. F. Ferris*, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Farmers Valley. W. W. Brewer*, Forty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, Mount Jewett. Emil Thamm*, Forty-first Missouri, Smethport; J. H. McQuaid*, Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Farmers Valley. M. O'Reilly*, Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Smethport. R. E. Hooker*, First New York Dragoons, Farmers Valley. M. R. McCauley*, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Farmers Valley. William Smith*, One Hundred and Fifth New York Volunteers, Mount Jewett. J. M. Robinson*, One Hundred and Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Kasson. A. L. Hughes, Indiana Cavalry, Smethport. P. Rowan, Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers, Smethport. J. E. Henderson, Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colegrove. S. W. Evans, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Norwich. John A. Marsh, Sixth Vermont, Norwich. E. Cox, One Hundred and Thirteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Kane. A. Ostrander, Two Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Port Allegany. W. Ostrander, Two Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Port Allegany. J. H. Sowers, Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, East Smethport. Thomas Walker, Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry, East Smethport. H. K. Moore, Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Coleville. A. A. Wolters, Forty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, Smethport. D. Smith, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth New York, Coleville. D. Sturrott, One Hundred and Thirty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, Washington. E. Grover, Two Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colegrove. S. Martin, Two Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, Smethport. O. Brink, Thirty-third New York Battery, Smethport. H. I. Burlingame, One Hundred and Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Smethport. Jacob Hafner, One Hundred and Seventy-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, Clermont. William Wilkins, Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Kanesholm. F. J. Vickery, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth New York, Smethport. J. H. Ellsworth, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth New York, Smethport. J. Colegrove, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colegrove. W. H. Curtis, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Smethport. L. Rogers, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Smethport. W. C. Dickenson, Second United States Signal Service, Norwich. W. Grigsby, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Smethport. H. M. Choate, Twenty-first New York Volunteers, Smethport. R. Kasselbach, One Hundred and Tenth New York Volunteers, Olean. J. M. McElroy, One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania Volunteers, Smethport. J. H. Stull, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, East Smethport. H. B. Vincent, Fifty-first New York Volunteers, Smethport. A. Fields, One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Kane. G. W. Talbot, United States Navy, England. L. W. Searfass, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, Kane. T. A. Morrison, One Hundred and Twenty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, Smethport. G. W. King, One Hundred and Fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, East Smethport. Herman Young, One Hundred and Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Farmers Valley. J. A. Briggs, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth New York Volunteers, Smethport. S. E. Quick, One Hundred and Forty-fourth New York Volunteers, Keating. C. F. Holmes, Tenth New York Heavy Artillery, Keating. T. W. Chandler, One Hundred and Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Smethport. D. Y. Lee, Sixth New York Artillery, Smethport. Asa Champlin, Thirteenth Artillery, Farmers Valley. William Cas

key, One Hundred and Forty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, Smethport. G. H. France, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, Smethport. D. E. Robbins, Sixth New Hampshire Artillery, Smethport. P. O'Brien, Third New York Volunteer Excelsior Brigade, Smethport. S. Lewis, One Hundred and Eighty-ninth New York Volunteers, Colegrove. E. R. Mayo, Third Maine Light Battery, Smethport. T. Ray, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry. H. C. Hammon, Eleventh Illinois Cavalry. J. C. Backus*, J. K. Graham*, E. V. Chadwick*, Joseph Hoover*, Patrick McCabe*, George Badger*, R. E. Tooker*, J. Loudragon*, Henry Herring*, B. H. Farman*.

B. F. Wright was chosen commander, and J. K. Graham was acting adjutant until appointed adjutant in July. In 1884 A. L. Hughes succeeded Graham, but H. L. Burlingame filled the office until he was appointed, *vice* Hughes, in July. J. C. Backus was commander in 1885 and Burlingame adjutant. William H. Grumbine was chosen commander in 1886; Lucius Rogers in 1887, with the adjutant of 1885-86 still in office. In December, 1887, J. M. McElroy was elected commander, and H. M. Choate adjutant, who served until January, 1889, when Adjt. Choate was elected commander, and Lucius Rogers was appointed adjutant. The officers for 1890 are: S. G. Bush, C.; C. S. Sanford, S. V. C.; H. L. Burlingame, J. V. C.; Emil Thamm, Q. M.; T. W. Chandler, Chap.; J. D. Barnes, Surg.; J. H. Sowers, O. of D.; J. H. Ellsworth, O. of G.; M. O'Reilly, O. S.

Women's Relief Corps No. 23, Smethport, was organized September 17, 1885, with Madams Kate L. Wright, Helen S. Morrison, Rebecca Kerns, Alminia Backus, Sarah Grumbine, Hattie P. Colegrove, Julia L. Easterbrook, Rose E. Peirce, Elminia Thamm and Amelia Bush, members. Mrs. Wright was elected first president and Mrs. Morrison secretary. In 1887 Mrs. Chambers was elected secretary, and Mrs. Thamm president, succeeded in 1888 by Mrs. Helen Morrison as president, and Miss Ella J. Wright secretary. In July, 1888, Miss Lena Wright took the former secretary's place and was appointed in December, 1889, when Mrs. Morrison was re-elected president. On the latter's election as president of the department of Pennsylvania, W. R. C., Mrs. Kate Wright was elected president, and Mrs. Bertie Choate vice-president. The officers for 1890 are: President, Miss Lena Wright; senior vice-president, Mrs. Nina Rumsey; junior vice-president, Mrs. Amelia Bush; treasurer, Mrs. Sarah Vickery; chaplain, Mrs. Julia Pratt; conductor, Mrs. Rose Peirce; guard, Miss Maud Stephens.

The K. O. T. M. is a recent organization at Smethport. I. S. Reynolds presides over the lodge, with M. B. Greer, recorder.

The Central Home Relief Society was organized at Smethport August 20, 1863, with Mrs. P. Ford, president; Mrs. H. Hamlin, vice president; Mrs. C. Cornforth, treasurer; Mrs. W. Cowles, secretary; Madams A. N. Taylor, W. H. Richmond, L. A. Stevens, A. S. Swift, M. A. Holmes and J. R. Chadwick, collecting committee. The object was to furnish aid to the families of volunteers.

The County Prohibitory Constitutional Association was organized at Smethport in February, 1889, with W. W. Brown, president; Byron D. Hamlin, vice president; E. E. McElwaine, secretary, and B. F. Hazelton, treasurer. W. A. Young, Mrs. Young, W. H. Dodd and Reuben Dennis were chosen delegates. In May of this year the association established *The Amendment Herald*, and by other means essayed to educate the people in temperance affairs, carrying the question so far as to win 3,054 votes for the amendment, against 2,058 recorded for maintaining the evil to which they were opposed.

The Women's Christian Temperance Association was organized March 13, 1883, and reorganized May 2, 1885. The names of original members are Madams L. T. Medbury, F. L. Chadwick, A. Corwin, F. M. Blodgett, R.

Kerns, B. F. Wright, C. L. Douglas, E. J. Bush, J. G. Strong, S. J. Gifford, T. A. Morrison, K. E. Kidder, Charles Leember, C. A. Burdick, M. L. Georgia, Emma Gifford, E. P. Hubbell, E. Sterrett and M. D. Bush. Mrs. L. T. Medbury was president of the old society. After reorganization Mrs. H. Hamlin presided, and next Miss S. A. Scull. The present president is Mrs. T. W. Chandler. The first corresponding secretary was Mrs. T. A. Morrison, with Mrs. F. L. Chadwick, recorder. Since reorganization Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Bogisch, Mrs. E. Richardson and Mrs. Chadwick have held the secretary's position. The officers elected in July, 1889, are Mrs. D. L. Forsyth, president; Mrs. E. F. Chandler, vice president; Mrs. M. E. Richmond, recording secretary; Mrs. Esther Keefe, corresponding secretary; Mrs. M. A. Backer, treasurer. Vice-presidents in churches: Mrs. A. T. Palmer, Methodist; Mrs. B. F. Wright, Baptist; Mrs. A. F. Brown, Episcopal. Superintendents: Mrs. Martha Chadwick, literature; Mrs. M. A. Backer, heredity; Mrs. B. F. Wright, soldiers and sailors; Mrs. Esther Keefe, jail and almshouse; Mrs. D. L. Forsyth, Mrs. M. E. Richmond, assistants jail and almshouse. Delegates to county convention: Mrs. Martha Chadwick, Mrs. Esther Keefe. Alternates: Mrs. A. T. Palmer, Mrs. E. F. Chandler.

The I. O. G. T. was organized in January, 1871, with S. B. Sartwell, Anna Potter, H. S. Sartwell, M. L. Armstrong, J. C. Bard, L. O. Chadwick, R. D. Hays, E. V. Chadwick, L. S. Bard, D. C. Young, Mrs. A. E. Taylor, B. Downey and G. Corwin filling the offices of the lodge.

The Young Women's Christian Temperance Union is one of the new additions to the ranks of temperance workers. Mrs. W. P. Burdick is president, with Miss Lydia Burlingame, secretary.

The C. M. B. A. elected the following named officers for 1890: Chancellor, J. F. Rooney; president, Morris Mulvehill; first vice president, James Lynch; second vice president, Peter Conely; recording secretary, Ed. Obertriffter; assistant recording secretary, James A. McKean; financial secretary, Daniel Bacon; treasurer, Dennis Quinlisk; marshal, Thomas O'Brien; guard, William Coveley; representative to Grand Council, John F. Rooney; alternate, T. H. Purtle; trustees (two years), J. F. Rooney, P. Conely.

On July 18, 1875, the St. Elizabeth's Total Abstinence Association was organized.

The Knights of St. Martin and the Iron Cross are presided over by Dwight Waller, with Fred Gallup, scribe, and Rev. J. H. McCandless, warden.

The McKean County Musical Convention held its first session in February, 1875, with C. S. Ditten, president; J. W. Hilton, Dr. E. A. Van Scoy and T. J. Campbell, vice presidents; Albert DeGolier, secretary; and Loyal Ward, treasurer.

The Equitable Aid Union is presided over by Lucius Rogers, with W. H. Knight, secretary.

Smethport Lodge 182, A. O. U. W., was instituted August 19, 1880, with G. Lyman, S. V. Godden, H. L. Burlingame, W. O. Congdon, George R. Brownell, W. F. Specht, Frank Kerns, S. W. Pattison and S. G. Bush, holding the respective offices. At the annual election in December H. L. Burlingame was chosen master.

The Wild Cat Base Ball Club was organized at Smethport in May, 1873, with A. W. Colegrove, president; Henry Biever, vice-president; M. L. Armstrong, treasurer; B. T. Downey, secretary. The directors were Robert Wolters, C. A. Burdick and Patrick McLea.

Hotels. About 1822 the first regular hotel was completed by Willard, whose wife carried on the house in 1826. Some short time after came Squire

Crow from the Sinnemahoning country to compete with the Willard Hotel. The house which he erected occupied the site of the Bennett House. This last named hotel was erected in 1851 by O. R. Bennett. This house, and the Haskell store, built in 1857 by B. D. and Henry Hamlin, were destroyed by fire in May, 1882.

In January, 1847, O. R. Bennett petitioned the court to open an inn at his house in Smethport. This petition was signed by Edward Hartnett, O. A. Holmes, B. D. Hamlin, Ferd. Hamilton, W. F. Ormsby, O. R. Bennett, Nathan Barrett, J. B. Taylor, Gideon Irons, Adam Brockham, W. F. Young and N. W. Goodrich.

Mr. Williams, at whose house the judges and officers of the court made their home for years after 1826, came about 1822, when John Keating Williams was born as the first white child of the settlement. Squire Williams had many of the pioneer's experiences. On one occasion he was making lard from a hog killed for the purpose, and left this lard in an iron kettle to render during the night. Later there was heard a terrible racket in the cellar, and the Squire, descending, discovered a huge bear with his head trapped in the kettle. The Squire had little difficulty in killing "bruin." The late Mrs. Asa H. Cory remembered this event.

Rockwell House was built in 1880 '81, by S. J. Rockwell, who conducted it for a few months; C. W. Dickinson followed, then H. S. Sartwell. John Hussey carried on business here for two or three years, when the property was bought by H. B. Vincent, who changed the title to Chantauqua House, and conducted it for three years, when J. L. Thomas became proprietor.

The Wright House, built in 1875, is modern in arrangement and management, and is generally credited with being one of the first-class hotels of this section of the State.

The Grand Central Hotel building, begun early in 1880 by Andrew Reilly, was completed in June, 1881. The intention of Mr. Reilly was to make it one of the finest hotel buildings in the northern part of the State, and in carrying this intention forward he gave to Smethport a house 67x82 feet, containing sixty-two rooms fitted with all modern improvements and elegantly furnished. The plans were drawn by S. A. Bishop, assisted by Mr. Reilly. The latter superintended the mason work. The building cost \$40,000 and was opened by Mr. Reilly June 22, 1881. Gen. Hammer, of the Bennett House, leased the building soon after, and after two years H. S. Sartwell conducted the house. In the year 1883 the property passed into the hands of Mrs. A. N. Taylor, from whom the popular Frank N. Taylor leases the house. The lessee and his chief clerk, Ham Hill, conduct this hotel on modern principles.

Banks.—In the history of Bradford City the story of the old McKean County Bank is told. It was established in 1857, and in opposition to the desire of many of the local stockholders Bradford was fixed upon as its headquarters, which action led to legal proceedings to change headquarters to Smethport.

The Hamlin Bank may be said to date back to 1862. Since that year Henry Hamlin has been the recognized leader of the banking business at the county seat, if not in the county. His store office was the bank office, and drafts of exchange, as well as loans, were negotiated in much the same form as at present. In 1874 he retired from mercantile life, and established a banking office over the old Hamlin store, later known as the Haskell store. In 1880 S. C. Townsend was employed as cashier. After the fire of May, 1882, the office was in B. D. Hamlin's office, and in 1885 '86 in the room now occupied by Wells' drug store until the present building was completed in January, 1887.

It is one of the best finished buildings of its size in the State, and fully equipped for banking purposes. The cost of this ornamental pile was \$15,000. In February, 1889, Moss M. Coleman took the position of assistant cashier and book keeper. The financial condition of this house July 8, 1889, is shown as follows:

Dr.		Cr.	
Due to Banks.....	\$ 585.63	Due from Banks and Bankers ..	\$ 43,647.46
Deposits.....	496,741.60	Discounts	553,214.44
Exchange	782.69	Stocks and Bonds	11,759.00
Profit and Loss.....	108,891.16	County Order.....	4,590.60
Interest and Discount.....	19,380.27	Cash.....	12,339.18
	<hr/>	Expense.....	840.27
	\$626,381.35		<hr/>
			\$626,381.35

The McKean County Savings Bank was chartered in February, 1872. A. N. Taylor, V. P. Carter, J. C. Backus, J. E. Butts, Jr., J. R. Chadwick, J. F. Gallup and D. C. Young being incorporators. This banking company was never organized.

Water and Gas Systems.—The beginning of Smethport's water system dates back to 1874, when the commissioners purchased a spring lot and connected the spring with the jail by means of a small pipe. E. V. Chadwick secured the use of the surplus water for \$10 per annum and had a pipe extended from the main pipe to his dwelling, but the supply being limited the contract was rescinded. The Smethport Water Company was incorporated in April, 1881, with thirty seven stockholders. Henry Hamlin held twenty four, Byron D. Hamlin ten, W. J. Colegrove and D. R. Hamlin five shares each. The works were completed within the year.

The Smethport Gas Company was incorporated September 20, 1881, with C. A. Backer, E. L. Keenan, Robert H. Rose, David Sterrett, Leroy Taber and L. J. Backer, directors. In January, 1890, the following named officers were chosen: C. P. Byron, president; H. McSweeney, secretary; A. B. Armstrong, treasurer; and they, with R. H. Rose and W. D. Gallup, directors. The gas well on the Eben Gallup farm was opened in January, 1890.

Floods and Fires.—The rains of May 31 and June 1, 1889, swelled the tributaries of Marvin and Numundah creeks and raised these streams far above all high water marks of previous floods. The citizens of Smethport emerged from their homes Friday morning to find the low lands everywhere covered with several feet of water, while the rain still fell in torrents. Some residents of East Smethport were forced to take refuge in the second stories of their buildings, and anchor their houses to neighboring trees. The only way to reach the depot was by means of a boat. The railroads were undermined and damaged in many places, and traffic was suspended for several days. The bridge on the poor farm, which was built at the expense of the county, was swept away, and Gifford's upper dam was damaged, necessitating the suspension of work.

In the destruction of G. W. White's house (two miles southwest of Smethport) in March, 1852, a three year old son was burned to death, and the father severely burned while trying to rescue the boy. . . . The Smethport fire of March 24, 1868, destroyed the Astor House block, property of William Haskell, A. N. Taylor's store, Miss Holmes' building, and the barns, all valued at \$40,000 and insured for \$19,000. . . . The Smethport fire of May, 1882, originated in the Bennett House, destroying Haskell's large store building on the other side of the street, the banking office of Henry Hamlin in that building, the Bennett House and Sterrett & Rose law office.

Miscellaneous.—The Smethport Cemetery Society was chartered in 1863 on petition of S. C. Hyde, C. K. Sartwell, L. R. Wisner, Miles Innis and W. A. Williams.

The question of building a plank road from Clermont to Olean was presented to the people of McKean county in November, 1849, by O. J. Hamlin. He estimated the number of acres of coal land in the county at 10,000, and stated that the selling price ranged from \$1.50 to \$3 per acre. In less than two years after this proposition was made the Smethport & Olean Plank Road Company organized (June 21, 1851), with S. Sartwell, president; Henry Hamlin, secretary; William K. King, treasurer; R. Phelps Wright, G. Irons, Ransom Larrabee, Dr. McCoy and J. W. Prentiss, directors. Railroads now follow this route, the McKean & Buffalo Road being practically completed to Smethport in 1875, and pushed thence to the mines. In 1889 the road was continued from Clermont to Johnsonburg in Elk county.

Smethport has celebrated the anniversary of national independence for fifty years. As if to emphasize this fiftieth celebration, the Fourth of 1889 was a day especially prepared for festivity. From a late hour on the evening of July 3 to the dawn of next day rain poured down in torrents to moisten the parched earth. Early on the 4th the streets were rolled smooth, and before noon were in excellent shape for the parade, the sunbeams giving token that old Sol himself was pleased with the intentions of the people. The procession, which was the feature of the day, was composed of the following well-equipped bands, hose companies, etc.: Marshal, J. M. McElroy, and aids; Smethport Band; McKean Post 347, G. A. R., and guests; Dr. Freeman, commanding second division, and aids; Gorton's Gold Band; J. Gorton Hose No. 1, Friendship, N. Y.; Eldred Band; Mountaineer Hose No. 1, Emporium; Forest Band; Citizen Hose No. 2, Emporium; Bolivar Cornet Band; Citizen Hose No. 2, Bolivar, N. Y.; Smethport Hose No. 1; president of the day and speakers in carriages.

The exercises in the court house opened with music by the Smethport Band. E. L. Keenan, president of the day, delivered the address of welcome, and at the suggestion of the sheriff, extended a general invitation to visitors to share the hospitalities offered by the citizens. Rev. T. W. Chandler delivered an excellent prayer; Capt. Rogers read the "Declaration," and W. J. Milliken, of Bradford, delivered the oration—which was eloquent as well as historical. At night the festivities were continued, one of the features being a merry march from East Smethport to the court-house square, lead by the Eldred Band. The hose companies, without an exception, presented a handsome appearance, and the music rendered by the different bands mentioned was of a high standard.

The history of the Keating, the Bingham and the Ridgway lands in this county is related on other pages. Smethport has been for years the Mecca of land hunters, as there the agents of the great estates ultimately congregated and established their offices. Robert C. Simpson, the general agent of the Bingham estate, resides at Wellsboro, Penn. Robert H. Rose was the first agent; W. B. Clymer had charge of the estate until Mr. Simpson was appointed, during the war. Robert H. Rose is attorney for the estate and local agent at Smethport. Much of the land is leased, and this, with the unseated lands, aggregates over 40,000 acres in McKean, and an equal area in Potter county. Smaller areas of lands belonging to the other proprietors are still unsold.

East Smethport may be said to date back to the establishment of the Extract Works at that point. Shortly after the large buildings were erected the place began to assume the features of a village, and with its railroad commun-

location would be a strong contestant for the business center, had it any one of the physical advantages possessed by the old town. The ground is low and marshy, and in seasons of heavy rain subject to the overflow of Numundah creek. Opposite the Western New York & Pennsylvania depot is the planing mill of Bush & McIntosh, near by the Bottling Works, and in the vicinity the Extract Works. On the corner of Main and Railroad streets is the store and post office building of James M. Tracy; below is the large store building of Stickney, Bell & Co. The Exchange Hotel is conducted by John H. Sowers; a few rods westward of this hotel is the Sherwood grocery store, and opposite it the meat market of J. H. Stull. The English Protestant Episcopal Chapel is near the bridge, and across the creek, near the mouth of Marvin creek, the first of a series of saw mills on the latter stream is found. A number of small dwelling houses, occupied by Swedish workmen and their families, are scattered here and there, all forming the nucleus of what enterprise may convert into a large business town.

There is no history of failure attached to Smethport. The men who came here to build up a prosperous community knew no such word as fail, and consequently the story is one of success following perseverance, tolerance and intelligence. To the wisdom and policy of John Keating, who selected this location, much is due, but without the pioneers the place might be still in the wilderness, as it would undoubtedly be still comparatively primitive without the modern pioneers of commercial and professional progress. To the latter the achievement of placing Smethport above all other towns in the district, in beauty and cleanliness, and equal to any in modern conveniences, is due, and to their enterprise and virtues must be credited her substantial business and social life.

CHAPTER XVI.

LAFAYETTE TOWNSHIP.

TOPOGRAPHY--MINERALS--OIL WELLS--COAL MINES AND COMPANIES--POPULATION--ELECTION IN FEBRUARY, 1890--RESIDENT TAX-PAYERS, 1843-44--STATE ROAD--STORES--DISASTERS AND FIRES--MISCELLANEOUS.

LAFAYETTE TOWNSHIP occupies almost the west half of the center of the county. It is distinguished by three great plateaus or table lands: the Lafayette, in the center, extending from the southwest to northeast five miles, and attaining a width of two and a half miles north of Lafayette corners; the Alton, east and southwest of the East branch, extending into Bradford, Keating and Hamilton townships, being eleven miles long in its southwest course, and five miles wide in a line north of Alton, or from Crawford's to the east fork of Three Mile run; the Marshburg, west of the east branch of the Tuna, and east of the west branch, extending southwest to the valley of the Kinzua, one branch running into the center of Hamilton township, which forms the divide between Chappel fork on the north, Turnip run on the east, and the Kinzua on the south. The greatest length is twelve miles, from a point west of Custer, through Marshburg to Union run. At Lafayette corners the elevation is 2,143 feet above the ocean; at Marshburg, 2,108 feet; the divide between Winter Green and Turnip runs is 2,165 feet; at Buttsville,



J C Winman

1,998 feet; at Alton, 2,072 feet; on creek at Big Shanty, 1,666 feet; at head of Two Mile run, 2,058 feet, and at Bingham's dry well, 1,673 feet. The dip of the rock in the sixth bituminous basin averages only twenty feet per mile to the southwest. Alton being in the central portion, the greatest dip occurs there, being fifty-eight feet between Bond Vein and that point, a distance of little over a half-mile. The lowest dip averages five feet per mile, between Marshburg and Lafayette.

King & Co.'s well, the first at Big Shanty, showed oil sand at a depth of 1,545 feet, or 127 feet above tide water; while in the Prentiss well, Lewis run, oil sand was struck at 227 feet above tide, or at a depth of 1,378 feet.

The Clermont coal deposit underlies the slate, shale and sandstone capped peaks northeast and southwest of Alton, throughout the Lafayette plateau, and in the summit, southwest of Marshburg, where the cap rocks are deep, the coal is valuable, as in the old Davis mine, and in the old openings on the Newell, Bullock, Root and Whitman lands, the bottoms of all of which rest from 2,130 to 2,145 feet above tide level. This deposit is generally separated from the Alton upper coal layers by Johnson run sandstone, the thickness of which ranges from fifty to sixty feet; but near Bond Vein a black and blue slate occupied this position; on the Bullock lands a hard sandstone, and on the Matthews' lands a sandstone, separated by a six feet deposit of red rock, rests on a twelve-inch bed of coal. The Alton deposit ranges from four to seven feet. It has been worked at Buttsville, Alton and Bond Vein. The latter mine was worked in 1877-78, by James E. Butts, for the Longwood Coal Company, giving three shallow beds above the bottom, third bed 2,034 feet above tide. The Malony mine showed six to eight feet of bony coal near the roof, and Alton coal, in two distinct beds, before reaching the hard, sandy, fire-clay deposit.

In July, 1863, the Lafayette Coal Company was incorporated, with William Cockroft of New York City, president. The Owen mine, near Buttsville, was opened years ago by Mr. Owen. In April, 1868, the Longwood Company James E. Butts, E. Sears, I. P. T. Edwards, E. D. Winslow, G. P. Hayward, Lem. Shaw and W. F. Grubb, directors—began operations, 2,065 feet above tide level, on a solid two and one half feet bench; but owing to its irregularity, work was abandoned. At James E. Butts' house the lower coal was found twenty-eight feet below the surface. In 1865 the Lafayette Coal Company began operations near Mr. Alton's log house, constructing a 280-foot slope to a point in the canal and bituminous deposit, seventy feet below the level of the opening. This and several other shafts were abandoned. On the Hagadorn and Armstrong lands and at the old Davis mine explorations were made years ago.

The Seven Foot Knoll, on the Keating township line, was opened 2,053 feet above tide level, and won its name on account of the four heavy coal benches discovered in a seventy-two feet hole, the coal being overlaid by thin beds of carbonate of iron; while in Shaft No. 1, opened 2,083 above tide, 270 feet southwest of the mouth of the drift, nodular iron ore takes the place of iron carbonate. In the vicinity several shafts were constructed, and the enterprise was carried so far by Allen Putnam, of Boston, as to explore near the old Butts saw mill, on Three Mile creek, at an elevation of 2,037 feet. The drill went through 113 feet, meeting only two small seams.

Lafayette township had a population of 1,266 in 1880. Of this number seventy-three were residents of Buttsville. In 1888 there were 125 Republican, 127 Democrat, 5 Prohibition and 12 United Labor votes recorded, a total of 272, which multiplied by five represents a population of 1,360. Fol

lowing are the returns of the vote cast in Lafayette township in February, 1890: For road supervisors, Peter Wagner (D.), 124; James Barnes, Jr. (D.), 103; Walter Cassidy (R.), 131; Charles Harding (R.), 95. For school directors, D. Kennedy (D.), 134; J. C. Cannon (D.), 77; P. H. Freil (R.), 140; John Green (R.), 125. For collector, J. H. Fleming (D.), 143; J. C. Haven (R.), 101. For town clerk, M. Ryan, Jr. (D.), 124; H. L. Sherwood (R.), 109. For constable, First District, W. W. Lenox (D.), 102; Second District, Frank Sprague, 93. For auditors, James Donovan (D.), 141; M. McCarten (D.), 150; J. C. Jones (R.), 116; C. L. Milton (R.), 100.

The resident tax-payers of Lafayette township in 1843-44, as certified by Jasper Marsh, assessor, were Jane Armstrong, Abram and Mary Anderson, Albert and Rufus Beeman, Joe Brush, George W. Brown, Abram Brothwell, Andrew Cush, L. Davis, Allen, David and William Foster, William Gramis, Aaron Hagadorn, James Hoop, William Howard, Washington Higby, J. Iversen, C. Leach, Jacob Lewis, Henry Luce, Jonathan, J. C. and Jasper Marsh, John Mulligan, Oliver Matthews, David Monteith, John Newton, William G. Presley, Job Poots, Lewis Ransom, John Shepley, Nathan and George Tenney, Zira Tobbs and William C. Webber. The total value of their property as assessed was \$4,580, while the unseated lands were assessed at \$27,688.

The east and west State road was laid out by Joel Sartwell, Hiram Payne and Jonathan Marsh through the center of McKean county in 1838, at a time when only four families, Joseph Brush, Nathan Tenney, Hoop and Anderson, resided in Lafayette, and two years before Taintor, Davis and Hagadorn settled there.

Albert Beeman, who died near Mount Alton, in February, 1880, was credited with being the discoverer of the coal beds about Alton and Lafayette. For years he was king of the hunters of this county, and was also farmer and lumberman.

Mary Anderson, who died at Anderson Station, on the Kinzua, in December, 1889, was in her one hundred and third year. She settled there in 1836, and five years later her husband was frozen to death near Marshburg. Her son James is now seventy-seven years old.

Mount Alton, the leading village of the township, contains a number of industrial establishments and the usual number of stores found in villages of its size. Chief among its industries are the Mount Alton Chemical Works, McClain & Co.'s and Weaver & Droney's lumber factories, and J. B. Phillips saw mill, which give employment to many of the inhabitants.

The Alton Chemical Works were established in October, 1887, at Bond Vein, with twelve retorts, and had contracts for all the acetate of lime and wood alcohol that could be produced up to 1888. The acid works were destroyed by fire in March, 1889. The flames spread through the spacious building—the dimensions of which were 200x175 feet—and in a short time it was reduced to smoldering ruins. The loss on the building and contents is estimated at \$15,000; insurance, \$6,000. The Alton Chemical Company is composed of J. C. Greenewald, A. L. Wyman, Sterns & Milligan of Bradford, and J. W. Beacom and D. Hilton of Alton. No time was lost in re-establishing this important manufacturing concern. In July, 1889, George Beaumont was appointed post master at Alton.

In the fall of 1866 Newcomb & Hagadorn established their store at Alton, and in March, 1867, L. S. Bard and A. N. McFall opened their hotel (which was burned afterward), and a daily mail service to Smethport established.

Kinzua Lodge No. 442, I. O. O. F., the leading secret association of Mount Alton and neighborhood, elected the following named officers in December.

1889: N. G., George H. Graff; V. G., C. D. Tenny; Sec., J. S. C. Graham; Asst. Sec., Simon Crites; Treas., J. M. Park; W., F. Aldrich; Con., H. L. Sherwin; O. G., P. A. Evarts; I. G., C. Harding; R. S. to N. G., M. Quinn; L. S. to N. G., T. Elmore.

Alton Encampment, Knights of St. John and Malta, at Alton, was organized in 1888.

The cyclone of September 28, 1884, swept away six houses, as well as the new Methodist church building at Alton. In April, 1886, thirty Italian laborers found themselves imprisoned in the Erie Railroad Company's burning construction shanty at Alton. Twenty-four men escaped only to witness the roasting of six companions, whose lives went out with the blaze.

The Mount Alton tragedy of September 26, 1889, resulted in the death of Mrs. Isabel Quinn. Her husband, J. H. Quinn, a Scotch-Irishman, was the murderer, and his insane jealousy the cause. A coroner's jury found in accordance with the facts. The murderer was taken to jail at once, but during the evening he wove a rope out of his large silk handkerchief and some time after 3 o'clock on the morning of the 27th hanged himself in the cell.

The post office of Lafayette was discontinued in November, 1872, owing to the resignation of the postmaster, but was soon after restored.

CHAPTER XVII.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP—BOROUGH OF PORT ALLEGANY.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP—TOPOGRAPHY—GEOLOGY—COAL MEASURES AND MINES—OIL WELL—EARLY SETTLERS, ETC.—RESIDENT TAX-PAYERS, 1836-37—EARLY STORES—POPULATION—OFFICERS ELECTED IN FEBRUARY, 1890—CHURCHES—CEMETERY—FIRES.
BOROUGH OF PORT ALLEGANY—INTRODUCTORY—CANOE PLACE—PIONEERS, ETC.—POPULATION—FIRES AND FLOODS—MUNICIPAL MATTERS—INDUSTRIES—BANKS—CEMETERY ASSOCIATION—HOTELS—CHURCHES—PUBLIC SCHOOLS—SOCIETIES, ASSOCIATIONS, ETC.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP stretches along about half of the eastern line of the county. It is the gateway to the Sinnemahoning, as well as to the upper waters of the Allegheny, northwest of Condersport. This river enters the township at Burtville, five miles above Port Allegany, and flowing northwest exits in the center of the west half of the north town line (the lowest elevation), about three and one-half miles below the town, a mile and one half below the mouth of Two Mile creek, and three and one-half miles below the confluence of Lillibridge creek, which flows from the northeast corner, as well as Coleman creek, above Port Allegany. Allegheny Portage creek (which rises across the line, near the head of the Sinnemahoning portage) joins the parent river just above the Port, and this receives several streams from the summits of Norwich, such as Comes creek, as well as a few short streams from the borders of Potter county. For altitudes the township may claim a part of Prospect hill, the peak of which (2,495 feet high) is in Keating township; a mile east of that hill the height is 2,415 feet, gradually falling to 1,800 feet as Skinner creek is approached; near Keating depot the altitude is 2,400, although at the depot

only 1,876 feet; at Liberty 1,641, at Port Allegany 1,477, and at Sartwell 1,417 feet. The rock exposures show 800 feet, of which 190 form coal measures and conglomerate, 250 to 300 Mauch Chunk and Pocono, 300 red Catskill, and 100 Chenango. In the center of the Skinner creek coal region the highest stratum is found, Kinzua creek sandstone, at an altitude of 2,140 feet. In the year 1855 Seth A. Backus opened two coal beds here, finding eighteen or twenty inch benches forty feet below the surface and below a nine to twelve inch deposit of iron ore, which showed fifty six per cent of metal. S. H. Barrett also opened a mine here, finding a twenty-eight-inch seam of good coal six feet below the surface. In the vicinity of the Backus bed Thomas Petturick found a four and one-half feet vein of cannel coal in 1856. From Port Allegany to Comes creek summit the soil is red; also to the head of the Lillibridge and up Two Mile run.

The oil well at Sartwell was drilled 723 feet in 1877, but abandoned. In July, 1887, the work of drilling the gas well at Port Allegany was commenced on the Dolley lands. This well was bored 2,400 feet, but without the desired result, although sufficient to supply light and heat to a section of the borough was obtained.

In 1788 a party of immigrants came up the Susquehanna and Sinnemahoning to Emporium in canoes, left their barks there and crossed the portage on foot, making a road hither and camping here beyond the river, on what in later days was known as the W. J. Davis farm. E. Fitch, who contributed much valuable history to the pages of the *Reporter*, is inclined to believe that this same party made the first settlement at Franklin, Venango county. The first road from Canoe Place to Smethport crossed the river at Red House, thence by the mouths of Skinner and Portage creeks across the flats; thence up the hill and along the ridge to Nummulah creek, where it crossed another road at Horace King's corners. Samuel Curtis is credited with cutting this road. In 1844 Gideon Irons was employed to cut a wagon road from the Port to Larabee. Years before this a road was cut through and regular culverts built, but at the period of building the Turtle Point mill it was hid under fallen trees or underbrush, and the culverts disappeared in decay.

In 1822 the first bridge in this township was erected across the Allegheny by Judge Nathan White, who resided on Marvin creek, four miles from Smethport. This structure was near Davis' Red House, and up to 1839 some portions of it were visible. Daniel Stanton's still house was near this bridge.

The mill erected in 1815, where the Daniel Clark mills stood in 1876, was the joint property of Obediah Sartwell, W. W. Whitney, Benjamin Burt and David Burt. In 1820 Maj. Lyman purchased the concern, and sold it to Daniel Brooks in 1823. This Brooks erected the first grist mill in 1824, but in 1827 he sold the old saw mill as well as the new mill to William Moore, who in turn sold it to Sartwell & Arnold in 1835. Three years later they sold to Coats & McKee, but, through foreclosure, resumed ownership in 1841, and then sold to Barnaby Brothers, who, after establishing a pail and sap bucket factory there, had to give up the property. N. L. Dike then purchased from Sartwell & Arnold in 1844, who sold to A. M. Benton in 1845. He continued the industries until 1869, when Daniel Clark became owner.

The first farmer was David Burt, who cultivated lands where George McDowell settled in 1833. Obediah Sartwell owned the farm where Seth Hackett settled in 1835, and where he resided until his removal to Emporium, about 1869, while Benjamin Burt, one of the pioneers, resided here until his death, February 28, 1876, in his ninety-seventh year. The old barn belonging to W. J. Davis in 1876, near the cheese factory, was built in 1816 by Benjamin Burt

and Daniel Stanton, and the oldest dwelling house, coming down to centennial year, was that in which Owen Coyle resided, William Moore, one of the old owners, being accidentally killed at Cincinnati in 1844.

The first mill on the Portage was that built in 1838 by Luke, John and Harvey Gibson. At that time the family of Horace Barnaby was the only one on the Portage. D. Cornelius and Stephen Rowley operated for some time, until S. A. Backus purchased it. The old mill was burned, but rebuilt for Jacob Coss in 1852 by Nathan Boylan. In 1853 steam machinery and a circular saw were introduced the first time in this township, but in 1856 Mr. Coss removed to a point below Olean, intending to use the water power there. The building was burned soon after, but a new mill was erected by Fordyce Lawton, who sold to J. Campbell, who sold to A. L. Wright, the owner in 1876. In 1849 David Cornelius and S. S. Lillibridge built the second mill on the Portage, which, in 1873, became the property of L. H. Dolley. J. M. Grimes built the third mill near Liberty depot, which, in 1869, became the property of Ira Weir.

Horace Barnaby, A. P. Barnaby and one Upton were the first settlers on this creek, having opened their farms in 1830. In 1833 Philander Read and Elisha H. Bent were road supervisors. In 1866 John Tallmadge built his mill, later the property of the Goodyears. A. S. Arnold & Co. built the first lath-mill in 1852; A. M. Benton the first shingle-mill in 1855, and John G. Hall the first sash and blind factory in 1866-67. The records of survey around Canoe Place in 1811-12 mention Conrad's mill and Hitt's place, and Robert Gilbert's and John Bell's lots on the Oswayo. In 1817 John King and E. B. Foster surveyed lots on the Portage branch, above Kingsville, near the Straw bridge lands, and at other places. In 1818 surveys in the Rensselaer Wright neighborhood were begun; mention is also made of Jonathan Moore's lot and of Isaiah Tyler's lots.

The resident tax-payers of Liberty township in 1836-37 were Ralph P. Andrews, D. Allard, Henry Bryan, Elisha H. Bent, Dan. Bellows, H. and A. P. Barnaby, J. C. Coleman (now living, saw-mill owner), Horace Coleman, Pete Corsaw, Levi Coats, Hiram Coon, Edward Cummings, John Chase, A. and S. B. Eastwood, John and Horatio Fobes, John R. and Sam Grimes, Ephraim Green, Seth Hackett, Lod. Lillibridge, Isaac and Harry Lyman, Moses Lucore (saw-mill owner) Andrew Moore, William McKee, George McDowell, Solomon Sartwell, Sartwell & Arnold (saw-mill owners), Jacob Simcox, Hubbard and Elisha Starkweather, Daniel Wright (a wheelwright) and B. H. Wilmarth (blacksmith); William Moore was the assessor.

A. M. Benton came into this township in 1846, where he purchased about 3,000 acres of pine lands, and also the N. L. Dike mills above Port Allegany at Burtville, where Hubbard's steam mill now stands. In 1852 Mr. Benton found an old hunter on the Summit, living in a shingled house, who gave his leisure hours to making the spring rivulets flow north, south, east or west. For twenty six years Mr. Benton continued the fine industry, sometimes employing 100 men on the rafts and in the mills. After the pine era vanished he built a mill below Eldred (the same which is now operated by the Wolcotts) nineteen years ago, which, after thirteen years' use was destroyed, and a new mill was erected. In that mill he continued the hemlock industry for seventeen years, when he sold to the Wolcotts.

A. S. Arnold died at Port Allegany April 1, 1874, aged sixty seven years. He came to the county in 1833, opened a store at Smithport, moved to Canoe Place in 1836, and joined Solomon Sartwell in his lumber business.

In February, 1847, S. A. Backus had a store, and later H. Coleman was

granted a tavern license. In February, 1848, A. M. Benton, L. Wells and Marvin were merchants, and later S. M. Russell. The merchants in 1852 were Arnold, Davis & Medbery, Martin W. Barker (small grocery), A. M. Benton and Johnson Slerozier (small store).

In February, 1885, Peter Brion, of Liberty township, killed a cranberry bear. This animal had long, thin legs, with a long sharp nose and red fur. In May H. Bertfield and W. Burlingame captured four black bears in Wharton township, Potter County.

Liberty township in 1880 had a population of 2,029, of which number 731 were credited to Port Allegany village. In 1888 the vote of the township, outside Port Allegany, was 146 Republican, 186 Democratic, 1 Prohibitionist, and 32 United Labor, or a total of 365, which multiplied by five represents a population of 1,825. The officers elected in February, 1890, are as follows: Supervisors, Mart Simar, Henry Lynch; justice of the peace, R. M. Dunbar; constable, W. D. Thomas; collector, John Aere; town clerk, W. R. Franklin; school directors, George Backus, H. R. Meeker; auditor, F. A. Fitch; judge of election, Samuel Grimes; inspectors, John O'Brien, George W. Baxter.

The Methodist Church of Liberty township was incorporated in February, 1854, on petition of Samuel M. Hopkins, James R. Proctor, Nathaniel West, C. B. West, B. M. Pride, S. H. Barrett and J. F. Cone.

The Grimes District Cemetery was incorporated in February, 1881, with Samuel Grimes, Z. J. Sherwood, A. Ostrander and Lester Grimes, directors. Among the other stockholders were S. L. Strang, Runa Keeler, G. W. Wetmore, H. J. and Abel Eastwood, G. Amidon, D. W. and J. R. Sherwood, C. Ostrander, A. Lewis, L. Burrows and A. D. Freer.

F. H. Goodyear & Co.'s upper mill at Liberty, seven miles southeast of Port Allegany, was destroyed in 1877. The loss was about \$9,000. . . . The George D. Briggs steam saw mill at Liberty depot was burned in April, 1886—the second destroyed on that site.

The Birch Grove Mills of H. Palmer are located two miles below Port Allegany. There, on August 5, 1889, was organized a branch of the W. C. T. U., with Mrs. H. Palmer, president; Mrs. N. Palmer, vice president; Mrs. M. Robinson, corresponding secretary; Mrs. S. Proctor, recording secretary, and Mrs. L. Burleson, treasurer.

The Allegheny River, Sartwell Creek and Fishing Creek Improvement Company elected the following named officers in November, 1889: C. E. Hubbard, president; F. E. Rowley, secretary and treasurer; F. H. Arnold, E. P. Dabrymple and C. E. Hubbard, directors, with F. L. Peek and J. H. Steele directors of the Allegheny River Improvement Company.

BOROUGH OF PORT ALLEGANY.

The phenomenal growth within the past few years of this bustling and thriving place has far surpassed even the most sanguine expectations. And this development is due not alone to the vast lumber districts and magnificent farming country surrounding the place, or to its unlimited water-power privileges, but in a very large measure to the well known enterprise of its solid business men.

Until about the year 1840 the point, which is now the site of Port Allegany, was called "Canoe Place," so named for two different reasons, as handed down by tradition. One is that it was the custom of the aborigines on the Atlantic slope to move up the Susquehanna periodically to what is now Emporium, shelter their canoes there, and march over the divide to the Allegheny river at this point. The other reason advanced is that a number of immigrants came

up the Susquehanna river and across the country to this same point, where they erected rude huts and commenced the work of hewing out canoes. In the following spring there came a flood, and the party had to take to their canoes and hurriedly paddle or float away from the scene of danger.

About the close of the first decade of this century pioneer Stanton came into this wilderness and settled on the river bank, where the Red House stood on the W. J. Davis farm. The pioneer was soon joined by another, Foster, and the beginnings of Port Allegany were made.

The first saw-mill was established by Daniel Stanton and Dan. Webber (six rods east of Arnold & Dolley's dam) in 1824. Five years later, Stanton, being sole owner, sold the concern to Gideon Irons, who, in 1832, sold to Solomon Sartwell. In 1835 A. S. Arnold purchased an interest, and with Sartwell continued in business until 1849, when W. J. Davis and C. I. Medbery purchased Sartwell's interests and became Arnold's partners. In 1869 this company sold to F. H. Arnold, E. B. Dolley and C. L. Bellows, the latter going out in 1873.

The first postmaster was Dr. Horace Coleman, who served from 1828 to 1838. During the first few years it bore the name of Keating, then changed to Liberty, but on A. S. Arnold being appointed master in 1838 the present name was conferred. In 1841 William Moore was appointed. He was succeeded in 1843 by J. S. Barrett; he by E. Fitch, in 1847, and in 1849 Dr. Coleman, the pioneer postmaster, was appointed, keeping the office at his house. A short time after S. H. Barrett was appointed, but held the office only three months, when Elihu Starkweather became postmaster. William Wilkin succeeded him in 1853, and served until 1861, when Dr. B. S. Gould was commissioned. Within six months O. D. Coleman was appointed; and shortly afterward Orrin Vosburg, who held the office until succeeded by N. V. Jackson in 1865. In 1869 A. N. Lillibridge was appointed, and in 1873 C. A. Larrabee, who served until succeeded in 1885 by W. J. Davis, the present postmaster. In April, 1888, the office became a presidential appointment.

The first school teacher at Port Allegany was Miss Eliza Manning, who taught in the Red House. In 1836 the first school-house was built near the site of the old Starkweather store of 1850.

The old store building which stood near the old tannery was torn down by John Ford in 1875. It was erected about 1850 by Elihu Starkweather, and used by him for store and hotel purposes. Afterward it was successively occupied by Martin Barker, I. W. Bellows & Co., F. W. Tucker & Co., A. M. Benton, for whom T. McDowell was clerk, T. McDowell & Co., McDowell & Dolley, Arnold & McDowell, A. H. Medbery & Co., J. O. White & Co., A. F. Bard & Co., and lastly by the office of the *Northern Tier Reporter*. On the site is the residence of James Ford.

The editor of the *Reporter*, reviewing the business of the town in December, 1874, refers to L. H. Dolley's general store building as the oldest mercantile house, being established in 1850. The old building was erected by Johnson & Crozier, but in 1855 A. M. Benton purchased the house, completed the building and opened it that year. In 1860 or 1861 he sold the building to Dolley & Co. In 1850 A. S. Arnold, W. J. Davis and C. I. Medbery, opened the house, which was sold to T. McDowell & Co. in 1868. In 1869 B. C. Gallup established his hardware house, followed in 1870 by A. F. Bard & Co., in the same line, and C. L. Medbery & Son, general merchants. Davis & Simar opened their dry goods house in December, 1871; Dr. G. H. Goltry, his drug store in 1873; R. B. Rhodes & Son, their furniture house the

same year, while Dr. Hogarth and Charles Dolley's drug store, J. Demarest's tailor shop, J. W. Neefe's clothing store, Dalrymple & Humphries' coal and lumber yard, W. Hooker's grocery, C. W. Bishop's bakery, P. A. McDonald's harness shop, A. C. White's book store, C. A. Larrabee's jewelry store, M. A. Lillibridge's clothing and shoe store, and Mrs. Sue Kenny's millinery store were all in existence in 1874. The Mullin House on Main street, the Sartwell House near the railroad, L. B. Bishop and E. D. Slingerland's restaurants, and Lillibridge's and Blackman's meat markets were also here.

The Chapin Tannery, built years ago, may be considered the first manufacturing industry of this district. A. M. Benton purchased the work in 1857. He sold to J. O. White & Co. in 1860-61, who operated it until purchased by John Ford in 1869, and he conducted it until 1884, when work was discontinued. Barrett, Dolley & Co.'s sash, door and blind factory was established in 1873, south of the depot; H. J. Barrett, was sleigh manufacturer; J. H. Sherrill operated the carding mill, and A. Crandell, the iron foundry. The Jewett & Keating Tannery was completed in the fall of 1874, after plans by Henry Jewett, and the dwelling houses were built for the company by Barrett & Dolley. The Hub factory was established in the "seventies."

The population of Port Allegany in 1880 was 731. In 1888 there were 115 Republican, 133 Democratic, 19 Prohibitionist, and 11 United Labor votes cast, or a total of 278 representing a population of 1,668.

Recent fires have destroyed some of the houses named. The fire of June, 1888, destroyed Bard, Dalrymple & Co.'s store; Attorney Colcord's office and Brandon & Dodd's insurance office. The fire of July, 1889, swept away the Durfee photograph gallery owned by L. L. Lillibridge, and the latter's billiard hall and barber shop; Weiper Bros.' store, then unoccupied, Dolley & Roy's billiard hall, and Hallett's household goods and stock.

The flood of May 31 and June 1, 1889, introduced itself at Port Allegany by rushing down Mill street, tearing up side-walks, destroying gardens, and impeding travel—people living above the Mill street bridge being compelled to go over the hill to reach their homes. About 4 o'clock on the morning of June 1, the boom of Arnold & Dolley, near the mouth of the Portage creek, burst asunder, and the logs were hurled with irresistible force through the mill yard of C. E. Grover, and thence among the houses, along the street, and across the Arnold flats to the river below. Several families were driven from their homes by the angry waters, and valuable property was torn up or carried away.

Municipal Matters.—The charter election for Port Allegany borough was held April 4, 1882. C. N. Barrett was elected burgess without opposition, receiving 129 votes; F. D. Leiner, L. H. Dolley, S. G. Peters, received almost unanimous votes for councilmen; C. E. Wright was elected justice; S. S. Lillibridge, high constable; W. M. Royce, constable; C. R. Bard, auditor; K. Haulon, poormaster; B. C. Gallup, assessor, with V. R. Vanderhule and A. H. Medbery, assistants; A. J. Hughes, C. A. Larrabee, F. P. Camp, A. R. Barnaby, M. C. Field and O. L. Snyder were elected school directors; R. E. Bellows, judge, and O. Vosburg and E. B. Starkweather, inspectors of elections. N. R. Bard was elected burgess in 1883, over P. R. Cotter; O. L. Snyder, in 1884, with H. D. Helmer, justice; H. J. Burritt, in 1885; B. C. Gallup, in 1886-87-88, with C. A. Larrabee, justice; W. L. Lillibridge, in 1889, received 128 votes, and O. E. Goldhagen 96 votes for burgess, and J. E. Rounsaville 110, and O. Vosburgh 108 votes for justice. In 1885 there were 104 votes for and 90 against the proposed water tax.

The officers, chosen in February, 1890, are as follows: Burgess, George



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C. J. Ryan

Weber; council, J. Dick, S. C. Sartwell; school directors, J. W. Kershner, W. H. Keeney; justice of the peace, William Roy; constable, M. T. Shurtz; collector, M. T. Shurtz; auditor, E. O. Durfee; judge of election, M. J. Dwyre; inspectors, R. E. Roy, John Carlson.

Hose Company.—Star Hose Company No. 1 was organized November 16, 1885, and, unlike former fire companies, entered at once on a successful career. Since organization a State charter has been secured and Star Hose Company No. 1 now owns the building and equipment, and boasts of thirty-five active members. The president is J. V. Otto, with M. A. Lillibridge, vice president; W. M. Holmes, secretary; N. R. Bard, treasurer; F. E. Rowley, foreman; C. W. Wagner and M. E. Hall, assistants, and B. C. Gallup, chief engineer; directors: F. E. Rowley, J. V. Otto, E. P. Dalrymple, W. W. Rinn and N. R. Bard. Star Hose Company No. 1 attended the State convention of firemen at Carlisle in September, 1889.

Gas and Water.—The Citizens' Gas Company was incorporated in May, 1888, with F. H. Arnold, B. C. Gallup and H. E. Sturcke, directors. The company developed the gas reservoirs of the vicinity and gave to the borough the advantages which gas light and heat can alone give. . . . Gas Well No. 6, at Port Allegany, did not prove profitable, and was abandoned in November, 1889. No. 7 was drilled in the spring of 1890.

In 1885 a complete system of water-works was provided for the village by a stock company with a capital of \$20,000, of which Thomas McDowell is president, F. P. Camp, secretary, and J. H. Williams, treasurer. The reservoir is one mile from the town, on Skinner creek, 200 feet above the borough, and is furnished by a pure mountain stream. The water is conveyed to the city through a six-inch pipe. In case any damage should occur to this reservoir the company has another on the other side of town, called Smith's addition, which would supply the people's wants.

Industries.—The Port Allegany Tannery had at the beginning a capacity of 90,000 hides. The grinding house, sixty feet square, had a capacity of fifteen cords of bark per day. Here was the Keystone mill. The leach room was 180x32 feet; the three steam pumps were supplied by Blake & Co., of Boston. The boiler house is sixty feet square, supplied with four large Riter boilers and Hoyt's tan burning ovens. A brick chimney, twelve feet square at the base, is 116 feet high. The beam house and yard building are 92x180 feet, with an "L" sixty feet square. There are six sweat pits, each with a capacity of 200 hides. The dry house is 60x180 feet, five stories in height, with ten feet basement. During the summer of 1886 a building 54x72 feet was erected for a cooling house. It contains twelve large tanks, holding about 250 barrels each, in which the liquor is allowed to cool before being drawn on to the leather in the lay-away vats, to which it is conveyed through wooden pipes by gravity. Another building was erected during the year 1887, 60x126 feet, northwest of the boiler house, for the storage of hides. Here can be stored from 25,000 to 30,000 dry flint hides, of which large stocks are kept on hand. There are employed usually from ninety to 100 men in the various departments of tanning, and in the piling of the bark during the season. The men employed about the tannery live within a short distance, occupying some thirty houses belonging to the plant, as well as nearly as many more owned by the occupants. Not far from 1,000 acres of hemlock timber are annually denuded of bark to supply the needed product for thoroughly tanning the thousands of sides which are turned out each month during the year. No "bark extract" (so called) is used. Of course, so large an establishment must of necessity be a large patron of the railroads, and it is not unusual for the weekly freight bill to amount to \$500, and some-

times to more than double that amount. At the beginning of the year 1878 the firm name was changed from Jewett & Keating to that of Root & Keating, which name still remains. Myron H. Paxson was superintendent and John Goodsell foreman till February, 1877, when they resigned and M. C. Field was appointed superintendent and B. Kershner tannery foreman, who still hold the same positions. In the year 1881 Peter Sharp was appointed bark foreman, and in 1885 George H. Kershner was appointed assistant tannery foreman. Mr. Root, a resident of Buffalo, visits the town every two weeks, but beyond a general observation does not interfere with the management. To this company is credited much of the progress of Port Allegany. The members and managers are very liberal in their dealings; their cheerful methods of business, together with their active, earnest interest in local affairs, give them a high place in public estimation.

The American Extract Company purchased lands, made many repairs and additions, and increased the working capacity of their manufactory twenty per cent during the fall of 1889. The works are owned by a Chicago company, for whom B. C. Tabor, a stockholder, is manager.

Arnold & Dolley, F. H. Rowley and A. N. Lillibridge are heavily engaged in the lumber business, as well as V. R. Vanderhule, the latter also having interests in stone quarrying, etc. N. R. Bard of the firm of N. R. Bard & Co., successors to A. M. Benton & Co., is extensively engaged in the lumber business at Roulette, Potter County.

The Hall & Pelton planing and turning mill was erected in the fall of 1889, the building being 28x76 feet and two stories in height. . . . Within the borough and a radius of a few miles are several important lumber manufacturing concerns. Portage creek, Keating and Shippen to the south, and Turtle Point, Sartwell and Larrabee to the north, are all tributary to Port Allegany.

Banks.—The First National Bank was founded in April, 1888, with F. H. Arnold, Henry Hamlin, B. D. Hamlin, A. G. Olmsted, F. H. Root, B. C. Gallup, J. S. Rowley and A. J. Hughes, stockholders. The capital stock was \$50,000. The office of this banking company is an elegant modern structure. The officers of the First National Bank for 1890 are F. H. Arnold, president; Henry Hamlin, vice president; J. S. Rowley, cashier; A. J. Hughes, F. H. Arnold, B. C. Gallup, C. A. Dolley, Henry Hamlin, B. D. Hamlin and F. H. Root, directors.

A local board of the National Savings and Loan Association of Rochester, N. Y., was organized May 27, 1889, with the following named officers: President, N. R. Bard; vice president, J. H. Williams; secretary, A. J. Hughes; treasurer, F. E. Watts; attorney, R. C. Bard. In 1890 C. C. Ward was elected secretary, and M. J. Colcord, attorney, with A. J. Hughes, N. R. Bard and R. C. Bard, directors.

Cemetery Association. The Cemetery Association was organized in March, 1852. Among the members were Aaron S. Arnold, John J. Abbey, S. H. Barrett, William Wilkins, T. W. Richmond, L. Lillibridge, Merrif Smith, Isaac Viner, R. E. and William Bellows, William Simar, Aaron Smith, Harvey Manning, William Sherwood and P. Fean. On June 10, 1889, the following officers were elected: E. B. Dolley, president; C. A. Dolley, treasurer; C. H. Cole, secretary; Andy Black, sexton; F. H. Arnold, trustee.

Hotels. The Sartwell House, the leading hotel, with the Port Allegany House and the new hotel of A. J. Connelly on Pearl street, form the principal hostleries of the town. The latter was built in October, 1889.

Churches. Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1836 a hunter named Foster came to Canoe Place and preached at the house of Lodowick Lillibridge. In

April, 1838, a class was organized with Levi and Sophronia Coats, Phebe Eastwood, S. S., Nabby and Annie Grimes, Anna and L. Lillibridge, Jacob and Maria Simeox, Betsy Bellows, A. P., Horace and Oretta P. Barnaby, Joel H. Rice, Saloma Cummings, members. Meetings were held in the "Old Red House" of Levi Coats, subsequently in the school house, and later in the Union church house. In 1853 the members belonged to the Eldred mission of the Olean district, and in 1871 Port Allegany circuit was established.

In a letter by I. Steele, dated August 13, 1874, it is stated that at the time a small scattered Methodist class existed here, attended irregularly by Elder Morris, of State Line, but the editor of the *Reporter* corrected this statement by showing that a church building which cost \$3,500 stood here at the time, and was used by all Protestant denominations.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Port Allegany, which is the same as that organized in 1836 with Rev. J. D. Wood, pastor, was incorporated in January, 1880, with Balthasar Kershner, William Grigsby, H. F. Dunbar, M. C. Field, James K. Moore and Fred and L. Meservey, trustees. The church house was erected in 1880 by Cotton & Sons of Olean. A. M. Benton donated three lots and \$650 cash, while Mr. Root donated \$1,600. Mr. Benton, with Messrs. Kershner, Field and Freeland, formed the building committee. Notwithstanding the liberal donations, the society owed large sums to Mr. Root and Mr. Benton for some time after the completion of the building.

The Union Church, Port Allegany, was incorporated December 26, 1867, on petition of A. S. Arnold, J. J. Abbey, E. B. Dolley, C. Dolley, W. J. Davis, J. C. Coleman, A. Fortner, William Sherwood, T. Mullin, William Sinar, L. J. Gallup, J. K. Moore, E. Fitch, Peter Frederick, R. E. Bellows, F. H. Arnold, A. H. Medbery, V. H. Benton, B. B. Burt, T. N. Peet, Charles Peet, J. G. Hall, Dennison Woodcock, J. Campbell, J. Tallmadge, Paul Hall, G. W. Nichols, J. Ames, A. Acre, J. S. Wert, F. M. Coleman, William Coleman, L. M. Eastwood, W. A. Wright, N. N. Metcalf, Samuel Cole, H. Metcalf, A. Eastwood, O. D. and O. Vosburg, A. N. and S. S. Lillibridge, G. W. Manning, J. R. Proctor, W. Grigsby, W. P. and A. I. Wilcox, Horace Coleman, and L. H. Dolley. The church was dedicated February 15, 1872. The total cost was \$3,600, the bell being presented by A. S. Arnold.

Universalists. — In December, 1874, Rev. B. Brunning came here to organize a Universalist society, but the results did not warrant the building of a church house.

Catholic Church. — The first regular services of St. Gabriel's Catholic Church were performed by Father Patterson in 1875, and the congregation was formed April 30, 1876. Among the early members were Keron Hanlon, P. Moran, P. Brider, P. Kilday, Maggie Kilday, Sol. Leighton, J. Cook, M. Galligar, Joseph Galligar, A. Laumer, A. Sampur, M. Ward, C. Bishop, J. Conelly, Pat Kilday, John Kilday, Patrick Welch, P. Glenon, M. Mitchel, S. Ebelheir, Julia Ward and Thomas Mack. The secretaries of the church have been Dr. Rinn, James Galligar, R. Mulholland and A. Connelly; Matthew Snyder is secretary. The work of building was commenced in 1879 by Barrett Brothers, and the church was completed in 1880 at a cost of \$3,000. The congregation numbers 300. The present pastor is Rev. Father Cosgrove.

The First Regular Baptist Church of Port Allegany was incorporated in August, 1881, the signers of the articles being Dr. J. S. Stearns and wife, O. J. Rose and wife, James Steele and wife, Mary Steele and Francis M. Robinson. When the society was organized, on June 2, 1877, the above named, except the Rose family, were members, with Mrs. Teft and Charles H. Dodd. Rev. S. D. Morris was the first pastor, succeeded by Rev. Rose, Rev. Dodd,

and the present pastor, Rev. R. C. H. Catterall. J. S. Stearns, F. M. Robinson and A. A. Matthews have filled the clerk's office successively, the first named being now clerk. The society of twenty four members worship in the old Union Church building, which has now been transferred to the Presbyterians. The Baptist Society proposes to erect a house of worship on land donated by A. M. Benton, nearly opposite the Methodist Episcopal Church. The cost is estimated at \$3,500.

The Congregational Society was organized May 7, 1877, by Rev. H. M. Higley, with Mrs. G. C. Barrett, Lettie and Nellie Barrett, Mrs. M. A. Lillibridge, Mrs. Eddy, Mrs. W. Hooker and C. W. Wasson, members.

The Free Will Baptist Society of Port Allegany was incorporated in June, 1883, with A. N. Lillibridge, William Pelton, John H. Eastwood, J. H. Burr and C. C. Richardson, trustees. The names of J. Richardson, A. L. Eastwood and O. C. Griffin also appear as contributing members.

The Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Society of Port Allegany was incorporated July 13, 1886. O. Lindberg, N. J. Anderson, Benjamin Anderson and B. M. Johnson being the petitioners.

St. Joseph's Protestant Episcopal Church was opened July 22, 1888, and now claims twenty nine members. This church has been attended by Revs. J. H. McCandless, H. Q. Miller, Josephus Tragett, F. W. White and C. L. Bates, present pastor. The property of the society is valued at \$2,000. The new church house was dedicated November 16, 1889. Work was begun during the pastorate of Rev. F. W. White. The property was transferred free of debt to a committee comprising Rector Bates, Dr. F. E. Watts, F. E. Rowley and S. C. Sartwell.

The Presbyterian Society was organized at the house of C. E. Hubbard, December 10, 1889, with G. C. Farnsworth, president; George Weber, secretary; E. P. Dalrymple, treasurer; C. E. Hubbard, F. Gerwick, Mrs. Dalrymple, Mrs. Farnsworth, Mrs. Hubbard and Mrs. Weber, executive committee. Their first services were held in the Union building January 12, 1890.

In January, 1890, the new Presbyterian society elected C. C. Ward, C. E. Hubbard and B. Both, elders; S. W. Smith (president), E. P. Dalrymple (treasurer), F. Gerwick, Jr., G. C. Farnsworth and George Weber (clerk), trustees. Later in January services were held in the Swedish church, and toward the close of that month a proposition to purchase the Union church house was entertained and the building purchased.

Public Schools.—The public schools of Port Allegany are under the professorship of A. E. Barnes, who has been at the head of the schools several years. He is assisted by Miss Edith Van Duzen (a graduate of the Genesee Normal School), who teaches the grammar school; Miss Ida Manay, the second intermediate; Miss Grace Sweeting, the first intermediate, and Miss Addie Neefe, the primary department. The schools have recently been graded, and a preparatory course is now taught. About 275 pupils are enrolled.

The Port Allegany school board, elected in June, 1889, comprises C. R. Bard, president; Thomas McDowell, treasurer; T. B. Day, secretary; with E. B. Starkweather, C. E. Hubbard and C. H. Bergman. In July A. E. Barnes was employed as principal; Ida V. Manay, Grace M. Sweeting and Addie C. Neefe, assistant teachers.

Societies, Associations, Etc.—Liberty Lodge, No. 505, A. F. & A. M., was constituted December 26, 1871, with the following members: George Goltrey, Miles Irons, H. Jay Barrett, F. H. Arnold, Thomas McDowell, C. H. Cole, E. B. Dolley, William Dunbar, A. L. Medbery, C. L. Bellows. The names of the past masters are G. H. Goltrey, H. Jay Barrett, P. A. McDonald, C. H.

Cole, R. J. Mott, John Dick and James H. Williams, now acting master. The names of secretaries are Thomas McDowell, H. Jay Barrett, O. L. Snyder and C. W. Hooker, now acting secretary. The present number of members is fifty four, and the value of the property \$500. This lodge elected the following named officers for 1890: O. E. Goldhagen, W. M.; Frank Eckert, S. W.; C. H. Cole, J. W.; T. McDowell, Treasurer; C. W. Hooker, Secretary; E. B. Dolley, C. H. Cole and B. Kershner, Trustees, and J. A. Williams, Representative.

R. A. Chapter, No. 254 was instituted May 17, 1877, with the following named members: P. A. McDonald, F. H. Arnold, E. B. Dolley, A. H. Medbery, E. P. Dalrymple, George M. Smith, Frank D. Simar and Nathan R. Bard. The names of past high priests are P. A. McDonald, G. M. Smith, Charles N. Barrett, C. R. Bard and O. L. Snyder, while the present high priest is E. P. Dalrymple. The secretaries have been E. P. Dalrymple, H. J. Barrett, O. L. Snyder, C. R. Bard, and the present secretary, J. H. Williams. There are thirty two members, and the property is valued at \$800.

The Knights of Honor Lodge was organized October 25, 1879, under the name of Mountain Lodge. The names of original members are P. A. McDonald, H. J. Barrett, C. A. Larrabee, P. R. Cotter, R. J. Mott, C. W. Hooker, William Hooker, A. Crandal, J. V. Otto, M. D., M. A. Lillibridge, O. R. Coyle, William Dunbar, H. D. Helmer, James Doyle, S. L. Youngs, M. M. Griffin, J. E. Chaudler. P. A. McDonald was first dictator, and the present dictator is W. C. Downs. C. A. Larrabee was first reporter, the present reporter being C. H. Bergman. There are nineteen members. The officers of the Knights of Honor for 1890, in the order of lodge rank, are C. C. Ward, D. M. Teater, M. A. Lillibridge, C. H. Bergman, Thomas McDowell, William Hooker, J. V. Otto, J. L. Ward, M. L. Shurtz and S. C. Sartwell.

Laurel Encampment, No. 61, Knights of St. John and Malta, was organized April 7, 1887. The names of original members are F. E. Watts, M. E. Manning, F. Schoonover, J. D. Ford, F. Allen, E. M. Fulmer, C. M. Goodwin, B. M. Johnson, O. C. Wagner, Reese Wilson, P. J. Fleming, C. Fulmer, C. H. Bergman, O. E. Goldhagen, O. M. Johnson, H. Coleman, G. Reese, F. W. Weidman, F. H. Hall, E. A. Cole, T. H. Trous, W. L. Lillibridge, C. A. Lambert and W. D. Russell. The names of eminent commanders were W. D. Russell, C. H. Bergman and I. B. Baker. The names of the secretaries are O. M. Johnson, I. B. Baker, W. D. Russell and O. E. Goldhagen. The officers installed April 11, 1890, in encampment order, are as follows: F. H. Hall, C. M. Goodwin, T. H. Burleson, I. B. Baker, W. M. Holmes, C. H. Bergman, A. A. Abbey, S. L. Young, B. M. Johnson, Frank Schoonover, J. G. Hall, M. A. Lillibridge, O. C. Wagner, J. B. Colcord, M. D., M. I. Sawyer, A. G. Irons, Frederick Gerwick. The present number of members is forty.

In May, 1887, a tent of the K. O. T. M. was organized at Liberty, with Nathan Tronst, president, and Frank Hoover, secretary. The officers of the K. O. T. M., for 1890, in the order of tent rank, are F. Gerwick, J. W. Kershner, M. Venus, I. E. Johnson, E. D. Sherrill, H. J. Wolcott, J. V. Otto, J. J. Gallagher, W. E. Pelton, S. A. Eastwood, A. Fairbanks, L. L. Hilliker and John Brown.

Henry H. Metcalfe Post, 431, G. A. R., was organized May 15, 1884, with E. Horton, C.; C. A. Larrabee, S. V.; John Dean, J. V.; C. N. Barrett, Q. M.; Dr. Hogarth, Surg.; S. S. Steele, Chap.; C. W. Wagner, O. D., and Melvin Hall, O. G. Commander Wright, of McKean Post, presided. Young Metcalfe came with his parents to Port Allegany in 1857, enlisted in the Fifty eighth

Pennsylvania Infantry in August, 1862; was made prisoner at Fair Oaks, confined in the Confederate prisons at Richmond and Salisbury, and while returning with his mother died two miles north of Emporium, April 25, 1865. The charter members were: C. N. Barrett, Forty-sixth Pennsylvania; M. E. Hall, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania; C. A. Larrabee, Eighty-fifth New York; William Van Loon, First New York Dragoons; Chester Baker, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania; A. S. Ames, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Pennsylvania; B. G. Bartle, Twenty-third New York; A. A. Goodwin, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania; I. Studley, Two Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania; H. D. Helmer, Eighty-fifth New York; F. N. Hogarth, First K. R.; S. Steele, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania; I. B. Harrup, One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania; Yates Anson, Fifty-third Pennsylvania; John Dehn, First Minnesota; L. Burrows, One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania; E. Horton, First New York Dragoons; R. S. Dexter, Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania; William Rauber, One Hundred and Eighty-eighth New York Volunteers; S. R. Semens, Two Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania; C. W. Wagner, First Light Artillery; Rufus Coombs, Seventeenth New York. The position of commander has been filled, since Horton's time, by C. N. Barrett, B. G. Bartle and R. H. Camp. The two last named have served as adjutants, a position now well filled by E. F. Cornell. There are thirty-five members. The officers of Metcalfe Post for 1890 are A. S. Ames, J. M. Matthews, L. Burrows, I. S. Fogle, A. A. Peling and J. F. Sharp, with C. C. Ward and I. S. Fogle, delegates, and C. C. Ward, adjutant.

Women's Relief Corps was organized February 15, 1887, with the following named members: Madams Flora Hogarth, Nancy Van Loon, Julia Helmer, Elizabeth Richardson, Jane Hall, Susan Baker, Ada Horton, Mary Steele and Misses Ina Richardson, Nora Fogle, Belle Fogle, Clara Steele, Nellie Clara, Belle Bartle and Lou Bartle. Mrs. Hogarth and Mrs. Van Loon have presided over this society, of which Mrs. Sarah Hooker is now president. Mrs. Richardson was first secretary, and Mrs. Lou Bartle is present recorder. There are nineteen members.

The Port Allegany I. O. G. T. was organized September 20, 1867, with J. K. Moore, W. C. T. Mrs. J. F. Shurtz, O. D. Vosburg, Misses Thompson, Wilkin, Dolley and Vosburg, Mrs. Lillibridge, W. D. Bellows, Mason Lillibridge, Izates Dolley and G. B. Fitch, were the officers.

The Port Allegany Library Association was organized in February, 1875, with A. J. Hughes, president; E. P. Dalrymple, secretary; A. B. Humphrey, Mrs. F. H. Arnold and Mrs. Thomas McDowell, executive committee.

The High School Literary Society, in March, 1890, elected the following named officers: President, William H. Catterall; vice president, Grace M. Sweeting; secretary, Alice Rowley; treasurer, Greta Kinney; librarian, Edith Van Deusen.

The International Fraternal Alliance was instituted at Port Allegany in November, 1889, by J. B. Hargrave. It sets forth to pay its members the sum of \$700 every seven years. M. J. Headley is speaker, S. J. Carlson, clerk, and W. H. Keeney, treasurer.

The W. C. T. U. elected the following named officers in December, 1889: Mrs. C. A. Larrabee, president; Mrs. G. C. Farnsworth, secretary, and Mrs. R. C. Bard, treasurer.

The Young Women's Christian Temperance Union elected the following named officers June 10, 1889: Mrs. J. S. Shaner, president; Delia Dolley, vice-president; Alice Rowley, secretary, and Dora Dolley, treasurer. . . . On July 18, 1889, the Loyal Temperance Union was organized by Miss Schoch, with E. May Bellows, leader.

The Port Allegany Musical Association was organized by S. W. Adams in August, 1876, with C. A. Larrabee, Mrs. Kate Cowdrey, S. W. Smith, Mrs. T. McDowell and H. J. Barrett, officials.

The Business Men's Club was organized in November, 1889, with F. E. Rowley, president; B. C. Gallup, vice-president; G. C. Farnsworth, secretary; R. J. Mott, treasurer; J. H. Williams, J. V. Otto and W. W. Rinn, trustees.

The McKean County Agricultural Society. — For some years before the war an agricultural society existed in the county and held fairs annually, Smethport being the headquarters. After the war, and up to 1875, the old society showed signs of life, but the oil excitement of 1875 diverted men's attention from farms and farming, and the organization may be said to have ceased. A few years later, when oil prospectors did not succeed so well east of the divide, the prosperous farmers of Liberty, Keating and adjoining townships suggested their willingness to revive their association, and as a result the McKean County Agricultural Society was organized in February, 1880, with A. J. Hughes, N. N. Metcalf and E. B. Dolley, directors. Among the stockholders were the officers named and F. H. Arnold, A. M. Benton, G. L. Blackman, S. R. June, Goltry and Camp and S. W. Smith. In 1881-82 V. R. Vanderhule was president and A. J. Hughes, secretary. The McKean County Agricultural Society petitioned for incorporation September 24, 1883. F. H. Arnold, W. J. Davis and N. N. Metcalf were elected directors, and the total membership was twenty-five. The following officers were elected for 1890: President, N. R. Bard; vice-president, E. B. Dolley; secretary, A. J. Hughes; treasurer, F. H. Arnold; directors: Henry Smith, B. C. Gallup, L. J. Gallup; auditors: Thomas McDowell, E. P. Dalrymple, W. J. Davis. The shares are \$100 each.

Port Allegany is beautifully located in one of the most picturesque parts of the Allegheny Valley. Nestling upon the banks of the river, it forms the gate to the upper Allegheny country, and from it leads the first railroad built in that country. A range of hills bounds the horizon, from the summits of which is spread out, before the observer, a landscape rivaling in beauty and exquisite perfection many of the scenes chosen by master artists for their pencil or brush. The whistle of the locomotive is constantly heard, as hurrying trains come and go; the river gives life and animation to the scene, and all in all the city site was well chosen and her streets surveyed on proper lines. Round the business section and interspersed with the houses of trade are seen the modern homes and well-kept grounds of the people; school and church buildings, and even the park, the whole completing a picture at once harmonious and attractive. This pretty town is a monument to the intelligence of the people and to their enterprise, which will survive when superficial tokens of remembrance shall have crumbled into dust.

CHAPTER XVIII.

NORWICH TOWNSHIP.

TOPOGRAPHY, ETC.—GEOLOGY—COAL MINES—OIL WELLS—POPULATION—OFFICERS FOR 1890—ASSESSMENT, 1837—EARLY SETTLERS—THE OLD NORWICH CHURCH—THE NORWICH CEMETERY ASSOCIATION—STORES IN 1847—MINERAL WELLS—TIMBER LANDS AND SAW-MILLS—NEWERF.

NORWICH TOWNSHIP forms the southeast corner of the county in conjunction with a strip of territory belonging to Liberty township. The divide occupies a central position, reaching an elevation of 2,348 feet above the ocean. From this height the east branch of Potatoe creek flows south and west, to join the main creek running north by the divide; North creek and Portage creek, southeast to the Sinnemahoning portage, and the head waters of Allegheny portage north into the Allegheny river above Port Allegany. The Salt Works branch of the Sinnemahoning also rises in the southeast corner. The Emporium and Norwich anticlinal valleys traverse this section, while the Norwich and Clermont synclinals or bituminous coal basins parallel the anticlinals. The highest elevation of the bottom of the Olean conglomerate is found three-fourths of a mile northwest of Keating depot, 2,275 feet above ocean, and the lowest at the Hamlin coal opening, 1,890 feet. The lowest measured point in the township is just below Crosby post-office, where the creek bottom is 1,508 feet above ocean level. The average dip from the Keating summit near the depot to the Lyman Camp mine in the Potatoe creek coal basin is 140 feet per mile, but in sections it ranges from 250 feet per mile to 100 feet. From the Lyman Camp to the Hamlin mine the dip is only eleven feet, and thence to Burnt Hill eighteen feet. From Norwich Hill to Splint mine on the eastern side the dip is 110 feet per mile; the southeastern dip, in the southwest corner, 132 feet per mile, and the dip between Wolcott Comes creek summit and well No. 1, twenty-two feet per mile. There are many local dips in the coal beds of this township, while the rock outcrop extends vertically downward to the upper Chemung shale and sandstone, a distance of 1,240 feet (as at Coal Pit mines, which open 2,183 feet above tide), from the shale overlying the Dagus coal bed. This stratum shows 290 feet of coal measures, including Olean conglomerate, 450 feet of Mauch Chunk and Pocono, 300 feet of red Catskill and from 150 to 250 feet of Chemung. The 290 feet of coal measures show fifteen feet of shale, three of gray slate, five of Dagus coal, one and one-half of fire-clay, forty of shale and sandstone, three and one-half of coal, one and one-half of fire-clay, thirty-three of shale and slate, one and one-half of Clermont coal, one and one-half of fire-clay, fifty of Johnson run sandstone, five of black slate, two and one-half of Alton upper coal, eight of fire-clay and shale, three-fourths of Alton middle coal, four and one-fourth of shale and sandstone, four of Alton lower coal, two of fire-clay, forty-eight of Kinzua creek sandstone, two and one-third of Marshburg upper coal, two and two-thirds of fire-clay and fifty-five of Olean conglomerate and sandstone. The section was made from the survey by E. E. Gleason in 1876. The conformation at the Rock coal mine, 2,138 feet above tide, varies a little, showing a



W. D. Coleman.

fifteen-foot exposure of flaggy sandstone at the opening, while the Hamlin and Splint coal beds rest on Kinzua creek sandstone. The Blue coal opening is 2,028 feet above tide; the Spring, 2,035 feet, and Rochester cannell mines, 2,074 feet. In the test of these coals it was found that Coal Pit coal yielded about 56.2 of fixed carbon and 63.6 of coke; Spring, 59.3 and 67.3, respectively; Hamlin, 61.6 and 69.2; Blue, 62.1 and 69; Rock, 58 and 70; Lyman Camp, 57.5 and 68.8; Charley, 49.2 and 64.2; Block coal, 38.8 and 61.5; Burnt Hill (cannel), 48.1 and 66.3, and Rochester (cannel), 37.7 and 75.9 per cent of fixed carbon and coke. In the gas test, one pound from the Hamlin seam yielded 5.10 cubical feet; from the Spring and Blue seams, over four; from the Block, over three and one half, and from the Burnt Hill cannell almost three cubical feet. In 1875-76 explorations on the Backus and Chadwick lands (known as the Butterfield purchase), in the southeast and southwest corners of Sergeant and Norwich townships, were reported by Seth Backus, of Smethport. Well No. 1 opened 2,232 feet above ocean level in five and one-fourth feet of soil, resting on a bed of shale from fourteen to twenty feet in depth. This well reached a depth of about 1,400 feet, striking white, fine, micaceous sand rock at the bottom, passing through thin beds of coal (thirty feet below the mouth) and iron ore. In well No. 2 a heavier coal deposit was found sixty four feet below the surface, and in well No. 4 about forty-seven feet below the top. In the vicinity of No. 4 the Buffalo Coal company opened a well 2,173 feet above ocean level, and at a depth of almost 127 feet bored through the Marshburg coal. Up Indian run several four-inch beds have been opened.

Near Hamlin, an oil well was drilled in 1875-76 to a depth of 2,002 feet, and in June, 1877, the great flagstone quarry was opened by Orlando Gallup, and worked by John Digel.

The population of Norwich township in 1880 was 431. In 1888 there were 96 Republican, 63 Democratic and 3 Prohibitionist votes cast, or a total of 162, representing a population of 810.

The officers for 1890 are as follows: Supervisors, B. D. Colegrove, E. E. Burdick; school directors, J. B. Oviatt, N. C. Gallup; justice of the peace, M. Blodgett; constable, Ellis Griffith; town clerk, J. B. Oviatt; auditors, W. E. Wilson, C. A. Anderson and C. D. Comes for one year; collector, O. D. Gallup; judge of election, R. N. Wilson; inspectors, W. O. Gallup, W. B. Richey.

The assessment of residents of Norwich township in 1837 shows the names of John Abbey, Tim Abbey, John Avery, Dave Allard, Joe Apple, I. Burlingame, William Brewer, Wheeler and Henry Brown, George and Daniel A. Easterbrooks, Rowland Burdick, Nathan Brewer, Asa Cotton, Dave Comes, Elias J. Cook, Benjamin and Jonathan Colegrove, Francis J. Chadwick, Edward Corwin and son, Amos Coats, Henry Chapin, Edward Dickenson, Levi Davis, Jr., R. Eastwood, John Ellis, Job Gifford, John S. Gunning, O. W. Wheeler, Jabez, N. C. and A. E. Gallup, Luke B. Gibson, J. W. Howe, John Housler, Ben Haxton, L. and Hiram Havens, Horatio and William Hall,* Thomas Hookey, George and H. Jacox, Henry Lasher, Asenath Lawrence, Levi Lathrop, Samuel Messenger, Abner Miller, — Marsh, I. Murphy, Eben Pattison, Daniel Rifle, Nathan Robbins, Esseek Smith, William Smith, Henry Scott, Levi Thomas, Asa Townes, Rhoda White, Samuel Wiswall (trader), William White, Tim and L. F. Wolcott. Henry Scott was assessor, and he recommended Daniel Rifle and Esseek Smith for collectors.

The first permanent settlement was made in 1815 by Jonathan Colegrove, the Abbeys and Wolcotts from Norwich, Chenango Co., N. Y., with others from various towns, giving the township the name of their old home. William Smith and the Whites and Corwins also settled in Norwich.... William Gifford, who

*William Hall was the owner of the grist-mill.

was born in Norwich township in 1821, died June 26, 1889, at Smethport. . . . Edward Corwin, who served in the Revolution for six years and a quarter, came with his family to Norwich in 1822, and in 1828 settled at Smethport. Ghordis Corwin, the son, died in 1876, leaving \$800 to the Baptist church, which he joined here in 1836.

The old Delmar Church, the first organized in the western part of Tioga county, lost seventeen members in 1820-21, when the old Norwich church of McKean county was founded. In 1876 James Steele, of Port Allegany, was said to be the last survivor of the first members.

The Norwich Cemetery Association was incorporated in November, 1874, with W. J. Colegrove, A. P. Brewer, O. D. Gallup, D. D. Comes and Orlando Gallup, trustees.

Colegrove is a thriving village, located on the Western New York & Pennsylvania Railroad. The post office there was presided over, up to 1880, by W. J. Colegrove, to whose efforts the establishment of an office at this point was due. Jonathan Colegrove is the present postmaster. In 1883 the general mercantile business of W. J. Colegrove & Son was purchased by C. A. Anderson. The Heinemann lumber industry and other lumber interests in the vicinity contribute principally to the trade of the village. A pumping station of the National Transit Company is located here.

In May, 1847, the stores of C. R. & B. O. Burdick and J. F. Gallup were opened in Norwich.

Gardeau is the new postal name given to the old Elk-lick.

The Parker Magnetic Mineral well, near the corner of McKean, Potter and Cameron counties, nine miles from Emporium, was analyzed in July, 1888, and found to contain 627.59 grains of mineral matter—Silica, 1.33; Mag. Chl., 109.84; Cal. Carb., 11.95; Cal. Chl., 221.92; Sod. Chl., 282.55; Pot. Chl. traces. In 1887 a mineral spring was discovered at Four Mile on N. P. Minard's lands. The present site of the flowing well has always been known, since the earliest history of the country, as the great *Elk lick*. Although it is not certain that the water flowed from the ground in its present strength, it undoubtedly possessed saline qualities which attracted deer and elk in great numbers. In 1865 N. H. Parker drilled a well 640 feet deep in the bed of the old spring, and struck the present vein of mineral water that flows from the top of the well. Mr. Parker drilled the well in the hope of finding oil. The water was allowed to flow uncareed for and unthought of, until about four years ago, when one George Broncham, who was working for Mr. Parker in the saw-mill, was laid up with an attack of calculus, which had been troubling him for several years. Having a fondness for this water, he commenced drinking it from the well, and began to recover immediately. The flow of the spring, which never varies perceptibly, is about sixty-five gallons per hour. The spring was purchased by the Parker Mineral Spring Company in 1888. They have built a good hotel and commodious bath-house, which are under efficient management.

In February, 1890, H. C. Crawford bought 1,400 acres of timber land, on the line of the Western New York & Pennsylvania Railroad, about fifteen miles south of Port Allegany, and engaged in cutting the timber on it. He has built two saw-mills, one at Gardeau, and the other at Sizerville.

Digel is the name of a post-office in this township.

Newerf, formerly known as Spearsburg and later as Crosby, is six miles south by east of Smethport. Here at the old Spearsburg mill, lately owned by G. C. Carpenter & Son, people in this vicinity and Smethport, no later than 1873, came to have lumber planed. This mill was burned about 1884. Here also were the oil extract works written of in the chapter on the oil fields.

The town is pleasantly located on the line of the Western New York & Pennsylvania Railroad, and contains several frame houses, a billard room, a tonsorial parlor, a building recently erected for a foundry, not yet in operation, a boarding house which is under the management of Ed. Eldridge, two blacksmith shops, and two saw mills, one owned by the Crosby lumber company and the other by James White. There is also a school-house which was built in the fall of 1882. The school is managed by a Mrs. Cary of Bradford. Besides all these many improvements there are two stores, one owned by the Crosby Lumber Company, and the other by M. Erhart. The last store contains the post-office and M. Erhart is the postmaster.

At the rate of the present output of hemlock lumber, it will be but a few years when people around here will be compelled to resort to other industries, in order to gain a livelihood. The forests are being stripped of the hemlock very rapidly and no doubt the present generation will live to see hemlock as scarce as pine is. After the little hills are stripped of the hemlock the land will be of little use save for grazing, and then the sheep will have to be shod, for the hills are so steep and stony that they can not hold their footing.

CHAPTER XIX.

OTTO TOWNSHIP.

OTTO TOWNSHIP — TOPOGRAPHY — POPULATION — OFFICERS ELECTED IN 1890 — RESIDENT TAX-PAYERS, 1854-55 — ARTHUR PRENTISS' ACCOUNT — SOME EARLY SETTLERS — STORMS AND FIRES — CHURCH SOCIETY AT RIXFORD — MISCELLANEOUS.

DUKE CENTRE — SOME FIRST THINGS — THE PLACE IN 1879 — POSTMASTERS — POPULATION — CHARTER ELECTION, 1881 — GAS COMPANY — BANK — CHURCHES — SOCIETIES.

OTTO TOWNSHIP is situated in the north part of the county. Indian creek rises in the northeast corner near the New York State line; Tram, North and Kansas branches of Knapp's creek, which flow together above Duke Centre, occupy the three cañons of the north, while the heads of the north branch of Cole creek flow south by east from the southern divide, leaving the center of the township to be drained by Knapp's creek, in the valley of which the Kendall & Eldred Railroad runs. The greatest measured height is the summit of the Tide Water Pipe Line southeast of Rixford, 2,148 feet, but it is ascertained that the summit between Indian creek and North branch is 2,350 feet above tide. Up to 1879 there were no discoveries of coal or other mineral made here, save that of petroleum, and the little territory was second to none of equal extent in the production of this oil.

Otto township in 1880 claimed 4,277 inhabitants. Of this number 249 resided in Kansas Branch village, 145 in Fullerton, 737 in Oil Valley, 1,127 in Rixford, 136 in Prentiss Vale, 231 in Tram Hollow and 16 in Windfall village. In 1888 there were 173 Republican votes cast, 99 Democratic, 50 Prohibition and 50 United Labor, or a total of 372, indicating the population at the time to be 1,860.

The officers elected for 1890 are as follows: Supervisors, F. W. Sprague, H. T. Breese; school directors, James Fraiser, J. M. Sloan; auditor, J. T.

Irvine; collector, Z. Wilson; town clerk, E. B. Cronk; constable, C. C. Amaloug; justice of the peace, E. R. Nash; judge of election, First District, E. B. Cronk; inspectors, J. W. McCown, Frank Walsh; judge of election, Second District, J. J. Donley; inspectors, J. R. Martin, F. R. Burton.

The resident tax-payers of Otto township, in 1854-55, were J. M. Baldwin (who died in Maine), Nahum, Samuel, Sr., James Cyrus, Asa and Sam. Baldwin, Jason W. Blanchard (now in Wisconsin, former owner of Rixford), T. J. Bryant, Cook, Borden & Co. (saw mill owners), John and Josiah Davis, Gideon Ellis (living near Eldred), L. Ellis, James Fogle, Jesse Garey (Keating), Orisson Grey (moved to Wisconsin), Milton Koons, Col. James Labree, O. Lovell, William Lovejoy, James McCord, William McCullough (moved to Jamestown), Hiram Moore, Robert Moore, Arthur Prentiss (still a resident) and H. K. Prentiss G. M. Prentiss, Ed. S. Reed, Brad. G., Joe and William H. Spiller, George and William Plummer, John Swink (living in Kansas), Rev. M. W. Strickland, J. S. Thompson (now in Eldred), Henry Twambley (living in Minnesota), Coon Wagoner (moved away) and Miami York (moved west). The value of their property was placed at \$6,305 by Nahum Baldwin. Deacon Sprague came in January, 1856, and settled that year on his present farm.

The following from the pen of Mr. Arthur Prentiss, giving some of his reminiscences of Otto township, will be read with much interest: "The valley of Knapp's creek," says Mr. Prentiss, "now forming the greater part of Otto township, was formerly included in the township of Eldred. It was an unbroken wilderness until 1842, in which year Hermon Strong, who had come from Springfield, Penobscot Co., Me., located a farm at what is now called Prentiss Vale, although for three years before settling here he had been a resident of Farmers Valley, same county. Soon after getting fairly to work on his farm he put in operation a Yankee shingle machine, the first in the county. Through the influence of Mr. Strong, who was an old acquaintance of mine, I first came to what is now Otto township in December, 1845, having in view the purchase of the pine timber land (at the head-waters of the creek branches), and also the location of a colony of eastern farmers and lumbermen. I spent several days with Mr. Strong in exploring the pine lands, and then returned home. In the spring of 1846 I again visited the spot and made further examination of the valley, as well as several other locations, but being unable to make any definite agreement for the timber land, owing to the existence of some old speculation contracts, I again returned home. The fall of the same year, however, once more found me out in this land of promise, and I succeeded in arranging with W. B. Clymer (general agent for the Bingham estate) and John King (agent for the Keating estate) for all the land we wanted. In April, 1847, I moved my family to Farmers Valley, and occupied the old Sartwell (now Goodwin) farm two years, while locating land preparatory to building a mill, etc. In the spring of 1849 I moved into a log house in the valley and began the erection of a saw-mill, which was put in operation in the fall. The heavy frame of this mill was raised without the use of whisky, probably the first so raised in the county. (No intoxicating drink was ever sold in the valley before oil was found.) In 1851 the timber land and mill were sold to W. P. Pope and Cyrus Strong, of Binghamton, N. Y., who cleared the streams, built dams to reserve the water, and drove the pine logs, Yankee fashion, to Olean, where they built mills and manufactured for the eastern market. In 1854 they sold out the remaining timber and the mills to Borden & Co., of Fall River, Mass., since known as the Olean Lumber Company. Almost all this timber land has proven to be the best oil territory in the county.

"A goodly number of settlers from the vicinity of my former residence in Penobscot county, Me., came and located on farms in my vicinity. We soon built a small school-house, in which, for years, were held school, Sabbath-school, religious services, etc. We had only a winter sled road from the river, a distance of about three miles, but it was not long before we made a wagon road, spending about \$1,000, \$500 of which were appropriated by the county. Soon after starting business we procured the establishment of a special post-office, which continued as such for about fifteen years, when a regular mail route from Eldred to Bradford was put in operation. I. W. Prentiss was appointed postmaster in 1850, and held the office about two years, since which time I have held the office. Since the discovery of oil, two other offices have been established. In 1852 (I think, as all records were destroyed by fire) a Congregational church was organized, with Rev. M. W. Strickland, from Maine, as first pastor. This church at one time had more than thirty members, but through deaths, removals and other causes is now almost extinct. Most of the early settlers were Old Line Democrats, but they were soon converted to anti-slavery Whigs or Republicans, and at one election, near the commencement of the war of the Rebellion, the eighty or so voters gave a unanimous Republican vote. At the outbreak of that war almost all of our men, liable to military duty, volunteered, and I think only two were drafted. We sent nearly fifty soldiers in all, of whom about twenty lost their lives. Probably no other township with the same number of voters furnished and lost an equal number of men during that struggle."

Benjamin Bunker came in 1852, and was engaged in lumbering and milling until 1884, when he moved to Minnesota, where he died in 1889. John Duke came here about the time of the Civil war, and built the present mills after that struggle.

This township, like the adjoining one of Foster, has suffered considerably from fire, and on one occasion was storm-stricken. The storm of November, 1879, destroyed the new church building at Rixford, and a number of derricks there, at Dallas, and at other points.

The Rixford fire of May 9, 1880, occasioned by a gas explosion, destroyed seventy five buildings, forming the business center of the town, in less than two hours, and burned up 70,000 barrels of oil and forty rigs. . . . The United Lines Tank 714, completed in July, 1880, on the McKean farm, one mile south of State Line, burst August 4, 1880, and 20,747 barrels of oil cut a channel down to the creek. . . . United Lines Tank 738, opened on the McKean farm, 200 rods northeast of Babcock depot, August 11, was struck by lightning August 28, 1880, and 26,597 barrels of oil burned up. . . . The bush fires around Rixford began on August 31, 1881, near Baker's trestle, and spread rapidly, destroying twenty-four rigs and consuming large quantities of oil. . . . The fires around Bordell in September, 1881, destroyed forty-six rigs and 3,900 barrels of oil. This fire spread over 250 acres. . . . The fire on the Loop farm on the north branch of Indian creek, resulted in the destruction of oil at Hardison & Kribb's wells.

In 1826 Joshua Barnes and Barnabas Pike built a flutter saw-mill at State Line.

The State Line Chapel Association was incorporated March 8, 1887, in order to build a house for Methodist worship. The names of the petitioners are C. Beaton, N. J. Warren, E. H. Crook, D. Bleakslee, A. R. Wagner and S. E. Humphrey.

The E. A. U. of Rixford was established in March, 1876, with seventy members. The officers chosen were J. Fraser, Mrs. D. Pearsall, John Jack, Mrs. E. E. Brown, Miss L. Love, J. B. Nutting and J. W. Martin.

The accidental shooting of Fred Sprague, a boy aged seventeen years, took place at McAdoo's engine house, near Duke Centre, in October, 1888. It appears he and Dallas Thomson stepped into the engine house to see the well starting up. Young Sprague grounded his gun, but, slipping through a crack in the floor, it was discharged, the shot entering his liver and causing his death.

DUKE CENTRE.

The first house built on the site was Cook, Borden & Co.'s frame boarding house, erected in May, 1856. Peter Haines, another pioneer, died before the oil era, and Chauncey Root resided on the site of Duke Centre before the war. The settlement of the Bunkers is noticed above, and also the coming of John Duke. In February, 1878, the business houses of Duke Centre were those of Charles Duke, Huffman & Dalrymple, Swan & Bacon, O. D. Bloss & Co., and Barber Bros.

When V. P. Carter, who, as president of the Duke Centre Gas Company, built the second gas line known in this county in 1879 (from Rixford to Duke Centre), found at Duke Centre that year John, Thomas and Charles Duke, with Randall, afterward postmaster, the Spragues and Baldwins and others. There were ten store buildings and several hotels, among which was Brown's Empire House and the McDonald House; G. F. Barton conducted his Opera House, while three church buildings existed, Mr. Sprague building the Congregational and John Duke the Church of Christ. The lot for the Congregational society was secured, and a room over Barton's Opera House was being fitted up for the Good Templars. William H. Randall was appointed first postmaster, having previously carried a penny-post between Eldred and Duke Centre. He served until 1885, when the late postmaster, P. L. Golden, was appointed. W. H. Randall was reappointed in July, 1889. Prior to 1878 the office of this section was at Prentiss Vale.

The population of Duke Centre in 1880, was 2,068. In 1888 there were eighty-five Republican, forty four Democratic, nine Prohibitionist and fifteen Labor Union votes cast, or a total of 153. Multiplying by six, as in the case of Bradford, the population is found to be 918.

The charter election for the borough of Duke Centre was held February 15, 1881. M. M. McElwain received 214 votes, and William Williams 116, for burgess; A. H. Low received 287 votes, and John M. Lyman 38, for justice. Henry Fitzsimmons, Charles Duke, E. M. Reardon, B. M. Moulton and J. W. Flynn, were elected members of council; John Duke received 302, and A. M. Boyd 198 votes, for auditor, three years' term; and George Fisher was elected for short term; J. C. B. Stivers, Joseph Norris, W. I. Lewis and Monroe Henderson, were elected school directors; A. N. Heard, assessor; A. A. Con, overseer of the poor; J. L. Thomas, constable; George Tinto, high constable; John Mills, judge of elections, and C. S. Colt, inspector of elections. R. T. Salvage was elected burgess in 1882, the total vote cast being eighty-two; John Needham, in 1883; W. B. Graves, in 1884 '85, when G. F. Barton was elected justice; Robert Shaffer, in 1886, with W. H. Randall, justice; W. D. Singleton, 1887 '88, with A. Wheeler, justice, and J. S. Moody, justice in 1888. The charter is not now observed.

The Duke Centre Gas Company was incorporated in November, 1879, with T. Kemper, V. P. Carter and John J. Robarts, trustees, and Daniel Dodge and J. N. Brown, unofficial subscribers. Mr. Carter is present president. The company operates forty five wells, of which twenty-seven are their own.

The first bank at Duke Centre was carried on by H. O. Roberts in 1879.

The banking business of the section has been conducted by Charles Duke from 1883 to the present time.

The First Congregational Society of Duke Centre and Prentiss Vale was incorporated in June, 1879, with the following named stockholders: M. W. Strickland, M. A. Strickland, L. B. Prentiss, C. L. Allen, L. S. Allen, B. & H. Bunker, F. W. Sprague, Mary Sprague, Joseph Gridley and J. K. Leugenors. A church building was erected in 1879, which was sold in 1884-85, and converted into a skating rink.

The First Church of Christ, Duke Centre, was incorporated in November, 1879, with John Duke, Samuel H. Brown, A. A. Trend, A. J. Applebee, Thomas S. Woodard and Israel Couroth, members. That year the work of building a house of worship commenced. It was completed in 1880, although services were held within it in 1879.

The First Methodist Church of Duke Centre was incorporated in December, 1879, with A. R. Baker, C. G. Thomas, I. C. Schonerman, Enos Thomas, A. A. Coons, W. A. Simons and James L. Van Kirk, stockholders. Among the trustees Charles Duke and J. E. Baldwin are named. The church building is still used.

The Odd Fellows organized March 25, 1881, with the following named members: S. Frankenstein, W. N. George, John Sharpe, A. A. Averill, Henry L. Raymond, A. N. Heard, J. R. McKinzie, John McGee, A. J. Watkin, Morris Shear, Thomas Buchanan, David Greenberg, Benjamin Kempner, P. Mills, F. J. Fox. The names of past grands are A. J. Watkin, A. N. Heard, J. Sharpe, George Hancock, N. Fair, J. R. McKinzie, R. D. Henderson, John Needham, John McEwen, James Rickerson, A. H. Stuart, J. I. Dunn, E. Koonse, George Williams and J. I. Painter. The names of secretaries are A. J. Watkin, R. D. Henderson, A. W. Terrill, J. V. Brown, N. Fair, J. McEwen and J. I. Painter. The present number of members is 53; value of property, \$450, and date of building is 1884.

J. H. Mullin Post, No. 356, G. A. R., was organized at Rixford by W. W. Brown July 30, 1883, and participated in the decoration of Lamphier's grave, he being the only soldier of the Revolution buried in McKean county. The charter members were H. G. Allen, Eighty-fifth New York; C. D. Andrus, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New York; S. C. Andrus, First Ohio Artillery; D. Adams, Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania; H. T. Breese, Fourteenth Missouri; E. J. Baldwin, Second New York Cavalry; J. E. Baldwin, One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers; W. P. Baldwin, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania; John V. Brown, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Pennsylvania; Clark Brown, Eighth New York; H. P. Black, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry; T. R. Burton, Navy; H. K. Burton, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry; C. M. Brace, Twenty-first New York Cavalry; W. P. Bair, One Hundred and Third Pennsylvania; Fred Curtis, Seventy-first New York Infantry; M. G. Denuis, Two Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania; James Fraser, S. M. Fletcher, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania; H. Trummon, First New York Dragoons; A. Glines, Thirteenth New York Artillery; L. J. Lilly, Second Pennsylvania Artillery; A. N. Loop, Two Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania; G. Lancomer, One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania; A. H. Low, Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania; E. W. Mullin, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh New York; J. S. Pittinger, of the Sixty-fourth New York (joined in 1886), N. Moore, Fourth New York Artillery; N. L. Moore, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry; J. Moore, Fifty-first Pennsylvania; F. T. McEvoy, Thirteenth New Jersey Cavalry; U. Moore, Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania; H. A. McGraw, Twenty-third New York; J. D. McGee, Eleventh I. Battery, Penn.

sylvania: J. W. Martin, Tenth Pennsylvania Cavalry; G. W. Potter, Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry; S. Peterman, Twenty eighth Pennsylvania; H. Petersen, Fifth New York Artillery; A. T. Rence, Sixty-third Pennsylvania; Henry Riley, Eleventh New York Cavalry; R. P. Shields, One Hundred and Fifty fifth Pennsylvania; Samuel Stives, Twenty-seventh New York Artillery; F. Shront, Fourteenth Virginia Infantry; G. W. Salmon, One Hundred and Forty fifth Pennsylvania; W. M. Smith, Eighty second Pennsylvania; Owen Slayman, One Hundred and Forty second Pennsylvania. On June 15, 1885, headquarters were moved to Duke Centre. Nelson Moore was first commander, with N. L. Moore, adjutant. In 1885 W. P. Black was adjutant and J. E. Baldwin commander, succeeded in 1886 by F. T. McEvoy and M. G. Dennis, respectively; James Fraser was commander in 1887, and H. M. Black in 1888. In the latter year E. B. Cronk was appointed adjutant and served in 1889 with C. R. Hatch, commander. Mr. Cronk served in the Fourth New York Heavy Artillery. The present membership is fifty-nine.

Northern Star Lodge, F. & A. M., was organized about nine years ago with the following named members: Charles Bunce, David J. Wilson, John V. Brown, Lucius J. Lilly, Jesse R. Leonard, James Green, Pyrrhus Mills, Samuel M. Jones, George Tinto, Charles C. Anderson, O. P. Irvine, Joseph Norris, William N. George. The past masters are Charles Bunce, William N. George, John V. Brown, Joseph Norris, Lucius J. Lilly, William H. Randall, John S. Greer, F. W. Sprague and John E. Baldwin.

The R. T. and A. O. U. W. of Duke Centre completed their building in June, 1883.

In July, 1889, there were no less than thirty one Equitable Aid Unions in this county, and at that time the county union of McKean was the only county organization of the order in the world. These county meetings are not required by the supreme law, but McKean County Union originated in the fertile brain of John T. Irvine, of Duke Centre, grand secretary and accountant of the grand union of Pennsylvania.

CHAPTER XX.

SERGEANT TOWNSHIP.

TOPOGRAPHY, ETC.—COAL MEASURES—OIL WELLS—POPULATION—THE COOPER LANDS—TOWN OF INSTANTER—THE PLACE IN 1810-13-17—ASSESSMENT OF SERGEANT TOWNSHIP FOR 1836-37—VILLAGES.
CLERMONT—SOME FIRST THINGS—FIRE—GAS WELLS—CEMETERY ASSOCIATION—SOCIETIES.

SERGEANT TOWNSHIP occupies the south center of the county. The west fork of the west branch of Portage creek, Lick run, Brewer's run, Red Mill brook, Robin's brook and Smith's brook rise inside the east line in the gulches between the hills, which here have an altitude of 2,100 feet above ocean level. In the south center are Four Mile, Buck and Smith runs, flowing into the east branch of the Clarion; also Five Mile, Seven Mile and Rocky runs, forming near Williamsville, while Sicily, Large, Beckwith and Little Beck runs flow into the west branch. The Katrine swamp is west of Ginals-



B. Alford

burg, in a basin 2,200 feet above the ocean, while west of this pond one of the feeders of Marvin creek steals north from Seven Mile summit. Howard's farm, 2,100 feet above ocean level, is on the divide between Smith brook and Five Mile run. The highest measured point in the township is at Chappel Hill, in the extreme northeast section, 2,310 feet above ocean level, but it is said the hill, 7,000 feet north, has a greater elevation. The lowest point is where the West Clarion enters Elk county, the elevation being 1,600 feet. The conglomerate bottom follows the summits, being 2,300 feet at Chappel Hill and 1,950 at Williamsville, while a little northeast, on Instanter creek, it is 2,050. From Chappel Hill to Bunker hill, a distance of two and seven eighth miles, the dip is about 300 feet, or 104 feet per mile, and from Wilcox well No. 1 to Williamsville there is no dip. The thickness of the greatest exposure is 710 feet, which shows 285 feet of coal measures, 325 feet of Mauch Chunk and Pocono, and 100 feet of red Catskill; but from well records geologists have ascertained that the carboniferous and devonian structures exist for at least 2,500 feet in this township. The Dagus coal bed exists on the hill between Red Mill brook, Beaver run and Instanter creek, at a depth of about sixty feet, and twelve feet above the limestone formation. This slaty limestone outcrops on the old Wilcox farm, between Clermont and Warner's brook. The rock is about six feet thick, and quarrying and burning it were for years the industries of the neighborhood. As has been stated the coal bed rests over this immense deposit of lime rock, while under the coal is the white fire-clay bed, from two to three feet in depth. The Johnson run sandstone (a hard white and yellow rock) reaches a thickness of fifty feet, and is prized by builders much more than the Kinzua creek sandstone, which falls to pieces under the influence of the weather.

Wilcox well No. 1, on Warrant 2,676, a mile north of Elk county, was drilled in 1864 to a depth of 1,600 feet by Adams & Babcock, and subsequently drilled to 1,785 feet, when the tools were lost and work abandoned. The well, however, showed signs of life and sent up great columns of gas and water as high as 115 feet, which feat it repeated every seven minutes, until new efforts to develop it were made, when the procedure changed, the intervals of explosion being longer and the discharge of water greater in volume. With difficulty the well was tubed and oil obtained, but again was abandoned and the gas allowed to escape, a match applied, the derrick burned, and in 1871 was controlled by a wooden plug. In August, 1876, when well No. 2 was drilled, gas was carried 855 feet to be used as fuel in boring No. 2, while the surplus gas was conducted through a two inch pipe, and discharged over a water tank, splashing the pipe and, the pressure being thus released, formed a circle of ice around the opening. In January, 1877, an effort to remove the wooden plug resulted in taking up 175 feet of casing, when an eight-minute geyser was brought into existence. In May gas ceased to flow, but on July 14 the old seven minute explosion was renewed in wells Nos. 1 and 2, and the gas from No. 2 was used as fuel in drilling No. 3 from October, 1876, to June, 1877. In March, 1879, Hamar & Ernhout's well, at the mouth of Head brook, was down 2,230 feet, and Hamar's well on Wild-Cat run 2,000 feet.

Sergeant township, in 1880, claimed 922 inhabitants. In 1888 there were sixty-four Republican and fifty Democratic votes cast, or a total of 114, representing about 570 inhabitants.

The first reference to the Cooper lands in McKean county is contained in an old day-book, dated August 22, 1809. This book is in possession of W. J. Colegrove. Cooper's farm is mentioned (Clermont) and the names of Van Wickle, Freeman and Outgalt appear. There was a saw-mill at Cooper's

Grove, but Mr. Colegrove states that there was only a grist mill on Red Mill creek, near Clermont, in 1815. In 1809 some iron was purchased from Joseph Olds for use in the old saw-mill.

Alexander Van Peter Mills was the surveyor for Busti & Cooper in 1809-10, and in August, 1810, he received \$154.25 for his services from Mr. Lawrence. In August, 1810, A. Van Peter Mills surveyed the town of Instantter, and Gooding Packard received \$23.32 for carrying the chain: Isaac Vantayle and George Vantayle were also chain carriers. David Combs is introduced in August as the purchaser of three quarts of whisky. As he was the first man married in the county it is thought that the occasion suggested this extravagance. In October the following entry is made: "Busti & Cooper, by a man Mr. Cooper left almost dead;" and in November a road was opened from the mill to Instantter, and William Neilson was allowed a dollar a day for work in the saw-mill, and was allowed \$16 for going down Tobey creek with Wallace. John Harrison was blacksmith as well as Seth Marvin. The names of John Hunter, Thomas Cole and William Gygar (the first blacksmith), appear on the books at this time. Arnold Hunter, the first settler of Smethport, was at Instantter in 1811, and at this time Joel Bishop's name appears. The land office building was completed in 1811. James D. Bemis was added to the settlement, and John Stevens' printing office was established. In 1812 the office was abandoned, and the settlement practically broken up. The legends of the settlement tell of the old Catholic church of 1809, and the sudden disappearance of the priest in 1812. He was seen to enter the sugar bush at the end of the main street, but not a vestige of his garments or himself could be found by the searchers. Seth Marvin, John Mullander, Squire Renwick, Surveyor E. Ayers, William Armstrong, Thomas Lazenby, William Higgins, Sylvanus Russell, George Graham, Stephen Waterman, John Burrows are the names mentioned in the records of the period. In February, 1810, E. Van Wickle completed a six months' term of service for Busti & Cooper. In April, 1810, a cow bell was purchased from Ellis Pierce for the use of Instantter, and in May, Dan. Cornell purchased eleven gallons of metheglin at four shillings per gallon. The only persons remaining at Instantter in 1813 were Joel Bishop, — Sweeten, David Combs, Sr., Job Gifford, Sr. and Seth Marvin, while Arnold Hunter moved to Smethport, and perhaps John Hunter. Those pioneers, with others in the county from Ceres to Instantter, heard the boom of Perry's victorious cannon on Lake Erie, September 10, 1813, and the weakening reply of the British guns. Their patriotism told them the story of victory long before positive news arrived.

John Wallace was a surveyor in the Instantter neighborhood in 1810. He it was who surveyed the lots for I. Rookens, south of the town; for John Hunter, on Marvin creek; for Seth Marvin, on the Nunundah; also for William Neilson, Nathaniel B. Bowens, James Travis, George Vantayle, Lorin Phillips, Thomas Lazenby, Daniel Cornell, David Combs, Paul Busti, Henry Dukintash, Reuben Priest, Joseph Phillips, John Robson, Joshua Loree, Solomon Tracy, Robert Armstrong and Louis Bronkart. He surveyed Peter Hankinson's mill lot in October, 1810, on the east side of the creek.

In May, 1817, Benjamin B. Cooper acknowledged a plat of the lands claimed by him in the fourth east Allegheny district as surveyed that year by Brewster Freeman, over the surveys of 1792. The lands were conveyed in 1812 by Paul Busti, attorney for the Holland Land Company, to B. B. Cooper and O. W. Ogden. In 1814 other tracts were conveyed to Joseph McElvaine. On this tract, within Sergeant township, Cooper had the town of Instantter surveyed in 1817, and acknowledged this plat May 30, that year. There are

four public squares shown, together with church lots and cemetery, all donated to the people who would settle here. W. J. Colegrove is positive that this is a resurvey and new entry.

The assessment of Sergeant township for 1836-37, made by William McAllister, gives the following names of resident tax-payers: D. A. Easterbrooks, G. and William Easterbrooks, Joseph Rhodes, William Palmer, Ransom, Simeon and Samuel Beckwith, Jacob Slyoff, Joel Bishop, Joseph Lucas (now living), William P. Wilcox (saw-mill owner), Asa Messinger (the Baptist preacher), J. Barnett, E. G. Wilson, George W. Dix, D. J. M. Howard, William A. Clough, R. S. B. Johnston, Simon J. Robins, Perry Preston, C. P. Johnson, A. J., William M. and Ann Swift, J. B. Wagon, J. M. Clark, Thomas Stafford, Lewis H. Beadle, Eliphalet Covill, Joseph P. King, John Montgomery (Jacob Ridgway's Clermont farm of 376 acres was assessed \$1,180.50), J. Garlick, Lot Coats, Richard Wildey, Thomas Hockey, J. W. How, — Marsh, J. F. Gallup and William McAllister.

Teutonia dates back to March, 1843, when the Society of Industry (Henry Ginal, agent) established the town four miles west of Ginalsburg. The principles of this society varied a little from the older Fourier system. The capital was \$40,000, the acreage 40,000, including the coal hills. In the year named there were 450 inhabitants, a school-building and seventy or eighty log dwellings. This community divided their purchase into several districts, in each of which a town was projected. Clothing and food were distributed from the commercial store, married women were not compelled to work for the community, and all religious forms were tolerated. At Ginalsburg there were then 100 inhabitants. A stone school-house, a steam saw mill, a pottery and a furnace were projected. The dwellings were frame buildings. In 1875, when Mr. John Forest went to Clermont as paymaster for the Buffalo Coal Company, there were remains of the houses. It was a communal affair, which, like most of that class, fell to pieces. Ginalsburg is also a town of the past. The old Wernwag farm house was at Clermont.

This township may be considered as still in a primitive condition. A few prosperous settlements exist; but its greater area is still clothed in its native trees. The construction of the Clermont and Johnsonburg branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad system now passes through the township and already the effects of its presence are visible.

CLERMONT.

P. E. Scull, who died at Smethport, in 1867, came here early in the "twenties," as an agent of Jacob Ridgway, and in 1821 cleared the old Bunker Hill farm. . . . In 1827 the Red Mill was built near Clermont by I. Burlingame, who did the mason work. On the mill dam J. Green, J. Garlick and J. King worked. Ben Colegrove split rails for fencing the nursery and Orlo J. Hamlin and Kenny were attorneys in the Crooker litigation. The mill was built immediately after Paul E. Scull took the agency. Scull told Ridgway that it had a capacity of eight bushels, and the proprietor was amazed at such an extensive concern being erected in the wilderness.

In the year 1827 the Clermont farm and store of Scull & Lee were in existence. Jonathan Colegrove was succeeded in July, 1852, as agent by W. J. Colegrove, the present agent, the former being general agent from 1817 to 1852. . . . In May, 1847, the taverns of I. D. Dunbar and M. Goodwin were opened in Sergeant. . . . G. R. Moore & Son's mill at Clermont was burned July 17, 1887, with 100,000 feet of hemlock lumber, one car of bark and four

empty cars. Their new mill, three miles below, was being built at this time . . . the Clermont saw mill of C. H. Moore was burned in September, 1889.

Supt. W. C. Henry, of the fuel department of the National Transit Company, furnished some data, in 1885, concerning the gas wells about six miles east of Kane, from which the gas supply is drawn for the city of Bradford, and most of the National Transit Company's pump stations in the northern field. They have secured through purchase and by drilling ten wells north of the McKean and Elk county line on warrants 2,675, 2,729, 2,676, 2,723, 2,684, 2,695 and 2,685. Seven of the ten wells produce gas, and the other three are either salt water wells or failures for gas or oil. At some of these wells a showing of oil is found in a brown sand having a thickness of from twenty to twenty four feet, which Mr. Henry has termed the oil sand to distinguish it from the gas sand which is found about ninety feet below. Where this gas sand has been drilled through it has been demonstrated to have a thickness of from five to seven feet. The No. 5 well, on the southeastern corner of Warrant 2,684, reached 1,943 feet where the gas sand was a depth of five feet. Well No. 6 is in the eastern part of 2,676, where a six-foot vein of sand begins at 1,776 feet. At the suggestion of Mr. Schultz, of Wilcox, this well was torpedoed, showing 250 feet of oil and 250 feet of water after standing thirty days.

The National Transit Company No. 7, known as the Frank Andrews well, is located in the northeastern corner of Warrant 2,675, and is a large gas well. The oil sand was struck at a depth of 1,762 feet and the gas sand at 1,862.

Clermont Cemetery Association was incorporated July 19, 1879, on petition of L. Steinham, L. Boyer, Jacob Hafner, Caspar Hafner and John Martin.

Clermont Lodge, 949, I. O. O. F., was organized June 7, 1877, with the following named members: W. E. Butts, Robert Dick, Walter Dick, Robert Jaap, L. J. Lewis, John Lee, James Morgan, George Morgan, J. H. Tate, Andrew Reynolds. The names of past grands are John C. Martin, Robert Dick, J. H. Tate, W. E. Butts, John Lee, James Morgan, Andrew Reynolds, A. M. Schmelz, George G. Windman, Edward Tracy, John Wilson, Alexander Muir, George T. Brown, W. A. Russell, James Davidson, A. W. Taylor, John O. Sonbergh, James Hamilton, James Robertson, John T. Cunningham, John W. Steinhauer, I. J. McCandless, Samuel Bedford, Addison Fluent, Jacob Amend, Adam Hafner, George W. Weaver. The names of secretaries are James Morgan (one year), W. E. Butts (one year), and J. H. Tate (nine years). The present number of members is eighty seven and value of property \$2,500. Dr. A. K. Corben, N. G.; Frank Hafner, V. G.; Jacob Amend, Asst. Sec.; Addison Fluent, trustee, and J. O. Sonbergh, representative, were elected in October, 1889.

The Clermont Union Church Society elected the following named officers in October, 1889: John O. Sonbergh, president; J. H. Tait, secretary, and Samuel Bedford, treasurer.

A Sunday school was organized at Clermont in December, 1889, with S. Bedford, superintendent; Mrs. Harrington, assistant; Sophia Hafner, organist; Maggie Bedford, assistant; Albert Anderson, treasurer, and Jennie McKendrick, secretary.

CHAPTER XXI.

WETMORE TOWNSHIP—BOROUGH OF KANE.

WETMORE TOWNSHIP—GENERAL TOPOGRAPHY—OIL WELLS AND LANDS—LUMBER COMPANY—OIL FIELDS AND ENTERPRISES—POPULATION—OFFICERS ELECTED IN 1890—GEN. KANE—THE SENECA HUNTERS—FOREST FIRES—TOWN OF JO-JO—LARGE SALE OF OIL INTERESTS.
 BOROUGH OF KANE—ORIGIN OF NAME—COL. KANE AND DAVID CORNELIUS—POPULATION—THE PLACE IN 1869-74—ELECTION—SCHOOLS—THE BOARD OF TRADE—NATURAL GAS COMPANIES—WATER COMPANY—BANK AND INDUSTRIES—HOTELS—CHURCHES—SOCIETIES—MISCELLANEOUS.

WETMORE TOWNSHIP lies wholly within the sixth bituminous coal basin. It is the birthplace of the East branch of the Tionesta, the headwaters of which—West run and Wind run—rise in the Kane neighborhood, enter the East branch southwest of Kane, whence the river flows northwest into Hamilton township. A feeder of the south branch of the Kinzua (Hubert run) rises within Kane borough, flows by the Sulphur spring, joins the south branch two miles north, whence this branch flows into Hamilton township. Crane creek rises in the extreme southwest. Wilson run, just south of Kane, receives Dalson's run three miles southeast and flows by Sergeant village into Elk county. A few tributaries of West Clarion flow southeast across the east township line, while Fife run flows northwest across the northeast corner of the township. The highest point measured is near the Sergeant township line or divide, between Beckwith and Glad runs, being 2,150 feet above tide level, and the lowest point on the north line, where the south branch enters Hamilton township, 1,400 feet. The depot at Kane is 2,020 feet, at Sergeant 1,716 and at Wetmore 1,808 feet above ocean level. The average thickness of exposures in the township above water level is 575 feet, of which coal measures and conglomerate show 175, Mauch Chunk and Pocono 325, and red Catskill 75 feet, while the highest stratum is the shale cap near Kane, and the lowest on the south branch, where seventy-five feet of the upper Catskill appears. The shale cap of the Clermont coal forms the summits, and from the drift covering of this cap the rock used in the cellar of the late Gen. Kane's house was excavated. Fifteen years after the building of this house a shaft was put down seventy-five feet near by to explore the Clermont deposit: owing to the escape of gas the cautious laborers retired, but in two or three days they were able to resume work, as the flow was exhausted.

On the old Kittanning trail, north of this house, the Indians of long ago used to camp, and to-day there is the fire-clay which formed the rest for beds of Clermont in ages past. Around Kane, however, what remains of this coal deposit was explored and found wanting, in a commercial sense. The Alton coal was opened on the Howard Hill road and in the Swede settlement southwest of the borough at an elevation of 1,980 feet above the ocean, or forty feet below the level of Kane depot.

The Johnson run sandstone at this point is highly fossiliferous. The cuttings on Clarion summit at Kane show its pink yellow hue and regular blocks of forty feet depth. The color is derived from the equal distribution of iron

through its parts, as shown in the prismoidal blocks used in the Leiper memorial church at Kane. The kindred Kinzua creek sandstone also abounds here. The Olean conglomerate here averages about sixty feet in thickness, but one mile from Wetmore, on the road to Blesses, it is found in detached blocks 1,890 feet above ocean level.

The Ernhout & Taylor well No. 2, in the southeast corner of Warrant 3,215, was drilled to a depth of 1,990 feet between March 12 and May 9, 1878, and subsequently lowered ten feet through a fine, dark, oil impregnated sand. The record kept by M. M. Schultz shows the opening 1,730 feet above tide, through forty feet of loam and sand, followed by gray slate, red shale, sand, shells and soft, gray slate, down 1,980 feet, when ten feet of dark, oil-impregnated sand was brought up, and from 1,990 to 2,000 feet, the oil containing coffee grounds. The well was cased down 364 feet, but when it was evident that oil would not yield in commercial quantities this casing was withdrawn, and the phenomena witnessed in the old Wilcox well repeated here by an eleven minute water spout, winning for this the title, "Kane Geyser well." This spout reached various heights, from 75 feet to 135, and in winter, when the ice king would grasp the stream, ice would form so as to show a high, transparent stand pipe. The Coburn Dry Hole, one and one half miles north of Sergeant depot, reached a depth of 2,263 feet in August, 1879, and casing inserted for 357 feet. At a depth of 148 feet, and again at 212 feet, oil appeared; at 610 feet gas; at 1,953 feet oil; at 2,238 feet Bradford sand; at 2,063 gas, and at 2,263 slate and sand. The Kane Geyser well was stopped by Dr. Crossmire and others, who day after day made trial to control its wild flow.

The Kane *Blade* of February, 1880, notices the purchase of 250 acres of oil land on Warrants 3,760 and 3,786 by H. O. Ellithorpe; the drilling of the Clemenger & Hunt well, on the James Brothers' land, and the Winsor purchase of 150 acres on 3,760.

Wilcox well No. 1, on Warrant 2,723, six miles east of Kane, and one mile north of the line of Elk county, was drilled to a depth of 1,943 feet in June, 1881, and filled to a depth of fifty feet with oil in one night. The Adams well, on Warrant 2,676, was put down in this neighborhood in 1865. The Wilcox Company comprised A. I. Wilcox, D. A. Wray, H. W. Williams and others.

In November, 1883, the Ridgway Lumber Company purchased 2,500 acres of land near Kane for \$58,000. The tract was estimated to contain from six to eight millions feet of cherry, with other varieties of hardwood and hemlock.

In January, 1886, the Kane Oil field, or New Black Sand field, appeared so worn out that the oil map, hanging in the Thompson House, was turned by the scouts wallwards, and many operators deserted the field. On January 28, however, the foresight of the scouts was rendered unreliable, for on that day the Kane Company's well touched sand at a depth of 2,207 feet, and, penetrating it for six feet, found a 125 barrel well. This well was drilled on Lot 426, a little less than three months after the Craig & Cappeau well was drilled (November 11, 1885), 400 rods south by east. The wells reported finished on February 11, 1886, numbered fifteen. Mr. Murphy's, the Associated Producers', and Chapman & Pickin's wells were dry. Kane Oil Company's well No. 1, on Lot 11, of Griffith's, produced gas, and their well No. 2 seventy five barrels of oil; P. T. Kennedy's well, on Lot 12, yielded forty five barrels per day; Simpson & McMullen's, on Lot 19, did not produce; Bayne, Fuller & Co.'s well, on Lot 20, gave 15 barrels; the Associated Producers' wells No. 1 and 2, 77 barrels; Craig & Cappeau's Nos. 1 and 2, 114 barrels; Roy, Archer & Clemenger's wells yielded gas, also Tennent & Co.'s, while the new well referred to above gave 125 barrels per day, and gave new life to the district, leading to

an increase of ten, by February 11, from the twenty-six wells in existence January 28. By April 10, the Kane Oil Company had six wells in the field, No. 6 producing 225 barrels, and No. 1, 145 barrels. The Union Oil Company had seven wells of from 70 to 197 barrels per day; Coast & Thyng's No. 1 yielded 242 barrels, while Shirley and Hochstetler, Andrews & Co., and Reed & Brown wells, were all producers.

In January, 1889, the firms of West & Co. and Davis & Co. drilled for oil on Warrant 3,131, in Wetmore, two and one-half miles north of Kane. At 1,773 feet they tapped the oil sand, but not satisfied with the promise of a ten barrel well, they continued the boring to 1,956 feet, when they struck the heaviest flow of gas known in the Kane region.

The first gas well in the Kane field was struck in the fall of 1884. To day the pressure varies from 200 to 1,200 pounds to the square inch. On November 11, 1885, this field yielded its first oil.

Wetmore township, in 1880, had a population of 1,438. In 1888 there were 184 Republican votes, sixty one Democratic, eighteen Prohibitionist and three Labor Unionist, or a total of 266, on which figures the population is estimated to be 1,330. A number of unnaturalized residents, however (Swedes, Italians, Germans), place the true population far above this.

The township officers elected in February, 1891, are as follows: Supervisors, Charles Hedman, Peter Nelson; school directors, P. A. Carlquist, E. W. Campbell; constable, G. N. Jackson; auditor, John Selin; town clerk, C. L. O'Kerlind; justice of the peace, Eric Erickson; collector, William Wilkins; judge of election, J. O. Liddell; inspectors, John McNall, Neil C. McEwen.

In 1855 Gen. Kane came to the upper Clarion with a number of friends, where his father and the widow of Mr. Leiper owned lands. The party took up their quarters in Williamsville, on the Elk county side of the Wilcox farm. In 1856 Mrs. Kane accompanied her husband into the wilderness, and that year the General instructed Erastus Burlingame in geology, and had him join the explorations of that year. In 1859 he selected the country around Kane for his home, and in 1860 began the building of the present Kane home. On the opening of hostilities the place was deserted, and the cut stone, which was intended for the building, was stolen and used in filling the railroad embankment. In 1864, however, the work of building was resumed, but the pioneer saw-mill, built in 1864, burned in 1867, and delayed progress.

Evidences of prehistoric occupation are not wanting. There are three earthworks or forts, each from two to four feet high, and about one mile apart. They resemble each other, being all of a true circle and about fifty paces across the center, and are evidently of great age, as large trees have grown up their embankments. One contains from eight to ten small mounds with a deep hole in the center, and all are situated on high land far from water. Two cannon balls or shells were found at Kane when excavating for a round-house. They are supposed to be reminders of the soldiers of the Revolution.

In May, 1880, the Seneca hunters, with their women and children, camped below Kane in the great pigeon roosts. Their object was to feed on young pigeons, which they intended to capture and kill chicken fashion, but owing to some miscalculation, they arrived at the wrong time, and so had to evacuate the location in the face of starvation, as they had no arms to bring down the hitherto despised old birds.

The forest fires around Kane in May, 1888, originated near Wetmore, destroying three houses at Swamp Lodge, the Clinton Oil Company's stock and property; the Boston Oil Company's rigs and tanks; Treat & Mallory's rigs and tanks, while much of the country between Kane and Mount Jewett was

burned over. The clothes pin factory of Howells, Moffitt & Co., of West Kane, was destroyed that month.

The town of Jo Jo, which sprang into existence in the winter of 1885-86, was practically deserted in April of the latter year. In October, 1889, the name of the place was changed to Joville, and a post office established there, with Thomas J. McCann, master. The Kane Oil Field Railroad, built in 1886, had the tracks removed, and the James Brothers' milling interest, or Weaver's mill, was moved to Alton.

About the heaviest deal that has been made here for some time was made between J. T. and W. Griffith and parties who owned a large oil interest near the western limit of Kane. This interest consists of twenty-two producing wells, and was purchased by the Griffiths for \$80,000.

BOROUGH OF KANE.

The town was named in honor of Thomas L. Kane. He and David Cornelius were the first of the white men to settle here, and Mr. Kane was also the first in Pennsylvania to volunteer his services to the government at the commencement of the civil war, he having been colonel of the famous Bucktail Regiment, dying on Christmas Day, 1863. His sons are Elisha, Evan O. and Thomas L., and with creditable zeal they are carrying out the public spirited policy adopted by their father, the honorable and distinguished founder of the place, doing their utmost to advance the community in all that is possible for man to accomplish.

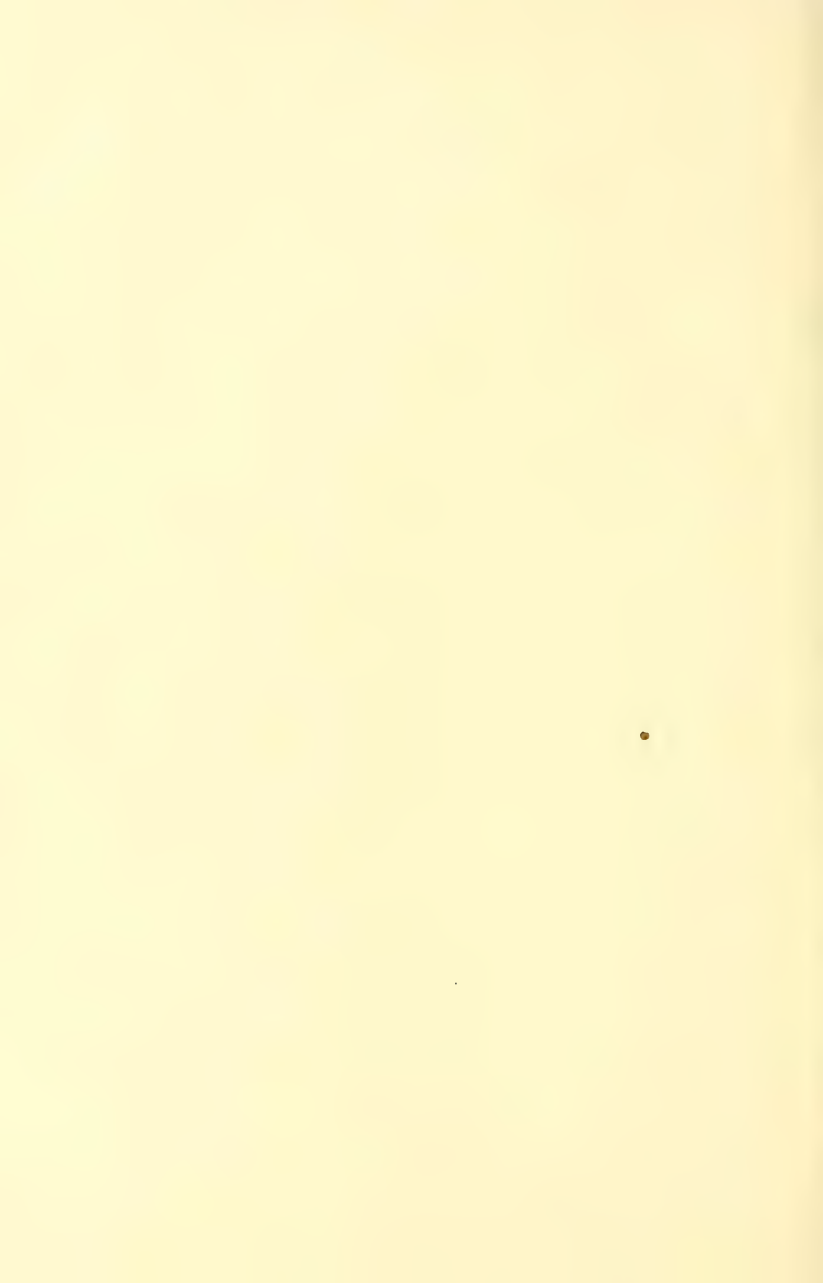
Kane borough, which was included in Wetmore township in 1880, gave, in 1888, 163 Republican, 117 Democratic, 37 Prohibition and three Labor Unionist votes, or a total of 320. The figures multiplied by six give an approximate of the present number of residents as 1,920, but local authorities place it much higher. In January, 1890, Robert Campbell, city assessor, reported a population of 1,925.

In December, 1869, a large hotel (164x122 feet, four stories) was completed; the railroad restaurant was carried on by the Nicholases; the McKean and Elk Land and Improvement Company's park of 600 acres was laid out; the Catholic church building, 40x60 feet, was completed prior to this time by Father Voisard. Rev. Goodrich preached to the Methodists in a log house; the school building was completed, while the Swedes held religious meetings on Fraley street. In 1871 O. D. Coleman, Leonard & Meese, and Robert Lafferty, were the leading merchants. The large saw mill (Kane's) was burned in July, 1867, entailing a loss of \$75,000. The commercial interests of Kane in 1871 were represented by F. W. Meese, J. Davis, O. D. Coleman and M. W. Burk, merchants; R. E. Leoker and P. Burns, grocers; D. T. Hall, of the Kane House; J. D. Leonard, postmaster; J. D. Barnes, foreman of steam saw mill; William Bartholomew, butcher; M. Crotty, shoemaker; James Hyde, machinist, and William Gannon, locomotive engineer. The railroad buildings at Kane were destroyed by fire May 10, 1874.

Election. The charter election of Kane borough was held February 15, 1887, when W. B. Smith received 235 votes for burgess (being the total vote cast). George Griffith, J. McDade, O. D. Coleman, J. C. Myers, H. H. Corson and R. W. Smith were elected members of council; J. H. Grady, O. B. Lay, P. J. Dady, M. W. Moffitt, J. Davis and R. M. Campbell received each a full vote for school directors; C. V. Gillis was chosen justice; Robert Campbell, assessor; Henry McConnell, collector; F. A. Vanorsdall, auditor; Dan Matthews, constable; John Wexley, high constable; William Turby, judge, and A. Petersen, inspector of elections. W. B. Smith was elected burgess in



J. P. Griffith



1888. In February, 1889, Joshua Davis and E. H. Long received each 126 votes. The matter was decided by the court declaring the office vacant and appointing M. W. Moffitt, Burgess. A. Y. Jones was chosen justice, receiving 130 votes, while D. T. Hall received only 117.

The following is the vote cast in the borough in February, 1890:

Water Tax—For, 190; against, 44.

Burgess—M. W. Moffitt, R., 107; George Kinneer, D., 81; N. M. Orr, L., 85.

Council—W. B. Smith, R., 172; C. E. Brown, R. & P., 128; T. H. Ryan, R., 99; P. McHale, D., 98; William O'Connor, D., 81; James Cochran, D., 81; Dr. W. J. Armstrong, L., 39; Webb Evans, L., 34; G. W. Neuls, L., 37; O. B. Lay, P., 38; D. Staples, P., 22.

School Directors—T. S. James, R. & P., 150; Albert Peterson, R. & P., 139; Dr. J. L. Wright, D., 102; Edward Brooder, D., 88; William Hubbard, L., 35.

Constable—R. E. Looker, R., 160; James F. Wood, D., 59; Davis Smiley, P. & L., 49.

High Constable—H. N. Cummings, R., 121; John McDonough, D., 80; D. M. Longshore, P. & L., 64.

Auditor—Dennie Davis, R., 134; E. H. Long, D., 88; W. O. Marvin, P., 20; Willis Jackson, L., 32.

Tax Collector—R. E. Looker, R., 96; James F. Wood, D., 35; Davis Smiley, P. & L., 34; C. V. Gillis, L., 103.

Judge of Election—F. W. Meese, Sr., R., 133; D. T. Hall, D., 86; William Blew, P. & L., 55.

Inspector of Election—W. H. Davis, R., 137; Richard Kerwin, D., 85; Milton Craven, P., 24.

Schools.—The Kane school-building was erected in 1883 at a cost of about \$12,000. In 1885 W. P. Eckles was principal, with Misses Jones and Hodges, assistants. R. Campbell is president of the school board, O. B. Lay, secretary, W. J. Armstrong, treasurer, and Charles Roos, Grady and McKnight unofficial members. The schools are presided over by C. D. Higby. The teachers are Kate Ryan, Irene Davis, Florence Olmsted and May Norris. The Convent school-building was erected in 1882, and has been attended by three sisters of the Benedictine Convent. The enrollment is over 150.

The Board of Trade.—Of this organization Joshua Davis is president; J. T. Griffith and Eugene J. Miller, vice-presidents; U. M. Orr, secretary, and E. Davis, treasurer. This organization gave authority to the treasurer to offer the following inducements: Free building sites. Sites in desirable locations will be sold outright for manufacturing purposes at one-half the current prices of adjacent lots, or, will be furnished on lease, rent free in any year when twenty men (daily average) are employed about the works. Free gas. In cases of manufactures where the number of hands employed is large in proportion to the quantity of fuel consumed, the gas companies will furnish gas free for one or more years, according to the number of hands employed. Free lumber. Rough lumber for factory buildings will be donated in special cases.

Natural Gas Companies.—In October, 1883, Elisha K. Kane commenced the construction of a system of natural gas supply for Kane, and in December, 1883, Kane Gas Company (limited), consisting of J. H. Snow, Henry McSweeney and Charles P. Byron, all of Bradford, and E. K. Kane, of Kane, filed articles of association at the county seat. In August, 1884, the limited partnership was succeeded by the Kane Gas Light and Heating Company, a

chartered corporation of the State (capital, \$10,000—100 shares). In September, 1884, Messrs. Byron, McSweeney and Snow successively sold their interests, and J. D. Brooder, Elizabeth D. Kane and Joshua Davis succeeded them. September 29, 1885, the company reorganized under the natural gas act. At first the company purchased its gas from the National Transit Company, but in May, 1884, they drilled a well at the north end of Fraley street, and obtained an abundant supply of gas at the depth of 2,488 feet. Before means could be devised for confining the gas, the roar of its escape could be plainly heard at a distance of eight miles, and the company were threatened with suits for damage on account of loss of sleep by the neighbors. To avoid interruption of supply during repairs of well, a second gas well half a mile south of Kane was drilled in 1885. The excellent sand and evidences of oil found in these two wells encouraged Mr. Clemenger to try another "wild cat," and the discovery of the Kane oil field. The company's mains have been extended with the growth of the town, and now (in August, 1889) they are laid in every street of Kane, and branches extend to the three villages of West Kane, North Kane and East Kane, while the value of the entire plant is estimated at \$40,000.

In 1887 the Citizens' Gas Company (capital \$5,000) was chartered as a competing line. James McDade, president; J. T. Griffith, vice-president, and W. A. Holgate, originated the project and pushed it to success. Mains were laid on the four principal streets of Kane, and a branch to East Kane was constructed. A well was drilled on Fraley street and another on sub. 343, but the latter has since been disposed of. The plant is worth about \$12,000, the principal stockholders having procured loans to the company for the excess over the capital. The immediate result of the competition was a reduction in price of gas from \$2 per stove, monthly, to 90 cents and \$1 per stove.

Water Company.—Spring Water Company of Kane (capital \$40,000) was incorporated in 1887, the principal stockholders being Elizabeth D. Kane, Elisha K. Kane, Joshua Davis, H. J. James and M. W. Moffitt, all of Kane. Water is obtained from Hubert run, one mile north of the town, the entire valley being preserved in timber for its protection. It is propelled by natural gas introduced in lieu of steam into the cylinders of a Worthington duplex pump, through a six-inch cast iron main to two 600-barrel wooden tanks, elevated twenty feet above the highest point of ground in the borough. From this reservoir distributing mains are laid on all the principal streets east of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad. The value of the plant is (August, 1889) about \$20,000, paid in by stockholders, the remaining \$20,000 of the capital remaining in the treasury for future extensions.

Bank and Industries. In the Kane Bank, conducted by McDade, Davis & Co., the town has a monetary interest of which it is justly proud. It was founded April 27, 1886. James McDade, Joshua Davis, W. P. Weston and Dr. G. H. Preston are the individual proprietors, and they are all men of influence and enterprise. The office is in the modern McDade building, completed in 1886.

A branch of the Security Building & Loan Association was organized January 30, 1890, with the following named officers: President, Andrew Larson, ten shares; treasurer, D. B. Keelor, ten shares; secretary, Carl Egolin, five shares; board of advisors, Andrew Skoog, ten shares; Albert Peterson, ten shares; James Skoglund, five shares.

In the James Brothers, of whom there are seven, although not all of them are residents of Kane, the town has substantial pillars. Their principal business is the manufacture of lumber, their mills being situated about nine miles

south of Kane, in Elk county. There they cut 12,000,000 feet of hemlock, cherry and poplar annually, and have sufficient timber standing to keep them busy for ten years. They cut mostly yard sizes, and are now just completing a lath mill. At Hinton, W. Va., where J. C. James, assisted by his brother, D. W., is located, they have a mill and other interests, the style of the firm being William James & Sons, the father, now deceased, having founded the business in 1865, taking his son into partnership two years later. They cut yearly 2,000,000 feet of pine, poplar and oak, and from both there and Elk county they make shipments to all parts of Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware. The business in Kane is in charge of H. J. and T. S. James.

The Griffith Mills were established in 1866, by Thomas Griffith, who conducted them until 1884, when J. T. Griffith leased two of them. A year later he and his brother, Webb, purchased the three mills, which produced 7,000,000 feet of lumber last year. In 1883 the Griffith Brothers established their large store at Kane, and in 1889 invested \$80,000 in local oil lands. They carry almost a half interest in the Citizens' Gas Company, and employ from forty to a hundred men.

Probably the largest industry in Kane is the brush-block factory, founded here some four years ago by the Holgate Brothers, the oldest and most widely known firm in this line in the whole country, the business having been handed down to the present generation from a hundred years back. In February, 1888, Joshua Davis, his son, W. H., and G. W. Neuls, became the sole proprietors, retaining the old title, but adding to it the word company. Mr. Neuls, who gives every detail of the business his personal attention, was with the Holgates fifteen years ago, becoming thoroughly versed in the manufacture of every article made in the factory, including brush heads, brush handles, and white-wash, paste, dust, stove and scrub blocks. They make the finest goods, and their productive capacity is 500,000 to 800,000 gross per annum, the variety of handles made being over 50,000.

The Kane clothes-pin factories are operated by David Howells, M. W. Moffitt and Joshua Davis. The works at West Kane were first opened in the fall of 1889. The process of making these is an interesting one. It is done in just six motions. The first one cuts a four foot chunk off the log, the second saws a board from the chunk, the third saws the board into square strips, the fourth cuts the strips into clothes-pin lengths, the fifth turns the pin, and the sixth cuts the slot in it. This is done very rapidly, and they are then dried and polished in revolving cylinders, after which they are at once boxed and shipped. The capacity is 300 boxes of 720 pins each per day, or twenty-nine miles in length. In February, 1890, the West & Britton clothes-pin factory was purchased by Howells, Moffitt & Co.

The Carbon Manufacturing Company's Gas-black factory was established in February, 1889, by A. R. Blood and James McDade. The works give employment to three hands and produce \$25,000 worth of gas-black annually. W. S. Haskins is foreman.

The Sergeant Chemical Works dates back to 1886, when the Chemical Company was incorporated with L. M. Otto, president; N. B. Bubb, secretary and treasurer; J. B. Coryell, H. C. Bubb, J. F. Tyler, and C. H. Heim (superintendent), members. The works were erected that year and now employ thirty-five hands. The annual product is valued at \$75,000. Natural gas is used in this factory as in nearly all others; part of the product goes to Europe.

The La Mont Chemical Works Company, of which J. C. James is president,

H. J. James, treasurer; Joshua Davis, secretary, and J. B. Finch, superintendent, manufacture acetate of lime, charcoal and naphtha, operating what is known as a twelve retort plant and consuming 3,000 cords of beech, maple and birch woods annually, using natural gas fuel. The works are located three miles south of Kane, have been running seven years, and their products are shipped to the Philadelphia and Boston markets.

The Brooder Wall-Catching Packer was patented by Mr. Brooder August 6, 1886, and May 17, 1887. In the use of the Brooder packer no anchor is required, as a screw purchase, instead of the weight of the tubing, is employed in compressing the rubber, causing it to expand, shutting off the flow of gas or oil outside the packer, forcing the same up through the packer and tubing instead. With this invention Mr. Brooder guarantees the shutting in of any well, no matter how strong the pressure or at what depth it is to be shut off. The Brooder packers are also used with success in packing off salt water where it is necessary to pull the casing, the packer sustaining the weight of water and the tubing while the casing is being drawn. In January, 1890, John P. Farrell, of the Butler Co-Operative Glass Works, which were burned to the ground the previous spring, recently made Kane a visit to consult with her citizens in regard to bringing the works here. Flattering offers were made to him which were in substance as follows: Ground rent, free; gas from the Kane Gas Light and Heating Company, at exceedingly low rates; and water from the Spring Water Company free. For the site of the works he preferred the land in the "y" formed by the P. & W. and P. & E. Railroads. The gentleman has visited the gas fields in the West and he found no place which pleased him better than Kane.

Hotels.—The Thompson House was leased by R. M. N. Taylor in 1876, when the house was first regularly opened for hotel purposes. In 1877 he was succeeded by C. H. Kemp, formerly of the Washington Hotel, Philadelphia, who gave place in 1880 to George W. Jackson. On the removal of the latter Mr. Kemp leased the house and conducted it from 1884 until 1887, when Martin O'Brien leased it. In the spring of 1888 Mr. Kemp resumed the conduct of the house, being the only successful lessee. The house is part of the Kane estate. There are eighty bed rooms, together with large parlors, etc. There are thirty hands generally employed. A. Y. Jones is the genial clerk.

The Hotel La Mont is conducted by Rick Donovan, who is one of the most popular hosts in the field. The Fleming House is a favorite hostelry, and claims an extensive patronage, while the Kane House is admirably conducted and consequently very popular. There are smaller hotels and boarding houses in the city, which are all doing a fair trade. The St. Elmo was purchased in November, 1889, by John O'Shea.

Churches.—The Kane Methodist Episcopal Church was formerly connected with the Sheffield work; while a circuit its first pastor was Rev. George F. Reaser. Then followed A. S. Goolrich, S. Holland and Wilder (Rev. Wilder being the one who preached to Gen. Grant when he visited Kane), M. Colgrove, L. F. Merritt, M. V. Stone, H. P. Hicks, S. S. Burton, C. Clark, A. H. Bowers, M. Fording, L. A. Chapin, L. F. Merritt, D. M. Carpenter, L. O. Mead, F. A. Mills, W. A. Merriam, J. A. Parsons, C. W. Foulk and J. Bell Neff. Under J. A. Parsons it was made a station. At present the pastor, J. Bell Neff, is putting up a new brick church, which will cost \$12,000.* The society was organized in 1864 with the following members: Neil McEwen, Lydia McEwen, Maggie McEwen, Katie McEwen, Mary A. Repine, Joseph

* This new building was dedicated May 16, 1890. Rev. Dr. Williams, of Allegheny College, officiating.

Wegley, Eve Wegley, William Hubbard, Charles Everson, Elizabeth Everson, John A. Mell, Hettie Mell, Theodosia Mell, Robert Campbell, Sarah Campbell, Elizabeth S. James, Mary A. Blew, Laura Campbell, Lucetta Lafferty, Hanna Davis, Ebenezer Edwards, Helen Fisher, Orpha Campbell, Almaysa Jane Cummings. The first Methodist Episcopal building was dedicated in December, 1872, and the second February 28, 1875. Rev. John Hicks was pastor in 1872.

The Catholic Church dates back to 1866. Rev. G. A. Voisard signed the records of the Catholic church in 1866, when the work of church building was begun. The house was completed in 1867, at a cost of \$686. In 1869 Rev. Mr. Mallowney presided here; in 1871, Rev. De la Rocque; in 1878, Rev. B. Klocker, followed by Rev. Hugh Mullen in 1887. Rev. George Winkler, the present pastor, came in 1888. In 1885 the old church was burned and the people worshiped in Temperance Hall until October 13, when the new church was dedicated by Bishop Mullen, of Erie. Rev. George Winkler, immediately upon taking charge of his mission, began the building of the new church: it is of gothic style, 50x100 feet, with a large and handsome foundation to hold the brick work, which is also solid. The spire from foundation wall to peak of the cross has a height of 131 feet. It will, without the furniture, cost \$14,000. The number of families attending this church is eighty. The building, if erected under ordinary contract forms, would cost about \$32,000. Under the close supervision of Father Winkler the large church, with great high altar, stained glass windows, modern pews, etc., has been provided for the people at less than half the cost of the highest bid tendered for the work.

The Presbyterian Church of Kane was organized November 15, 1874, by Rev. J. L. Landis. Robert Field and William Hubbard were installed elders. Pending the erection of a building, services were held in the Thomson House, with Rev. J. M. Gillette, pastor. Mrs. Thomas, aunt of Gen. Kane, may be said to be the donor of the church at Kane to the Presbyterian society. It appears that she was anxious that Gen. Kane's children should be educated in Presbyterian religious ideas, and this, in connection with her desire to build a memorial to her father, Mr. Leiper, suggested this building. The stone was taken from A. A. Clay's quarry, with his permission, and with this exception must be considered her grant to the society here. In building, Henry L. Taylor was architect; the layer of the stone, Gen. Kane; all Masons, and Mrs. Thomas were the leaders in the ceremony of corner stone laying; and the latter being the principal and an anti-Mason in sentiment, varied from the Masonic ritual in one instance and used the words of the church ritual.

The Congregational Church was organized December 29, 1887, with Joshua Davis, David Howells, A. Y. Jones, John T. Griffith, R. T. Starsmeare, O. D. Coleman, W. A. Holgate and their families members. Rev. George Belsey is pastor, and A. Y. Jones, clerk. The church building, which was completed and dedicated December 9, 1888, cost \$13,000. Lemuel Davis and E. B. James are named among the trustees in act of incorporation of April, 1888.

The Baptist Church was organized November 25, 1887, with the following named members: Charles Roos, Mrs. Ella Roos, Emery Davis, Mrs. Margaret Mentice, Mrs. Sarah Ware, Mrs. C. R. Dickey, Mrs. Parkhurst, Mrs. Dora Norline, Mrs. Martha Young, P. C. West, Mrs. M. E. West. It was incorporated in May, 1888, the subscribers being C. Roos; P. C. West, E. R. Britton, Emery Davis, Norman Thomas, and their wives, A. D. Clark, A. J. Donachi, O. A. Thomas, Madams Lida Mitchell, Margaret Mentrice, Martha Young, Sarah Ware, Parkhurst, Gillis, Dickie, and Agnes Hanna. Rev. O. R. Thomas is pastor, and Emery Davis clerk. There are twenty-nine members, with property valued at \$6,000.

The Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Society of Kane was incorporated September 1, 1888, on a petition signed by August Torstenson, J. A. Carlson, Ole Hanson, J. P. Larson and A. Peterson.

The Free Lutheran Evangelical Church of Wetmore township was incorporated October 27, 1885, on petition of H. Norlin, A. Norman, G. Oberg and C. F. Karlson.

The Kanasholm Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Augustoria Synod was organized in June, 1876, with John Alfred Berling and others trustees.

The Kanasholm Cemetery of Wetmore township was incorporated as the last resting-place of deceased Swedes in September, 1876.

St. John's Protestant Episcopal Mission Church dates its beginning December 1, 1888, when Mr. and Mrs. Flynn and daughter, Mrs. Eugene Miller, Mrs. Thomas McClellan, Miss Ella Herrick, Mrs. O'Brien, A. Louisa Long and Mrs. Wilkinson, signed the roll of membership. N. M. Long was the first secretary and J. Elmer Flake is the present secretary. The membership numbers ten persons, with Rev. A. W. Ryan, pastor.

Societies. Kane Lodge, No. 566, F. & A. M., was organized October 28, 1886, with the following named charter members: Claudius V. Gillis, Thomas H. Ryan, Alexander Y. Jones, Joshua Davis, Richard W. Smith, John T. Griffith, David Howells, Edward W. Long, William Turbey, Randolph M. Campbell, Walter B. Smith, James Campbell, Francis A. Lyte, William A. Holgate, Orden B. Lay, Charles W. Stone, William Hearst, Joseph Manzella, Frank W. Brayton, John J. Stenstrom, Richard T. Starsmore, Arthur H. Holgate, William E. Blew, J. Frank Tyler, Jacob M. Mock. The three first named have served as masters and F. A. Lyte in 1889; R. W. Smith as secretary, and Joshua Davis as treasurer, with W. B. Smith, master. There are forty-five members with property valued at \$1,500.

Lodge 209, K. of P., was instituted July 27, 1888, with the following named officers: C. C., M. A. Bingham; V. C., William B. Beamer; P. A., J. Kingsley; M. at A., R. E. Looker; K. of R. & S., A. E. Myers; M. of F., A. B. Thomas; M. of E., John Fleming; I. G., George N. Jackson; O. G., John Shamer. The names of past and present C. Cs. are M. A. Bingham, A. A. Truxel and William B. Beamer; W. O. Delph was C. C. in February, 1890; John Shamer, A. E. Myers and A. B. Thomas are past chancellors. The names of secretaries are A. D. Swick and A. E. Myers. The present number of members is sixty-four and the value of property is \$600.

Kane Lodge, No. 412, I. O. O. F., is presided over by L. Davis, N. G., and Willis Jackson, Sec. This lodge has a well equipped hall, and is one of the most prosperous of the Kane societies.

Charles R. Riddle Post, 238, G. A. R., was mustered in March 27, 1888, with R. E. Looker, Com.; George Griffith, S. V. C.; Michael Galvin, J. V. C.; B. F. Burgess, Q. M.; Joshua Davis, Surg.; David Howells, Chap.; D. R. Matthews, O. of D.; R. M. Campbell, O. of G.; A. Y. Jones, Adj.; Michael McEvoy, S. M.; H. McConnell, Q. M. S.; E. J. Collins and T. H. Ryan, trustees. The membership at date of muster included the above named with S. P. Bray, William Brennan, Adam Brodt, Omit Brestle, M. A. Bingham, S. W. Brewer, Murty Dowd, C. H. Franklin, G. N. Jackson, J. R. Landon, James Landragan, L. N. Mosier, W. H. H. Parker, Philip Quigley, F. W. Patch, William Rose, Sebastian Searles, Peter C. Tripp and Thomas H. Ryan.

Col. Charles J. Biddle, Women's Relief Corps, No 100, was organized March 27, 1888, with Mrs. Jennie Griffith, president; Mrs. Joshua Davis, vice-presi-

dent: Mrs. O. Brestle, junior vice-president; Mrs. George Griffiths, treasurer; Mrs. W. J. Arney, chaplain; Mrs. Ed. H. Long, secretary; Mrs. D. R. Matthews, conductor; Mrs. C. E. Brown, assistant conductor; Mrs. R. E. Looker, guard, and Mrs. James Landragan, assistant guard. The charter members included the above named with Madams Rose Brennan, Martha Blood, T. Crosson, M. Dowd, Hannah Davis, Elizabeth Frazier, Mary Galvin, F. E. Griffith, Mattie Griffith, Jennie Griffith, Ann Howells, E. Landragan, Mary Looker, Margaret Long, J. Matthews, H. McConnell, Mary E. Mock, Abbie Maher, Ellen Quigley, Harriet Ryan, Maggie Sherry, Rosa Smith, S. E. Stewart, L. Thomas, Misses L. Brestle and Mary Long. The Women's Relief Corps is presided over by Mrs. Harriet M. Ryan, with Mrs. Ella Kelts, secretary.

Gen. Thomas L. Kane Camp, S. of V., No. 237, claims J. L. Mitchell as captain, and Claude B. Gillis, first sergeant.

Patriotic Order Sons of America, was organized November 12, 1888, with the following named officials: Willis Jackson, George W. Neuls, John T. Campbell, J. H. Gillis, John E. Fluke, W. H. Morgester, Charles Davis, George Smith, Dennie Davis, F. O. Peterson, G. H. Preston, Webb Evans, Webb Griffith, John W. Griffith. The presidents have been J. T. Campbell and Willis Jackson, while George W. Neuls was serving in 1889. W. H. Morgester, the first secretary, was succeeded in August, 1889, by John W. Griffith. The lodge claims thirty-five members. W. H. Davis was president, and Dennie Davis, secretary, in February, 1890.

In August, 1872, a military company was organized at Kane, with Joseph D. Barnes, captain; Thomas Crosson, lieutenant, and Charles Everson, second lieutenant. The membership was about fifty.

The Columbian League was organized at Kane in April, 1885, with A. A. Truxel, P. C.; T. Diffenderfer, C.; Arthur Morris, V. C.; W. W. Morrison, A. C.; George Wyviel, Sec.; Dr. J. L. Wright, Treas.; R. R. Hughes, Col.; J. McChessney, Chap.; A. N. Russell, Mar.; A. Clemenger and J. G. King, Trustees. This society was organized for mutual benefit, and offered a cheap method of life insurance.

The Loyal Legion claims the following officers: President, Bessie Staples; vice-president, Bessie McDade; recording secretary, Anna Campbell; corresponding secretary, Minnie Parsons; treasurer, Flora Lay; organist, Myrtie Vantassel.

The Kane Catholic Total Abstinence Society was organized in 1873, with John H. Butler, president; — McKean, treasurer, and James Landragan, marshal.

Kane E. A. U. was organized August 4, 1885, with W. M. Bartlett, chancellor; R. L. Earl, advocate; M. W. Moffitt, president; Mrs. S. B. Thomas, vice-president; Mrs. L. M. Meese, auxiliary; Thomas J. Malone, secretary, and W. H. Davis, treasurer.

Encampment of Knights of Malta at Kane was named in honor of J. T. Griffith. F. B. Booth is E. C., and G. A. Robinson, C.

Branch No. 13, C. M. E. A., was organized in November, 1889, with thirty eight members. The officers installed were: President, Peter J. Daly; first vice-president, James T. Kelly; second vice-president, Thomas Dwyer; recording secretary, Thomas J. Dolphin; assistant recording secretary, P. J. Sullivan; financial secretary, M. J. Daly; marshal, Patrick Curran; guard, Peter J. Crosson; trustees, John H. Garry, M. O'Shea, James P. Remond, P. Curran, B. Crowley.

Miscellaneous. J. D. Leonard was postmaster at Kane until the appointment of O. G. Kelts in 1886.

In the fall of 1889 a number of citizens met in O. B. Lay's office and organized what is known as the Kane Cemetery Association. At the meeting a committee consisting of Messrs. Joshua Davis, C. H. Kemp and M. W. Moffitt was appointed and instructed to procure the ground. This committee at once commenced work and purchased six acres of Erick Erickson at \$100 per acre. Mrs. E. D. Kane donated four acres, making in all ten acres. This land has been fenced in. The services of Alson Rogers, of Warren, were secured, who did the work reasonable, and did it well. A part of the ground has been laid out in lots, and the committee are now ready to dispose of them. The cemetery is situated about half a mile south of the borough, and a graded road leads to and through the grounds.

The location of the town in the wilderness, near where the pioneers of Williamsville settled long ago, is excellent. When Gen. Kane came in later years and looked up from the valley of the Clarion he pictured the tree-covered hills, partially cleared of the forest, and in the openings a thousand happy farm homes. In after years, when the railroad sought a way out of the valley and its builders determined to cross the high divide, he selected the summit for a town site and dreamed great things of its future, seeing in fancy the porticoed houses of a happy people extending over the plateau and stretching away to the valleys. The pioneer dream has been practically fulfilled. Omitting its poetic features the location is all that he pictured, and more than that, for conveniences of life which were not known a decade ago are found here, and great industries, which provide work for the industrious, take the place of fancy's castles. The town is an example of what enterprise may accomplish in a short space of time. It is very young, but very precocious, and the marker of its progress has work daily, for every day adds either a small or large contingent to the mercantile or manufacturing circle and many persons to the community. What history may say of this progressive town at the close of this century depends much on its residents of the present time.



CHAPTER XXII.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—BRADFORD TOWNSHIP AND
CITY OF BRADFORD.

JAMES L. ADAMS, manager of the Bradford Beef Company, Bradford, was born in Ossian, Livingston Co., N. Y., October 31, 1847, a son of Leonard and Amy (Crocker) Adams. He left school and served as private in the Union army, Second Army Corps, Third Brigade, Third Division, One Hundred and Twentieth New York State Regiment, Company I, from September 2, 1864, until the end of the war; was discharged June 15, 1865, at Kingston, N. Y., when he returned to school and graduated from the Rushford Academy, Allegany county, N. Y., in 1865; then attended Eastman's commercial school of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and graduated in March, 1866, and then was employed for a time as bookkeeper, when he began the manufacture of cheese, which he continued until 1871. He then sold out his business and moved to McKean county, Penn., where he was employed as superintendent and manager of the cheese factory at Kendall. In 1874 he accepted a position as bookkeeper at Bradford, which he held until 1886, when he became manager of the Bradford Beef Company, which was established by Swift & Co., of Chicago, Ill., in 1883. The business of the company has doubled since Mr. Adams became its manager, and they now sell three car loads of beef per week at Bradford. Mr. Adams was married July 4, 1870, to Miss Emma M. Tyler, of Farmersville, N. Y., and they have two children: Myrtie M. and Carrie L. In politics Mr. Adams is independent. He is a member of the Knights of St. John and Malta and the Knights of Pythias. The parents of Mr. Adams are native born Americans of English descent; those of Mrs. Adams, James and Malona (Clark) Tyler, are also native-born Americans, and reside at Farmersville, N. Y., where the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Adams was solemnized. Although regular attendants at church, they are not members of any congregation.

H. H. ADSIT, superintendent of the Bradford Oil Company, Bradford, was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., January 22, 1841, a son of Albert G. and Genette (Montgomery) Adsit, who were natives of Saratoga county, N. Y. The subject of these lines, who is the youngest son in a family of four sons and four daughters, was reared in his native county, and in his boyhood attended the common schools, later becoming a student at Fredonia Academy. In 1858 he began to learn the trade of machinist, and served an apprenticeship of three years. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he enlisted in the Forty fourth New York Volunteer Infantry, known as the "Ellsworth Zouaves," being selected to represent Chautauqua county. The regiment was made up from the entire State, each county and each ward in the cities furnishing one man, who was to be at least five feet ten inches in height, well-built and between the ages of twenty-one and thirty. Mr. Adsit was appointed orderly sergeant of his company. He served faithfully until the expiration of his term of service, and was discharged in 1864; he was wounded twice—neither time seriously. After his discharge he returned to Chautauqua county, and worked at his trade a year. In 1865 he entered into the oil business, and in 1872 was employed

by an English company to go to the West India Islands, taking with him men and tools. Returning to Pennsylvania in 1874, in 1876 he came to Bradford, where he has since been superintendent of the Bradford Oil Company. Mr. Adsit was married in 1878 to Miss Frances Nevens, daughter of William Nevens, of Titusville. This union has been blessed with three children, viz.: Grace, Bessie and Howard. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the Veteran League, of which he is lieutenant colonel. He and his wife are members of the Episcopal Church.

C. P. ALLING, M. D., Bradford, was born in Norwalk, Huron Co., Ohio, February 19, 1838, a son of P. and Eliza L. (Gibbs) Alling, former a native of New York and latter of Connecticut. His father was clerk of Huron county ten years. C. P. is the second in a family of eight children, was given good educational advantages, and after leaving the common schools attended the Western Reserve College, from which he graduated in 1856. He then took a three years' course at Kenyon (Ohio) College, and afterward taught school one year at Milan, Ohio. He began the study of medicine at Norwalk with Dr. John Tift, completing same with Dr. Charles Merrill, of Cleveland, in the meantime attending lectures at the Western Homoeopathic College, of Cleveland; received his degree in 1862, and entered upon the practice of his profession at Lima. The following summer the Doctor enlisted in one of the regiments formed for the defense of the southern border of the State, serving as assistant surgeon, and was discharged in December following. He practiced at Milan three years, and then, in January, 1867, moved to Dunkirk, N. Y., where he remained ten years. While there he served for a time as city physician, was chairman of the board of health, and an active member of the New York Homoeopathic Medical Society. In 1877 he moved to Bradford, where he remained four years, and in 1881 went to Buffalo, but two years later returned to Bradford, where he has since lived. While in Buffalo he served as city physician and was also surgeon for a railroad company. For five years he has been chairman of the Bureau of Microscopy and Histology in the National Medical Association. While in Buffalo he perfected the "Triumph Inhaler," which seems destined to revolutionize the treatment of all diseases of the head, throat and lungs. The Doctor now has a large practice, which is mostly confined to his office, and has been very successful in his treatment of disease. Dr. Alling was married in March, 1863, to Miss Ruhamah Wakeman, daughter of W. H. Wakeman, and they have two children: Mary E. (wife of Capt. A. A. Fengar) and H. W. (now a medical student in the office of his father.) The Doctor and his wife are members of the Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Republican.

ABRAHAM ANDERSON is a prominent flour and feed dealer in Bradford, formerly of Lafayette, same county, where he was postmaster for thirteen years. He also owns a farm of 200 acres, and is largely interested in the production of oil, working ten wells and receiving a royalty on a number of others. Mr. Anderson was born in England, and came with his parents to America in 1828. They settled in McKean county, being among its first settlers, at a time when it was mostly inhabited by Indians and wild animals. His father died in 1832; his mother died at the age of one hundred and three, retaining her mental faculties till the time of her death, December 3, 1889. Of their seven sons, Joseph, James, Thomas, John, Isaac, William and Abraham, three are living: Isaac, in Erie county, Penn., and James and Abraham, in McKean county. The mother was a cousin of John C. Calhoun, the eminent statesman. Mr. Anderson has served as justice of the peace and deputy sheriff of his county. By special act of the legislature he was appointed State road

commissioner, in which capacity he served six years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Equitable Aid Union. He was married August 12, 1852, to Sarah Ann Elizabeth Beeman, and they have had four children: Burton J. (killed in a railroad disaster), Jesse E., Eva (wife of Charles Welch, of Newton, Kas.), and Anna A. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Republican.

J. L. ANDREWS, proprietor of the Hotel Brunswick, Bradford, was born January 19, 1842. He was reared in Bradford county, Penn., and enlisted in 1862 in the One Hundred and Thirty-second Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Company D, serving his term of enlistment. He has lived in Bradford since 1875, and has been one of the most active in the promotion of her public interests. He was one of the most prominent movers in the organization of the Bradford Fire Department, and was elected its first chief, serving in that capacity five years, and still enjoys the reputation of having been one of the best chiefs the department has had. He is now serving his third term as a member of the select council of Bradford. In politics Mr. Andrews is a Republican, and he is a member of Bradford Post, No. 141, G. A. R. He was married in Jamestown, N. Y., in 1870, to Miss Blanche, daughter of Col. James T. Henry, and they have two children: James and Blanche Broder.

S. AUERHAIM, dealer in dry goods, millinery, etc., Bradford, is a native of Germany, born November 28, 1838. He was reared in his native country, and his father, Moses Auerhaim, being a merchant, he, when but a child, began to learn the business, serving a regular apprenticeship of three years. In 1850 he came to America, and in New York learned the cigar-maker's trade. He was obliged to rely on himself for support, and as he had not money enough to start the dry goods business, for some time he gave his attention to the manufacture and sale of cigars. He remained in New York until 1866, when he removed to Petroleum Centre, Penn., and there embarked in the dry goods business; later he went to Erie, and from there to Oil City, where he remained five years. In 1879 he located in Bradford, where he now has one of the best dry goods stores in the place. Mr. Auerhaim married Miss Fannie Kuntz, and they have seven children: Selina, Ida, Bertha, Emma, Clara, Samuel and Moses Martin. In politics Mr. Auerhaim is a Republican. He is a member of the Jewish Reformed Church, of which he is a trustee. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F.

HARVEY S. BAKER, M. D., one of the oldest physicians in Bradford, settled in McKean county in an early day, and has lived to see the wonderful changes in the county in the last half century. When he first came to the county, and for many years thereafter, his practice extended for twenty miles from his home, in all directions, and his professional visits were mostly made on horseback, he carrying his own drug store in his saddle-bags. He has had an extensive practice both in Pennsylvania and New York, and is one of the best-known physicians in the county. Dr. Baker is a native of New York, born May 26, 1827, a son of Thomas and Abigail (Shaw) Baker. His grandfather, Abner Baker, was a soldier in the colonial army during the war of the Revolution. Dr. Baker graduated from the Medical Department of the State University of Michigan, March 29, 1855. He was married September 26, 1860, to Nancy J. Comstock, who died in 1878, leaving four children: C. L., R. N., Ernestine and Nancy J. February 23, 1881, Dr. Baker married Nellie M., daughter of Emanuel O. and Lydia (Starkweather) Dickinson, and they have one child, Leala D. Dr. Baker is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. W. BAKER, one of the prominent business men of Bradford, was born

in Allegheny county, Penn., July 13, 1849, son of Daniel and Harriet (Hughes) Baker, natives of Maryland, former of German, and latter of English descent. Mr. Baker remained with his parents in Allegheny City until seventeen years of age, attending school the most of the time, and then went to work in the oil fields, later buying property and working wells for himself until 1875, when he began dealing in torpedoes and nitro-glycerine. In 1878 he removed to Bradford, where he has continued the same business. In politics Mr. Baker is a Republican. He is a member of the F. & A. M. lodge and chapter.

A. F. BANNON, reading clerk of the Pennsylvania State senate, is a well-known figure of McKean county, where he has hosts of friends among all parties. He is a native of the Keystone State, born in Blossburgh, October 13, 1847, and is a son of Patrick and Joanna (Lanergan) Bannon, natives of Ireland. His parents came to America in 1841, and soon thereafter settled in Blossburgh, Penn. When he was twelve years of age the subject of these lines was put to work with his father in the mines, an occupation he followed ten years. As he was obliged to work at an age when most boys are at school, his educational advantages were necessarily very limited; but being of a studious disposition, and having a natural thirst for knowledge, he attended night school, thus obtaining a fair education. In the year after reaching his majority, being determined to seek other employment, he secured a situation as clerk in a grocery store in Blossburgh; and so well did he improve his opportunities that, in 1872, he was enabled to start in business for himself. In 1875 he closed out his store, and in 1877 removed to McKean county, where he entered the employ of the Erie Railroad Company at Kendall Creek. A year later he embarked in the coal business, in which he continued five years, when, having purchased valuable oil property, he sold out and devoted his attention to the production of oil, a business he is thoroughly acquainted with. In politics Mr. Bannon has for a long time been a prominent Republican, and in 1883 he was chairman of the county committee. In 1880 he was elected coroner of the county; between the years 1885 and 1888 he served as sheriff of the county, and in 1889 he was appointed to his present position of reading clerk of the Pennsylvania State senate, his services commencing with the session of that year. He has two years to serve, so that his voice will be heard in that distinguished body in 1891. Mr. Bannon was married August 25, 1870, at Corning, N. Y., to Mary J., daughter of Samuel Carlyle, and they have three children: Anthony F., William P. and Mary. The family are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Bannon is a member of Lodge No. 133, A. O. U. W., and represented his lodge in the grand lodge in 1883.

H. F. BARBOUR, editor of the *Bradford Evening Star*, Bradford, was born in Chemung county, N. Y., March 14, 1845, the youngest of five children that lived to maturity of J. N. and Elizabeth (Thompson) Barbour, the former a native of New York, and the latter of Connecticut. His mother died just as he reached manhood. His father, over eighty, is now residing near Elmira, N. Y. The subject of these lines was reared in his native county, and here obtained his rudimentary education, and at the age of sixteen entered Alfred University. After three years he left college to prepare himself for his life work as publisher and editor, the University, at the commencement in 1889, voluntarily granting him an honorary diploma and degree of Master of Arts. In March, 1869, he received an appointment in the Government printing office at Washington, where for three years he held the Greek cases. In 1872 he came to McKean county and purchased the *Smethport Miner*. In 1884 he sold the *Miner* and bought a half interest in the *Bradford Evening Star*. A year later he purchased his partner's interest and organized The Star Publishing Com-

pany, of which he is president, and owner of more than three-fourths of the stock. He is an able writer, aggressive and forcible, but never scurrilous; is an out-and-out Republican, and the *Star*, being conducted in the interests of that party, has proved of great benefit to the Republican cause of McKean county. The *Star* is published daily, and has the largest circulation in the county, indeed, remarkably large for a city like Bradford. Mr. Barbour is an indefatigable worker, and the success the paper has attained is due to his untiring energy and his ability as publisher and editor. He is an active member of the Masonic order, and is a Knight Templar. Mr. Barbour was married at Smethport, McKean Co., Penn., September 17, 1873, to Mary E., daughter of Rev. H. and Jane (Smith) Peck, her father having been a minister in the Methodist Church for several years, in McKean county, but now living in the State of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Barbour have one child, Ward W., a lad of fifteen years.

J. S. BARLOW, alderman of the First Ward, Bradford, Penn., was born in Rochester, N. Y., November 20, 1849, a son of A. S. and Margaret (Phelps) Barlow, the former of English and German, and the latter of Irish descent. His father was a prominent citizen of Rochester and later moved to Chicago, Ill., where he was extensively engaged in the real estate business. J. S. Barlow attended the schools of Rochester and also the Satterlee Institute, and, when a boy, clerked in a grocery store, a business he carried on for himself for a time in Rochester. In 1869 he moved to Pennsylvania and, for a time, was engaged in refining oil in the lower oil fields; then went to Butler county and embarked in the grocery business. In 1878 he came to Bradford and engaged in the oil business, producing oil in the Bradford fields. He was elected constable in 1878, served nine years, and in 1888 was elected to his present position. He is a Democrat in politics. Mr. Barlow was married in Rochester, in 1871, to Miss Maggie Ward, a native of Rochester, N. Y., of Irish descent, daughter of Anthony Ward, and they have one child, William. Mrs. Barlow is a member of the Catholic Church. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and also a member of the Select Knights.

B. H. BARR, superintendent and general manager for the C. F. McAmbley Lumber Company, Bradford, was born in Bradford, McKean Co., Penn., July 11, 1852, the eldest of eight children of Henry W. and Statira (Sears) Barr, former a native of New York, and latter of Pennsylvania. The father, who was a lumber dealer, was a pioneer settler of McKean county, being at the head of the Tuna Lumber Company. B. H. Barr was given good educational advantages, and was a clerk for his father for several years. In 1879 he entered the employ of the Ridgway Lumber Company, an extensive concern, operating at Ridgway, Elk county, and elsewhere, remaining with them three years, and has since 1886 been with the C. F. McAmbley Lumber Company at Bradford. Mr. Barr was married in 1886, at Kendall Creek, McKean Co., Penn., to Luella R., born June 29, 1853, a daughter of P. and Clarissa (Owens) Ackley, and they have one child, Lulu. In politics Mr. Barr is a Democrat. He and his wife are members of the Episcopal Church. He is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees.

J. L. BARRETT (deceased), late manager for the Postal Telegraph Cable Company, at Bradford, Penn., was born in Steuben county, N. Y., July 16, 1859, a son of Charles and Margaret (Christler) Barrett, former of English and latter of English-German descent. He began the study of telegraphy before he was twelve years old, and in 1874 was given charge of an office on the Erie Railroad. In 1877 he came to Bradford, and was in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company until 1883, when the operators had a strike, and

he worked an independent line between the oil exchanges in Bradford until 1884, in which year he accepted the position of manager for the Postal Telegraph Cable Company at Bradford. Mr. Barrett was married October 12, 1881, in Bradford, to Miss Minnie, daughter of Albert DeGohier, and to this union one child, Paul D., was born. Mr. Barrett died August 28, 1889. In politics he was a Republican, and socially he was treasurer of the Royal Arcanum.

G. W. BARTLETT, general superintendent of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railroad Company at Bradford, Penn., was born in Portsmouth, N. H., August 20, 1856, a son of James P. and Frances (Harris) Bartlett, natives of New Hampshire, and of English descent. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1877, then went west, and obtained a position in the freight office of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad at Council Bluffs, where he remained two years; then moved to Buffalo, N. Y., where he was employed as civil engineer by the Erie Railroad Company, and from there went to Port Jervis, same State, where he became chief clerk in the superintendent's office. Here he remained until appointed road master of the Delaware Division of the Erie road, and subsequently was promoted to superintendent of the Rochester Division, with headquarters at Rochester. In 1887 he was again promoted by the Erie Company to the position of superintendent of the Third and Fourth Divisions of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad, with headquarters at Galion, Ohio, but in 1888 he resigned to accept his present position, and located at Bradford. He is a young man of good business ability, and his various promotions have been the results of his integrity and strict business principles. He married in 1883, and has two sons: Francis Harris and Robert Duncan. In politics he is a Republican.

W. W. BELL, cashier of the First National Bank, Bradford, was born in McKean county, Penn., April 6, 1854, a son of Horatio and Ann Mary (Leonard) Bell, who were natives of New York, of English descent. His father was a successful lumberman until after the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, when he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, was elected captain of Company G, and served in that capacity until he was killed at the battle of the Wilderness. W. W. is the elder of two children. He attended the common school and also a select school in his boyhood and youth; when sixteen years old he obtained a position in a bank in a neighboring town. Here he remained five years. In April, 1876, he was appointed cashier of the bank of Canistota, N. Y., which position he held four years, and in April, 1880, came to Bradford to accept the position of assistant cashier in the First National Bank, which he filled only nine months, when he was promoted to his present incumbency. He is well qualified for this responsible position, which he has now held over nine years. Mr. Bell was married at Cuba, N. Y., in August, 1877, to Mary E., daughter of M. U. Underwood, and they have five children: William Lawrence, Mary, Leonard J., Donald W. and Margaret E. In politics Mr. Bell is a Republican.

JOHN ALEXANDER BELL, farmer, P. O. Custer City, was born in Scotland about 1840, a son of John and Elizabeth (Steele) Bell, who died in that country. John A. Bell immigrated to America in 1853, and thence to Canada West, where he remained four years with his brother. While there he learned the machinery moulders' trade, and returned to Buffalo, where he worked at his trade until 1861, when he enlisted in Company K, Twenty first Regiment, New York Volunteers, and served two years as corporal of his company. He was wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg, after which he re-enlisted in Company I, New York Heavy Artillery, and served until the close of the war. He was wounded in the knee at the battle of Hatch's run, and again in the

shoulder at Petersburg. He was sent to the hospital in 1864, and remained there until mustered out of service in 1865. After the close of the war he resided in Buffalo until 1871, when he moved to Olean and remained until 1877, thence to Fort Smith, Ark., where he engaged in farming for one year; thence to Kansas, and in 1883 came to Bradford township, McKean Co., Penn., where he has since resided. In 1872 he married Miss Emma A., daughter of William S. Morris, of Bradford township, and they have one child, Elmer Julian. Mr. Bell is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the Union Veteran Union of Bradford; also of the Machinery Moulders' Union. His wife is a member of the Free Methodist Church and of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of DeGoliere.

G. G. BENNETT, grocer, Bradford, was born in New Lebanon, N. Y., October 4, 1836, a son of G. K. and Mary E. (King) Bennett, natives of New York. They moved to Crawford county, Penn., when the subject of these lines was a boy, and he made that his home until coming to Bradford in 1878. He keeps a full line of groceries, both foreign and domestic, and his prices are always as low as the lowest. Mr. Bennett was married in Rochester, N. Y., in 1866, to Miss Mary Aldrich, daughter of Adam Aldrich, and they have had a family of three sons, all of whom are deceased. Mrs. Bennett is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Bennett is a Democrat in politics; is a member of the F. & A. M. and of the A. O. U. W.

G. E. BENNINGHOFF, M. D., Bradford, was born in Petroleum Centre, Venango Co., Penn., February 10, 1854, a son of George and Julia (Baney) Benninghoff, natives, also, of Pennsylvania, of German descent. In 1867 his parents moved to Meadville, Penn., where they still live. He was given good educational advantages and after leaving the common schools was sent to Oberlin College, Ohio. Choosing medicine as his profession he attended the medical department of Wooster College, Cleveland, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1879. He first located at Kendall Creek, where he remained until 1886, when he moved to Bradford. His partner in practice is Dr. James B. Stewart, who is a graduate of Washington College, and also of Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, from which he graduated in 1887. Dr. Benninghoff was married in June, 1880, to Nannie, daughter of James Hogan, and they have one child, Walter Garrett. Mrs. Benninghoff is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Doctor has been a Government examining surgeon for pensions since 1883. He is a member of the County, State and American Medical Societies. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in politics is a Republican. In his profession he gives his special attention to surgery, while Dr. Stewart, his partner, gives his attention to the general practice.

GEORGE A. BERRY, attorney at law, Bradford, was born in Centre county, Penn., November 9, 1848, the youngest of five children of Dr. Benjamin J. and Nancy J. (Irvin) Berry, former a native of Maryland, and latter of Pennsylvania, both of Scotch-Irish descent. His father practiced medicine in Centre county, Penn., about forty years, dying in that county in 1864. George A. Berry was reared near Bellefonte, Centre Co., Penn., where he attended the public schools and the old Boalsburg Academy, later becoming a student at Washington and Jefferson College, from which he graduated in 1868. He then began the study of law, and for one year read under the instruction of James A. Beaver, the present governor of Pennsylvania, at Bellefonte. Following this he went to Ebensburg, Cambria county, same State, and studied with J. M. Reade, an eminent attorney of that place. He was admitted to the bar of Cambria county in March, 1871, and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession. For two years he was successful, but on

account of failing health he was obliged to abandon work, and for a year he devoted his time to travel and sight seeing. Regaining his health he, in 1874, located in Warren county, Penn., and in December, 1875, removed to Bradford, where he has been in active practice, having been admitted to the bar of McKean county in February, 1876. Mr. Berry is a Republican in politics, served one term as chief burgess of Ebensburg, and as a member of the school board of Bradford. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was married in 1876 to Kate L., daughter of Nelson Parker, a well known lumber dealer of McKean county in his day, who was killed in a railroad accident in 1874. Mrs. Berry is a member of the Universalist Church.

JOHN BIRD, oil producer, Bradford, was born in the State of Maine, August 12, 1842, a son of Francis and Mary (Trainor) Bird, natives of Ireland, who came from their native country to New Brunswick, and thence to Maine, where the father still lives, now eighty-five years old. John Bird was reared in his native State, remaining there till past his majority, and in 1864 came to Pennsylvania, settling at Oil creek, where he was employed at different oil wells, also in teaming, and later contracting for the drilling of wells. Since a year after he first located at Bradford, he has operated on his own account. He is also a partner in a fruit canning company in Michigan. Mr. Bird was married May 25, 1880, in Ohio, to Miss Belle, daughter of John Williamson, and they have two children: Jay and Cora. Mr. Bird is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has taken the thirty-second degree; his wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In politics Mr. Bird is independent.

CAPT. JOHN T. BISHOP, of the American Oil Company, Bradford, was born in England, January 1, 1836, a son of William and Sarah (Coates) Bishop. His parents came to America in 1840, and settled in the county of York, Canada, where the father died in 1844. John T., the youngest of eleven children, attended school in Canada, also in New York City, and began his business career when quite young, obtaining employment with a railroad company. In 1855 he was sent to Iowa as contractor's paymaster of a Western road, and a year later went to Illinois, with headquarters at Decatur. August 1, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Sixteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and September 6 was commissioned first lieutenant. This regiment was assigned to the First Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, and so served until mustered out at the close of the war. In 1863 he was promoted to captain, and served in this capacity until compelled to resign on account of ill-health. He returned to Decatur, where he remained until 1869, when he again took up the railroad business, and had interests in contracts in the States of Michigan, New Jersey, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. In 1877 he came to McKean county and located in Bradford, since which time he has been with the American Oil Company. In 1878-79 he was clerk of the borough of Bradford, and also served two years as a member of the school board, and six years as city comptroller. While in Decatur he was deputy circuit clerk, and for two years was police magistrate. In politics Capt. Bishop is a Republican. He was an active mover in the organization of the first G. A. R. Post in the United States* and was a charter member of Post No. 1, at Decatur, Ill. He is a member of Bradford Post, No. 144, and has served as its commander, quartermaster and adjutant, and is also an aid de camp to the commander in chief. For twenty six years he has been identified with the L. O. O. F., and is a member of the F. & A. M., the Knights of Honor, and other societies. He was married, in 1860, to Miss

*See HISTORY OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, by GEN. R. B. Beath.

Sarah E. Vermillion, a native of Scott county, Ill., daughter of William Vermillion, and they have seven children.

J. E. BLAIR, merchant and farmer, Bradford, is a native of Worcester county, Mass., born March 28, 1818, a son of Artemus and Sally (Easterbrook) Blair, who were also natives of Massachusetts, of Scotch Irish descent. J. E. is the second of nine children. In his boyhood his parents moved to the State of New York, where he was reared on a farm and was given good educational advantages. In December, 1840, he came to Bradford, Penn., where there was but one log house on the present site of the town. He embarked in the lumber business, and later clerked in a store for a time. He invested in land, which he cleared of a heavy growth of timber, and has since devoted the greater part of his attention to farming. He owns 155 acres, on which are twenty-seven oil wells. In 1861 Mr. Blair was elected by the Republican party sheriff of McKean county, and at the expiration of his term was elected treasurer, being required to give bonds for \$100,000. While serving as sheriff he helped to organize the regiment known as the Pennsylvania Buck-tails. Mr. Blair was married in Chautauqua county, N. Y., to Miss Calista Tozer, daughter of Richard and Polly (Fitch) Tozer, natives of Otsego county, N. Y., of English ancestry. To Mr. and Mrs. Blair have been born nine children: Albert R., of Bradford; Laura L., wife of James Broder; Sarah J., wife of Corydon Emerson; Emma, at home; Effie, wife of A. B. Walker; Josephine, wife of T. H. Steele, of Findlay, Ohio; Frank P., who died, aged three years; Elmer E., in his father's store at Bradford, and Henry. Mrs. Blair is a member of the Universalist Church.

A. HENRY BLOMER, assistant postmaster at Bradford, was born in the city of Philadelphia, May 16, 1846, a son of A. H. and Selina (McDowell) Blomer, of German, Welsh and Scotch descent. His father was a cabinet-maker, and was the owner of one of the largest manufacturing interests in the city of Philadelphia, his factory covering an entire block. He died in 1860. A. H. is the seventh in a family of eight children, six of them boys. His mother and five brothers still live in Philadelphia. When he was twenty years of age he embarked in the oil business at Oil City, remaining there and at Rouseville three years. In 1870 he moved to Bradford, where he sunk the pioneer well in the now celebrated Bradford oil fields, and has since made this his principal business, having drilled eighty wells in this region. In politics Mr. Blomer is a Democrat, and takes an active interest in his party. He served as a member of the State committee, also as chairman of the county committee, and at present is treasurer of the latter. He was appointed to his present position, that of assistant postmaster, in 1886. He is an active member of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, and is a member of the grand council of the State and chairman of the committee on laws. He is also past chancellor and United States supreme deputy of the C. B. L. Mr. Blomer was married in Philadelphia, December 8, 1870, to Nettie M. Martin, daughter of Benjamin L. Martin, a prominent member of the Society of Friends, and they have two children: Harry and Martin.

H. S. BLOSSOM, of the firm of Madison & Blossom, merchants, Bradford, was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., February 13, 1841, a son of Erastus and Elizabeth (Cartner) Blossom, natives of New York, former of Scotch-Irish and latter of Dutch descent. He remained at home until eighteen years old, when he bought his time of his father, and, choosing a sea faring life, obtained a situation as cabin boy, from which, by merit, he rose until he became master of a vessel. He sailed both the ocean and the lakes, and when he left sailing he began farming in Linn county, Mo., but on the breaking out of the oil ex-

citement at Titusville he removed to that section, where he worked at wells and also built oil derricks for a company, later becoming its manager. In 1880 he was employed by Bennett & Quick to superintend their wells in McKean county and remained with them until 1888, when he became associated with J. O. Madison in the grocery business at Bradford. Mr. Blossom was married in 1868, at Hawley, Wayne Co., Penn., to Miss Fannie M. Lord, and they have one child, Sarah Ellen. The wife of Mr. Blossom is the daughter of Solomon Zolotus and Sarah (Mulford) Lord, the latter deceased and the former now residing at the home of Mr. Blossom, and ninety one years of age. Mr. Lord is a native of New York State and Mrs. Lord was born at Southampton, Long Island. Mrs. Blossom is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In politics Mr. Blossom is a Republican. He is a Master Mason.

A. B. BOOTH, oil producer, Bradford, was born in England, June 5, 1847. His parents, John B. and Mary Ann (Bamber) Booth, emigrated to America in 1851, and engaged in farming in Montgomery county, N. Y. They reared six children, one of whom is deceased, the living being as follows: Dorothy (wife of J. W. Perkins, of Amsterdam, N. Y.), Henry A. (partner with A. B., residing at Warren, Penn.), A. B., Elizabeth (wife of L. C. Sheeler, of Amsterdam) and William Alexander (of Missouri). The subject of this sketch was educated at Amsterdam, N. Y., and at the age of twenty-one years went to Chicago, where he lived one year. He acted as superintendent in railroad construction for several years at New Orleans, in Texas, Arkansas, etc., and for two years was engaged in mercantile business at Hot Springs, Ark. In 1876 he came to McKean county, and has since produced oil under the firm name of Booth Bros. In 1883 he married Miss Maggie D., daughter of David Bovaird, of Bradford, and they have two children: Mary Elizabeth and Albert Edward. Mr. Booth is a member of Star Lodge, No. 162, F. & A. M., of Hot Springs, Ark., and of the Royal Arcanum. He is a Republican in politics.

DAVID BOVAIRD, of the firm Bovaird & Seyfang, manufacturers of oil tools, Bradford, Penn., is a native of Scotland, born in July, 1834, a son of William and Dorcas (Walker) Bovaird, who were natives of Ireland. David was the seventh in a family of nine children. He went into a factory to learn the trade of a calico printer, at which he served an apprenticeship, and in 1854, when twenty years old, came to America, whither his parents had preceded him in 1852. He first located in Allegheny county, Penn., where he followed farming, subsequently dealing in cattle, and was also for a time in the coal business. He afterward went to Venango county, and engaged in teaming, having for a time work for twenty horses. He went to Titusville during the oil boom, and opened a repair shop with Mr. Seyfang, where he had a large custom repairing the machinery and tools used in the oil wells. From there he removed to Bradford, and in 1878 entered into partnership with J. L. Seyfang in their present business, which has increased beyond their most sanguine expectations. They have a branch office in Pittsburgh, which is in charge of Mr. Bovaird's son, Walter. Mr. Bovaird was married in Allegheny City to Mary A., daughter of John McClanahan, and they have six children: Maggie (wife of A. B. Booth), Mary, William John, Walter, David and Joseph H. Mr. and Mrs. Bovaird are members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics Mr. Bovaird is a Republican, and is a member of the A. O. U. W.

WILLIAM J. BOVAIRD, foreman of the blacksmith shops of the Central Iron Works, Bradford, was born in Allegheny county, Penn., March 25, 1843, a son of David and Mary A. (McClanahan) Bovaird, former a native of Scotland, and the latter of Ireland. He was reared and educated in Titusville,

Penn., and early learned the blacksmith's trade. In 1878 he came to Bradford, where he worked in the shops of Bovaird & Seyfang, proprietors of the Central Iron Works, and since 1885 has held his present position. Mr. Bovaird was married May 20, 1885, to Anna L. Davis, daughter of F. T. and Mary (Douthett) Davis, both natives of Pennsylvania, now residents of Bradford. Mr. and Mrs. Bovaird have two children: Zella A. and Francis David. Mr. and Mrs. Bovaird are members of the Presbyterian Church, and are active workers in both church and Sabbath school. He is a member of the K. O. T. M.; has been president of the Bovaird & Seyfang Employes Mutual Benefit Association four years, and is one of the active young business men of Bradford.

PATRICK C. BOYLE, Bradford, was born in County Donegal, Ireland, in 1846, and was brought to this country by his parents while still an infant in arms. His boyhood days were passed at Brady's bend, in Armstrong county, Penn. He received a common-school education, and not much of it. He enlisted in January, 1862, in the Fifty fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and re-enlisted in March, 1864, and served to the end of the war as a private soldier. He began life as a laborer in the mines; came to the oil country in 1868; labored in various capacities about wells and pipe lines till 1874, when he began writing for the press. A year later he entered actively into newspaper work, which, with few brief interruptions, has been continued up to the present writing. In Martinsburg, Penn., about 1877, he helped to establish the first distinctively labor newspaper in the oil country. It died young, but none too young for its alarmed stockholders. Since then he has been at various times associated with the leading oil country dailies, and at this writing is publisher of the *Oil City Derrick*, *Bradford Era* and *Toledo Commercial*.

E. A. BOYNE, oil producer, Bradford, is a native of New York City, born January 14, 1839, the fourth son of Patrick and Julia (Corcoran) Boyne, natives of Ireland, who came to America about the year 1830, locating in New York City, where they resided during their lives. At an early age our subject was thrown upon his own resources, for at the age of twelve he was left an orphan. In 1861 he enlisted in Company I, Twenty-seventh Regiment, New York Volunteers, under Maj.-Gen. Henry Warren Slocum, serving two years, when he returned to his home, where he remained for six months, and again enlisted for three years, serving until the close of the war. He was in the first and second battles of Bull's Run, was in the Seven Days' engagement at Gaines' Mill, here receiving a wound in his left arm, and participated in the battle of Antietam—these embracing the chief engagements covering his first enlistment. On his return to the field he enlisted January 4, 1864, in the Fifth New York Heavy Artillery, and was through the Shenandoah Valley with Maj.-Gen. David Hunter on his famous raid. Mr. Boyne was mustered in as a private, and, being twice promoted, returned to his home at the close of the war a sergeant, with honors well earned. In 1865 Mr. Boyne came to Bradford, Penn. At the opening up of the Bradford oil field he became interested as a producer, to which business he has devoted most of his attention since. In 1887 he was elected city treasurer, serving two years, and re-elected in 1889. Mr. Boyne is a member of Union Lodge, 334, F. & A. M., of which he was worshipful master two consecutive years, Chapter 260, Bradford Council, 43, and Trinity Commandery, 58. Our subject was married September 12, 1883, to Miss Rosalie Van Scoy, daughter of John K. and Elizabeth (Lain) Van Scoy; the fruit of this union is two sons and two daughters: Elizabeth Van Scoy, Olive Lain, Edward Corcoran (deceased) and Peter Kennedy. Mrs. Boyne is a member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Boyne is treasurer of the Masonic Temple

recently erected on Main street at a cost of \$30,000; politically he is a Republican.

C. L. BRADBURN, wholesale and retail dealer in wall paper, draperies, fixtures and curtains, Bradford, is one of the most artistic paper hangers and drapers in the United States. He keeps a full stock of everything in his line, and has a large trade, his reputation for fine work bringing the custom of the best families in town. He served a regular apprenticeship at his trade, and for several years was employed by others, but since 1879 has been in business for himself. Mr. Bradburn is a native of New York, born January 25, 1854 a son of John and Elvina (Bailey) Bradburn, who were of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He was married January 1, 1883, to Ella, daughter of C. Heath, of Titusville, Penn. He is now erecting a three-story brick block, 37x90 feet; the first floor he will occupy for his store room and it will be filled with wall paper, drapery goods, paints, etc.; the second story is laid out in commodious offices, the third story being fitted up expressly for lodge rooms, including dining-room, cloak and ante-rooms, the interior wood-finish of the whole building being antique oak, and interior decorative work being the latest arts of the work, embracing linerusta scratch work, high relief and all bronzed in antique and modern bronzes. In politics Mr. Bradburn is a Democrat. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

JAMES BRODER was born in Ellenburg, Clinton Co., N. Y., January 14, 1835, a son of William and Mary (McKee) Broder, former a native of Vermont, of German descent and latter of New York, of Scotch Irish descent. His father died in New York State in 1870. James, who is the fourth of a family of ten children, eight sons and two daughters, early in life learned to depend on his own exertions for his support, and began to work in the lumber districts on the head-waters of the Hudson river, in the Adirondack Mountains. In 1856 he went to Canada, and in 1861 to Michigan. In 1865 he came to Pennsylvania, where he represented a large lumber company in McKean county, and in 1868 removed to Bradford, where he continued the lumber trade until 1876, having under his supervision two hundred men, and then became agent for an oil well supply company. In 1873 he was elected a commissioner of McKean county, in 1876 a justice of the peace, and in 1879 first mayor of Bradford, being re-elected to the same office in 1883. Mr. Broder was married December 28, 1871, to Miss Belle Blair, daughter of James E. Blair, of Bradford, and they have one son, William J., a clerk in the gas office. Mr. Broder is a member of Union Lodge No. 334, F. & A. M.; Bradford Chapter No. 260, R. A. M., and Trinity Commandery No. 58, K. T., being a charter member of chapter and commandery. He is also a stockholder and director in the "Manufacturers' Gas Company of McKean County." In politics he is a Democrat.

F. E. BROOKS, superintendent of the Pennsylvania Lumber Storage Company, Bradford, Penn., was born in Olean, N. Y., March 19, 1860, a son of Amos C. and Mary (Miner) Brooks, natives of New York, and of Irish, German and English descent. His father died in 1873, leaving to the widowed mother the care of five children, F. E. being the second son. He was reared on a farm, attending the common schools, and early in life learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked until 1888, when he became a stockholder in the Pennsylvania Lumber Storage Company and was appointed its superintendent, having about 100 men under his supervision. In politics Mr. Brooks is a Republican.

WILLIAM WALLACE BROWN was born at Summer Hill, Cayuga Co., N. Y., April 22, 1836. He is the son of Russelas W. and Mary (Brownell)

Brown, natives of New York, of Scotch and English blood, and, in religion, of the Baptist faith. They emigrated to Pennsylvania in the year 1838, and soon established their home in the then unbroken wilderness of that part of Elk county formerly belonging to McKean, and where is now located Rasselas. The land upon which they settled was covered with an immense growth of pine and hemlock. It was remote from a mill, and as the trees could not be manufactured into lumber, they had to be burned to ashes. To this huge task the father and sons addressed themselves with hard and constant labor. A large share of the settlers who undertook a like task in that neighborhood gave up in despair. The Browns came to stay and to conquer, and in a large sense they were successful. The farm was cleared, the children, six in number, three boys and three girls, were comfortably fed and clothed, their education made sure and their moral and religious culture in no wise neglected.

William Wallace, named in honor of his Scotch ancestors, was the second son. In such a home, and inured to hardships of such a frontier life, he grew to robust and hardy manhood. The opportunities for a common school education were few and precarious. His first recollection of going to school was in the winter time, on horse-back, accompanied by his mother and elder brother, the three perched upon a single horse. The first mile of the journey was up a steep hill, through the woods and over a rough road covered with ice and snow. The old mare was "smooth shod," and it was quite as difficult for her to cling to the road as for the three to cling to her back. Wallace being in front, it became his duty to grip to the horse's mane, and as the hill grew steeper and the road more slippery, his youthful imagination brought him to the easy conclusion that his little arms alone kept the four from going to the bottom of the hill in a heap together! Thereafter, no matter how much his brother was inclined to go to school on horse-back, Wallace insisted that he would rather "climb the hill of science" upon his legs than "pull through" by his arms! By the time young Brown had reached his sixteenth birthday, he had not received more than that number of months of school training. At this time, it was determined that he should go to the Smethport Academy. Arrangements had been made for a home in the family of Solomon Sartwell, where he was to work mornings and evenings for his board and washing, and to remain two winters "if he suited." It must be assumed that he suited, for he remained the two winters. During a portion of the time he was in attendance at this academy it became somewhat difficult to get tuition money. This little hinderance was overcome by his ringing the academy bell and building the fires, which being passed to his credit squared the tuition account.

Returning in the spring, he took to the plow with a zest that plainly told that, under the tuition of Prof. Fordyce A. Allen, his mind had been filled with an enthusiasm that would be satisfied with nothing short of a college diploma. By teaching school in the winter, and at the same time pursuing his studies, he succeeded by the autumn of 1857 in preparing himself to enter college. While attending a teachers' institute at that time, he listened to a lecture by the president of Alfred College, Prof. W. C. Kenyon, in which many times he repeated the injunction: "Young man, do your best." So much pleased was he with the lecture of the pushing and sanguine professor, that he at once determined upon Alfred as the place, and that very fall as the time to enter college. If he could obtain the money to pay his board and tuition for the first term, he would take chances for the future. Knowing as he did that, though he would not ask of his father in vain, the amount could not well be spared by him, he at once called upon Col. A. I. Wilcox; \$32 was the sum required. Of course, he secured it; Col. Wilcox was never known to refuse

such an appeal. With this sum added to his meager savings, just about enough to pay railroad fare both ways, with grip in hand he undertook, on foot, the journey of fifty one miles to Olean, then the nearest railroad station. There was a good deal of struggle in his heart when, reaching the top of the hill, he turned to wave good-bye to the dear ones "still standing at the gate," for it was then that a whole chorus of voices persuasive seemed to say: "Fling to the winds thy ambition; there is no rest or peace whither thou goest: return to contentment and home." This was no time to parley. A moment, and hesitation had fled, the command, "Young man, do your best," had come clear and unmistakable; he had waved his adieu, and was trudging on with firm, determined step, out into the conflict where men contend and faint and struggle and conquer.

By practicing the most rigid economy, working during vacation, at any labor offered, and teaching and clerking for a year, and sometimes borrowing money of his elder brother, he succeeded in reaching his place in the class of sixty-one. Two months more would bring him to his graduation day. It was then that the thunder of guns in Charleston's harbor disturbed the dreams of many a college student. None responded sooner or more freely than the class of sixty one, of Alfred University. On the day the *Tribune* brought full details of the surrender of Sumter, twelve students, mostly of his class, gathered in the room of "Brown and Dexter," and there, before separation, pledged each the other, to go and be a soldier for the Union. They started next day for Elmira, and at once enlisted to fill the ranks of the Southern Tier Rifles, a well-drilled and fully officered militia company, which, in due time, was incorporated in the Twenty third New York Regiment. In this regiment, as private in Company K, he served until December, when he was transferred to the famous Pennsylvania Bucktails, serving the balance of his term of enlistment as a member of Company C. He participated in several hard fought battles, among them being South Mountain, Antietam, the second battle of Bull Run, Shantilla and Fredericksburg. After his return from the war, he came to Smethport, Penn., and studied law under the instruction of the Hon. B. D. Hamlin, and while pursuing his legal studies served as register and recorder of McKean county and at the same time as deputy prothonotary. He was admitted to the bar at Smethport in 1866, and the same fall was elected district attorney. He also filled the office of county superintendent of common schools of McKean county by appointment of Gov. Geary. In 1869 he moved to Erie county, Penn., and for nine years was a resident of Corry. While there he served three years as city attorney, and two years in the city councils. From 1872 to 1876 Mr. Brown was a member of the legislature, serving on the judiciary committee two sessions. He introduced the first bill to establish fish culture west of the Allegheny Mountains, which became a law. He was appointed aid de camp to Gov. Hartranft in 1876, and has been connected with the National Guards of Pennsylvania ever since, serving upon the staff of the major general. Coming to Bradford in 1878, he has since lived in that city, and has been an active worker in the ranks of the Republican party. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1882, and served in the XLVIII and XLIX Congresses. He took an active part in opposition to the Morrison horizontal tariff bill, and was the first member from Pennsylvania to oppose the bill for the stoppage of the coinage of silver. When President Cleveland's message was read to Congress, urging the measure, most of the Pennsylvania members were in favor of the bill, but before it came to a vote, over one half agreed with Mr. Brown, and voted in opposition to the demonetiza-

tion scheme. During his terms in Congress, Mr. Brown procured appropriations for the United States court-house and post-office now being constructed in the city of Williamsport, and, besides establishing a very large number of post-offices and mail routes in his district, secured free delivery of mails for Bradford, that being the youngest city ever securing free delivery of mails in the State of Pennsylvania. At the expiration of his Congressional term, Mr. Brown resumed his law practice and soon became a member of the firm of Stone, Brown & Sturgeon. He has always been active in the promotion of public enterprises; he procured the charter for the city of Bradford, organized and obtained the charter for the Bradford, Bordell & Kinzua Railroad and its branches, and has served as a director of the road since its completion. For several years he has been a member of the Board of Trade, and is now its president. Since 1879 he has been interested in the production of oil, owning considerable oil lands in McKean county. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic; has served several times as post commander, and has been junior vice-commander of the department of Pennsylvania.

March 16, 1862, while at home from the army on recruiting service, Mr. Brown married Miss Ellen Crandall, of Independence, N. Y., daughter of Nelson Crandall, and they have one daughter, Jessie Lincoln. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are members of the Baptist Church, and have always been active in church and Sunday-school work, he having been superintendent most of the time for twenty-five years in Smethport, Corry and Bradford. He was graduated at Alfred in 1861, after he had entered the army (receiving, with others of his class, a furlough to return for that purpose) and from the same institution, the degree of LL. D., was conferred in 1886.

T. B. BROWN, a prominent merchant of Bradford, is a native of the Keystone State, born in Armstrong county, May 24, 1852, a son of Matthew and Kate (Foster) Brown, natives, also, of Armstrong county, of Scotch-Irish descent, former of whom now lives on a farm in East Brady, Clarion Co., Penn. T. B. is the youngest son in a family of four sons and two daughters. He was given good educational advantages, and in 1872 graduated from the Iron City Commercial College. He then clerked for a time in a store at Parker's Landing, and the same year became established in the dry goods trade at Petrolia, Penn., where he remained until 1881, when he removed to Bradford and opened his present place of business. He is a man of good business ability, whose gentlemanly demeanor and fair dealing have been the means of building up a large trade, and have placed him on a sound financial basis. He gives employment to eight persons, having one of the largest stores in the town and keeping on hand a complete stock of dry goods, notions, etc., which he sells at the lowest market price. Mr. Brown was married in Erie, Penn., January 1, 1877, to Rose F. Rolph, a daughter of Charles Rolph, and they have one child, Mary. Mrs. Brown is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In politics Mr. Brown is a Republican. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., both lodge and encampment.

JOHN N. BROWN, farmer, P. O. Custer City, was born in Blandford, Hampden Co., Mass., June 15, 1830, a son of Andrew and Tryphena (Sheppard) Brown, natives of Massachusetts and Columbia county, N. Y., respectively. William Henry Brown, the grandfather of our subject, was also born in Massachusetts, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Andrew Brown and family moved to McKean county, Penn., in 1844, and purchased the farm now owned by John N., in Bradford township; starting in life poor he worked hard and made himself financially well-to-do. In early life he was a Democrat, but afterward joined the Republican party. He and his wife were prominent

members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died August 26, 1880, and his widow December 13, 1882. Their family consisted of seven children, six of whom are living: Amy (widow of William Chase, of Livingston county, N. Y.), J. W. (of Bradford township), Lavina (widow of Hiram D. Turner, of Bradford township), Jane P. (wife of Sylvester Blaauvelt, of Nebraska), Henry W. (of Bradford township) and John N., our subject, who came to McKean county when thirteen years of age and for three years engaged in lumbering. In 1851 he moved onto his present farm, which he has cleared and improved. November 7, 1849, he married Miss Samantha L., daughter of Samael L. and Roana Davis, of Bradford township, and formerly of Erie county, N. Y. By this union they have four children: Ella (wife of Roswell Smith, of East Otto, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.; has four children: John, Blanche, Leola and an infant); Frank A. (of Bradford township, married Miss Lydia, daughter of Daniel Barr, of Cameron county, Penn., and has three children: Archibald, Clarence C. and Jennie Ada); Eva (wife of Frank H. Kreiner, of Bradford township, has one child, Theo.), and Lewis E. E. (of Bradford township, married Miss Haley Barr). For many years Mr. Brown was a member of the Republican party, but now he is a supporter of the Democratic party. He has served as auditor and in various other township offices. He and family are members of the United Brethren in Christ.

I. H. BURTON, farmer and driller, P. O. Bradford, was born in Bradley, Penobscot Co., Me., April 27, 1852, a son of Walter and Louisa (Smith) Burton, natives of that State, who went to Olean, N. Y., in 1856, and in 1857 moved to Bradford township, McKean Co., Penn., where the father followed the lumbering business. I. H. Burton received an ordinary education, and worked at lumbering until the oil excitement, since which time he has been engaged in drilling wells. In 1876 he married Miss Addie, daughter of William S. Morris, of Bradford township, and they have had two children: Theo. W. (died October 2, 1888) and Eva Gertrude. Mr. Burton is identified with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Knights of Labor of Custer City, also of the Master Workmen and Well Drillers Union.

M. H. BYLES, member of the firm of McSweeney & Byles, attorneys at law, Bradford, was born in Pleasantville, Venango Co., Penn., April 1, 1851, the youngest in the family of ten children of W. D. and Maria (Smith) Byles, natives of Erie county, Penn., and of Scotch-Irish descent, former of whom died in 1883. M. H. Byles was given good educational advantages, graduating from the Western Reserve College, at Cleveland, Ohio, in the classical course, in 1875. He then went to Erie City, Penn., where he studied law in the office of J. Ross Thompson, and was admitted to the bar in 1879. In the winter of 1879 he came to Bradford, and for a time was a partner with Henry McSweeney, and later the present partnership was formed. The firm is composed of energetic young men, destined to stand at the head of their profession. Mr. Byles was married September 20, 1882, to Miss M. Agnes AxteLL, and they have one child, Ralph. Mr. Byles is a member of the Knights of Honor, Royal Arcanum, and the I. O. O. F. lodge and encampment. In politics he is a Republican. Mrs. Byles is a member of the Episcopal Church.

HENRY BYROM is a native of Lancashire, England, where he attended school during his boyhood, but finished his education at the commercial schools of Bremen, Germany. He first visited the United States in 1848 on his way to the California gold fields, but sickness prevented the execution of his plans, and he returned home. In 1852 he again arrived in New York and was engaged in the importation of Russia goods until 1864, when he went to Pennsylvania, leasing the celebrated Blood farm on Oil Creek, Venango county, of

which he afterward became the owner. In 1870 he went to live at Titusville, taking great interest in the municipal affairs of that city, and filling the office of president of the council. Mr. Byrom was prominently identified with all the earlier movements of the producers' councils. He removed to Bradford in 1885, and took charge of the interests of the Tide Water Pipe Company in that district. Mr. Byrom is married, and has two children. He is Republican in politics, and the family are members of the Episcopal Church.

CHARLES P. BYRON, oil producer, Bradford, is a native of Ireland, born in 1844, a son of Thomas O. and Bridget (McGraw) Byron. His mother died in 1849, and in 1850 his father came with his family of seven children to the United States, and settled at Little Falls, N. Y., where he died in 1875. Charles P. commenced working in the paper-mills when a child, going to school a half day and working the other half. When fourteen years old he left home and went to sea, and from 1858 to 1876 he followed the life of a sailor, being both on the ocean and the lakes. In 1861 he enlisted in the United States Navy, and was assigned to the "Penguin," one of the first naval vessels to do duty in the war, and went to Port Royal. In 1862 he was transferred to the United States Ship of War "Oneida," and was at the battles of Vicksburg, New Orleans and Grand Gulf. After the war he returned home for a time, and then once more sailed the lakes; subsequently he became interested in the production of oil, and has drilled several wells in the oil fields of Pennsylvania. He also has interests in the gas districts, and is president of the Smethport Gas Company. He was married June 9, 1874, to Miss Anna Buckley, daughter of William Buckley, who was a native of Ireland. In politics Mr. Byron is a Democrat, and was a delegate to the State and national conventions of 1888. He and his wife are members of the Catholic Church.

A. B. CAMPBELL, agent for the Bradford, Bordell & Kinzua Railroad at Bradford, was born in Iowa City, Iowa, January 20, 1862, a son of John D. and Elizabeth (Rutherford) Campbell, former a native of Scotland and latter of Allegany county, N. Y., of Scotch descent. Mr. Campbell's education was mostly received at Angelica, N. Y., and after leaving school he studied telegraphy at Derrick City, Penn.; in 1883 he obtained his present position. He is a young man of good business ability, and as he is industrious and trustworthy, has the promise of a prosperous future.

HARRIS ANSEL CANFIELD, M. D., Bradford, Penn., was born May 1, 1852, in Chautauqua county, N. Y., son of Lewis and Harriet (Huling) Canfield. He early chose the profession of medicine, and after completing a high school course, began his medical studies. He spent a few months at Sherman, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., with Drs. Osborne & Ames; then entered the Michigan University at Ann Arbor, took one course there, one course at Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill., returned to Ann Arbor and graduated from the medical department, University of Michigan, in 1877. He then went to Dayton, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., and began practice; staid there a few months, when the oil excitement broke out in McKean county, Penn., and the Doctor located in the village of Gillmor, McKean county, where he had an extensive and lucrative practice. He was married March 12, 1879, to Miss Flora C., daughter of Wesley and Lovinia (McArthur) Flint. They have at present two children: Clyde C. and Clair C., aged nine and seven years. The Doctor's parents were both born in New York State, and as far as known of purely Anglo-Saxon or Yankee extraction. Mrs. Canfield's father was of same, but her mother was of Scotch extraction. The Doctor's family are not members of any church. The parents of both were of the Baptist faith. In 1887 the Doctor took a course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York

City, and removed to Bradford, McKean Co., Penn., in 1889, where, his record as a successful physician having preceded him, he is now established in a good practice. He is a prominent member of the McKean County Medical Society, and was one of the founders of that society. He is also a member of the Masonic and several other fraternal societies. In politics Dr. Canfield has always been a staunch Republican.

C. L. CASTERLINE, dealer in torpedoes and oil producer, Bradford, was born in Allegany county, N. Y., a son of G. S. and Marietta (Moorehouse) Casterline, of German and English descent, respectively, and both deceased. He was reared a farmer, but when he started in life for himself he followed teaming. In 1877 he came to Bradford, embarking in the coal business, and in 1879 began dealing in torpedoes; he also became an oil producer, and has since had the entire oversight of all his interests. He also, in 1886, became interested in a livery stable at Bradford, Penn., which is superintended by his partner, C. S. Corthell; he also engaged in the same business the following spring, at Findlay, Ohio, having several men in his employ at Findlay, and also at Bradford. Mr. Casterline has made his own way in the world, and from a small beginning has become one of the leading citizens of Bradford. He is a Republican in politics. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias.*

WILLIAM CHAMBERS, one of the worthy representative citizens of Bradford, was born in Erie county, Penn., November 10, 1839, a son of David and Mabel (Nash) Chambers, natives of Pennsylvania and of Irish descent. His grandfather located in Erie county in an early day, buying, in company with his brother, several hundred acres of land; and his son David (father of the subject of this sketch) became heir to a part of the property. Here David Chambers died in 1878. He had been twice married, and had a family of ten children, William being a son by the first marriage. William Chambers was reared on his father's farm, where he was taught lessons of thrift and self dependence. When he commenced for himself he embarked in the grocery business, which he continued in until 1868, when he sold out and moved to the lower oil country, where he was employed two years. In 1877 he came to McKean county, where he bought property and began drilling wells for himself, in which he has met with good success. On October 20, 1872, Mr. Chambers married Harriet E. Burgess, a native of Erie county, Penn., daughter of L. A. and Clemenda (Hitchcock) Burgess. In politics Mr. Chambers is a Prohibitionist, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Chambers is an active member of the W. C. T. U., and is president of the county organization; in 1888 she was a delegate to the national convention at New York.

CAPT. W. B. CHAPMAN, attorney at law, Bradford, is one of the oldest practicing lawyers of the bar of McKean county. He was born in Cleveland, Ohio, October 8, 1826, the second of five children of Daniel S. and Margaret (Burt) Chapman. His ancestors were of English and French origin. His paternal grandfather was in the war of the Revolution, and his father in the war of 1812. The latter was wounded at the battle of Lundy's Lane, but lived to the advanced age of eighty six years, and died May 22, 1882. W. B. Chapman was reared and educated in Ashtabula county, Ohio, and graduated from the academy at Conneaut in 1846. He began the study of law in the office of Gen. Brewster Randall, at Conneaut, and was admitted to the bar at Columbus, Ohio, in February, 1852, to practice in the supreme courts. He soon won a good clientage, which he held until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when, in July, 1861, he enlisted in the Second Ohio Light Artillery,

and when the battery was organized was elected first lieutenant, being afterward promoted to captain. He was wounded at the battle of Pea Ridge, which incapacitated him from further service, and caused his resignation and return home. On his recovery he again took up the practice of law, which he continued in Ohio until 1873, when he came to Pennsylvania, and in 1877 located in Bradford, where he now has a large practice. Mr. Chapman was married October 14, 1847, to Cynthia Olds, a native of Conneaut, Ohio, daughter of Ezekiel Olds. She is one of a family of eight children, two boys and six girls, all of whom are living, the youngest being fifty-six years old, and in 1888 all met together and had a family picture taken. Mr. and Mrs. Chapman have five children: Sarah M. (wife of Charles Howard, of Conneaut, Ohio), Phoebe, wife of S. A. Holbrook, of Bradford), Henry W. (of New York City), John B. (an attorney, of Bradford) and Will B. (a student in his father's office). Mr. Chapman was reared in the Whig school of politics, but since its organization has affiliated with the Republican party, and has been an active worker in its ranks. He is a strong advocate of temperance, but has always opposed the third party movement. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, both of lodge and chapter.

THOMAS CHATTLE, proprietor of the "Hotel Florence," also interested in the production of petroleum at Bradford, Penn., was born in Orange county, N. Y., October 24, 1819, a son of Thomas and Nancy (Pike) Chattle, who were natives of New England. His father was a physician, who practiced many years in the State of New York, and died in 1824, leaving six children, of whom Thomas is the youngest son. Thomas Chattle's first business venture was as a peddler, traveling with a team and selling goods at wholesale. In 1860 he removed to Pennsylvania, and embarked in the lumber business, also conducting a grist-mill in McKean county. He sold his milling interests in 1884, and has since given his attention to his oil interests and to carrying on his hotel in Bradford. Mr. Chattle was married in 1844 to Adaline Corwin, who died in 1855, leaving four children: Augusta (wife of G. Ewen), Garafalia (wife of William A. Harris, of Brooklyn, N. Y.), Amelia R. (wife of W. H. Rogers) and Lulu (since deceased). In 1857 Mr. Chattle married Julia F. Corwin, a sister of his first wife, and she died in 1887; their only son, Harvey C., is a machinist in Bradford. Mr. Chattle is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Republican.

DR. H. C. CHESNEY, Custer City, was born in Lawrence county, Penn., in 1862, a son of John and Catherine (Stoner) Chesney, natives of that county, where they are still residing, engaged in farming. He received his education at the public schools and Westmoreland College, read medicine with Dr. J. M. Balph, of Rose Point, Lawrence county, and attended lectures at the Medical College of Columbus, Ohio, graduating from Fort Wayne Medical College in 1883. Dr. Chesney first began to practice at North Liberty, Mercer Co., Penn., and in 1885 came to Custer City, where he has since enjoyed an extensive practice. The Doctor is also a professional druggist, and conducts a well-equipped drug store. He is a member of McKean County Medical Association and of the Knights of the Maccabees, Columbian League; is identified with the Republican party, and has served as township clerk two years.

CAPT. ALFRED W. COBURN, oil producer, Bradford, and a pioneer in the oil business in Pennsylvania, has operated in several fields and has been extensively engaged in both the production and refining of oil. He has seen the rise and fall of several towns and cities, and has also seen fortunes made and lost. He has experienced all the varied fortunes of an oil speculator; has seen the time when his check for \$100,000 would be honored where-

ever he was known, and then has had his entire fortune swept away. His early life was spent on the water, and during the war of the Rebellion he was a member of an independent company from Titusville, Penn. From 1870 to 1876 he was oil inspector, and in 1876 he became a member of the Oil Exchange at Titusville. In 1878 he removed to Bradford, where for a time he represented the Farrar & Trofts Manufacturing Company; also served one year as superintendent of the Telephone Company, and three years as tax collector. In 1885 he moved to Erie City, Penn., and in 1886 was injured in an accident on the Nickle-Plate Railroad, for which he received \$10,000 damages. Capt. Coburn was born in Louisville, Ky., in January, 1838, a son of Henry R. and Eliza (Fosdick) Coburn. He has a family tree that traces his ancestry in the United States to 1636. He was married in 1860 to Huldah Paine, a native of Massachusetts, daughter of Joseph P. Paine, and they have one daughter, Millie C. Mrs. Coburn is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

ALLAN COCHRAN, oil producer, Bradford, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, January 1, 1820, a son of John and Grace (Lester) Cochran, former of whom was a physician in Scotland. Allan was the eldest of three children. He learned the boiler makers' trade after coming to America in 1849, and worked at his trade in New York State until 1865, when he removed to the oil country of Pennsylvania, and lived in Venango county six years. He then bought property, and has been in business for himself, owning at present 200 producing wells. In 1882 he removed to Bradford with the intention of making that his home. He has a neat and substantial residence, is well to do, and his declining years may be spent free from the anxiety and cares of business. He is an unassuming, genial gentleman, and has many friends who deem it a pleasure to spend their spare time in his company. Mr. Cochran was married in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1847, to Miss Elizabeth Caggie, a native of Scotland, daughter of Allan and Jean (Keir) Caggie, and they have six children: John, Grace (wife of Samuel Kerr), Jean (wife of Edward Holden), Lizzie (wife of E. E. Northrup), Allan and William. Mr. and Mrs. Cochran are members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Republican. He was a crockery merchant in Glasgow, Scotland, until he came to America.

C. P. CODY, of the firm of C. P. Cody & Bro., general insurance agents, Bradford, was born in Mount Elgin, Canada West (now Ontario), July 19, 1854, a son of Charles G. and Abigail E. Cody. He attended Woodstock Canadian Literary Institute for some time, and after leaving school came to the United States, first going to Virginia, and thence to Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, and lastly Pennsylvania. He located in Bradford in 1878, embarking in his present business in 1882, and in 1886 his brother E. V. became associated with him. They represent eighteen leading companies, foreign and domestic, embracing fire, accident and life insurance. They are also engaged in the real estate business, E. V. Cody being treasurer of the Petroleum Real Estate Company. Mr. C. P. Cody was married in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1882, to Ella, daughter of Elias and Juliana Ede. He is a member of the Baptist and his wife of the Episcopal Church. In politics he affiliates with the Prohibition party, his brother being a Republican. He is secretary of the Bradford Board of Trade and treasurer of the Automatic Car Brake Company.

E. V. CODY was born at Mount Elgin, Ontario, Canada, April 30, 1862, a son of Charles G. and Abigail E. Cody. About 1877 he removed with his parents to London, Ontario, and there attended the London Collegiate Institute. In 1882 he came to the United States, locating in Bradford, Penn. For four years he was librarian of the Bradford Library Association. In January,

1886, he became associated with his brother, C. P. Cody, in the insurance business.

S. G. COFFIN, one of the successful and enterprising business men of Bradford, was born in New Hampshire October 17, 1847, the only son of J. M. and Dorothy S. (Gale) Coffin, also natives of New Hampshire, of English descent, former of whom died in his native State in 1887. S. G. Coffin was given good educational advantages, and when he embarked in business for himself went to Brady's Run, Penn., where he opened a flour and feed store, continuing there eighteen months, when he sold out and went to Butler county, where he was in the livery business till 1880, when he again sold out, and, coming to Bradford, engaged in the same business. He is a good business man, and has been successful in his operations. He owns two livery and sale stables in the city and never has less than twenty-five horses, often fifty. He does a general livery business, and also buys, sells and ships horses on a large scale. He is also quite extensively engaged in the oil business. Mr. Coffin was married in Armstrong county, Penn., June 24, 1874, to F. M. Fleming, daughter of A. W. Fleming, and they have three children: Claudie D., George Ralph and Charles J. In politics Mr. Coffin is a Republican. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., the Knights of Honor, and several benevolent orders.

PHILIP W. CROAK, general foreman in the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railroad shops at Bradford, has held this position since 1888. He learned the machinist's trade in his youth at Renovo, Penn., and from 1884 to 1886 he was foreman of the Pennsylvania Railroad shops at that place; in the latter year he was transferred to Erie City, and in 1888 came to Bradford. He now has about 130 men under his supervision and there are about forty-five engines to be kept in repair at the shops in Bradford. He is a thorough machinist and understands every detail of his work. Mr. Croak was born in Bradford county, Penn., in March, 1852, a son of Edward and Honora (Mulqueen) Croak, natives of Ireland. He was married in March, 1877, to Miss Mary Jones, a native of Renovo, Penn., of German descent, daughter of David Jones, and they have eight children: William, Edward, Viola, Bessie, Winlan, Philip, Thomas and Sarah. Mr. Croak and his wife are members of the Catholic Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

LEVI M. CROSS, P. O. Kendall Creek, was born in Carrollton, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., August 6, 1841, and is a son of Levi and Eliza (Conklin) Cross, natives of New York and Pennsylvania, respectively. He was reared in Bradford, McKean Co., Penn., from three years of age, and received a common-school education. At the breaking out of the civil war he was engaged in farming and lumbering, but in August, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, Fifteenth New York Volunteers, and served nine months, when he was discharged on account of disability. In April, 1864, Mr. Cross re-enlisted in Company E, Fifty eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was wounded at Chapin Farm, near Richmond, Va., September 29, 1864. As a result of this wound he lost his left leg at the thigh, and was honorably discharged from the service in March, 1865. Since the war he has made his home in Bradford, this county, and has been engaged in teaming and the oil business. Mr. Cross married, March 21, 1867, Fannie, daughter of David and Amanda (Reynolds) Cornelius, of Bradford, and has two children: Leda M. and Autie V. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and G. A. R., and politically is a Republican.

E. J. CROSS, grocer, Bradford, was born at Sandy Hill, Washington Co., N. Y., August 2, 1850, a son of Stephen Oscar and Ruby Ann (Conrey) Cross.

natives of New York, and of English and Irish descent. The father was a prominent farmer, and during the war was a United States marshal; after the war he was appointed United States revenue collector. The mother was a relative of Gen. Putnam, the hero of Bunker Hill. Mr. Cross prepared for college at Fort Edward Institute, and then took a course at Eastman's Business College, Pater-son, N. J., from which he graduated in 1873. In 1876 he went to Butler county, Penn., where he carried on a general mercantile business four years, and in 1880 removed to Bradford, where for three years he carried on a whole-sale and retail vegetable market. He then embarked in the flour and feed business, to which he has since added groceries. He now owns his place of business, and also a small farm, which is under the supervision of William Tenney, a practical gardener, and is cultivated as a vegetable garden. Mr. Cross was married September 26, 1876, to Alice E. Keith, daughter of Alonzo A. and Alvina (Carter) Keith, and they have three children: Oscar K., Alice E. and Ruby E. Mrs. Cross is a member of the Baptist Church. In politics Mr. Cross is a Republican.

H. G. CUTTING, farmer, fine stock raiser and oil producer, Bradford, was born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., January 22, 1838, a son of D. H. and Jane H. (Barrows) Cutting, former of whom is still living in New York, and is now eighty six years old. Mr. Cutting was reared on his father's farm, remaining in his native county until 1862, when he came to Pennsylvania, and worked about the oil wells. In 1876 he bought and drilled several wells, and in 1883 purchased 135 acres of land, which he has cultivated; is also extensively engaged in stock raising, making a specialty of horses and cattle, and dealing only in the finest breeds. He devotes his attention to his farm and stock, hiring an overseer for his wells, of which he owns fourteen. Mr. Cutting was married in 1860, to Ellen Blanchard, who died in 1875, leaving three children: Bertha, Blanchard and Algernon. The parents of Mrs. Ellen Cutting were named Orville and Almada (Newman) Blanchard. In 1877 Mr. Cutting married Miss Amy Gunn, daughter of William and Isabella Harriet (Pond) Gunn, the former a Canadian, of Scotch descent, and the latter an American, of English extraction. They have three children: Hawley G., Malcomb J. and William F. Mrs. Cutting is a member of the Episcopal Church. In politics Mr. Cutting is a Republican. He is a member of the F. & A. M. and the A. O. U. W.

F. W. DAVIS, president of the First National Bank, Bradford, was born near the city of Bradford, Penn., June 8, 1844, the eldest of four children of R. W. and Sarah C. (Moore) Davis, former a native of Vermont, and latter of New York, of English descent. His father was a cabinet maker by trade, which he followed in Chautauqua county, N. Y., until his removal to Bradford in 1842, where he continued the business until his death in 1876. F. W. Davis attended the common schools until seventeen years of age, at which time the war broke out, and in November, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and rendered faithful service until the close of the war, at which time he held the rank of first lieutenant. He was with his regiment in all its battles and skirmishes. They were on detailed duty the greater part of the time, fighting bushwhackers, and were present at the capture of Fort Harrison, below Richmond. After his return home Mr. Davis was employed as clerk and bookkeeper, taking a regular course at Eastman's Business College, and in 1870 he embarked in the drug business, which he continued until 1878. When the First National Bank of Bradford was organized he became one of the stockholders and a director; in 1887 he was elected vice president, and in 1888 president. He has been one of the

leading citizens of Bradford, and has built one of the best blocks in the city; is owner of considerable real estate, having devoted a portion of his time to that business. Mr. Davis was married in 1868 to Albina T. Sanford, daughter of George Sanford, of Bradford, and they have one child, Sarah G. Mrs. Davis and her daughter are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics Mr. Davis is a Democrat, and he is a member of Union Lodge No. 334, F. & A. M.

F. G. DAVIS, of the firm of Brennan & Davis, jewelers and booksellers, Bradford, is one of the leading business men of the city, where he has spent his life. He became established in his present business in 1883, and as success came to the firm they have gradually increased their stock until it is now unexcelled in variety and quality in the city. Mr. Davis was born in Bradford, McKean Co., Penn., August 8, 1851, a son of R. W. and Sarah (Moore) Davis. He was the youngest of three children, and is a brother of F. W. Davis, president of the Bradford National Bank. He was married at Fredonia, N. Y., in 1876, to Eva Cowdrey, who died in 1882. Mr. Davis has one son, Clyde H. Davis.

P. H. DAVITT, proprietor of bottling works, Bradford, is a native of Ireland, born March 14, 1854, a son of John and Nora (Rush) Davitt. In 1866 he came to America with his parents, who settled in Erie county, N. Y., where the father worked at the stone masons' and plasterers' trades, and later became a contractor and builder. In 1878 the subject of our sketch came to Bradford, soon after opened his bottling works, and has built up a good trade in his line. Mr. Davitt was married in New York in 1889 to Miss Ella J., daughter of John Cousidine. Mr. and Mrs. Davitt are members of the Catholic Church and he is a member of the Catholic Benevolent Association. He is a Democrat in politics, and has served as a member of the select council.

ALBERT DEGOLIER, oil producer, Bradford, was born in Keating township, McKean Co., Penn., June 4, 1831, a son of Abel and Elizabeth (Overhiser) DeGolie, natives of Western New York and descendants of the earliest settlers, the former of French ancestry and the latter of English and Mohawk Dutch. The father moved to McKean county in 1830 and died in 1833 at Smethport, when only thirty-one years old. The mother's health failing, she was obliged to give over her children to the care of others. Albert found a home with Warren Edson, who gave him the benefit of the common schools, and as he grew older he assisted in the work of the farm. He started in life for himself as a farmer, and in 1860 went to Iowa, where he remained six years. In 1866 he returned to McKean county, and embarked in general mercantile trade, which he continued ten years, and in 1876 became interested in the production of oil. Mr. DeGolie was married October 17, 1853, to Miss Eleanor, daughter of Absalom and Elizabeth (Falcon) Hutchinson, natives of Ireland, who came to McKean county in 1832. Mr. and Mrs. DeGolie have had eleven children, seven of whom are living: Charles Fremont, Elmer A., Spencer M., Elizabeth A., Mary A. (Mrs. J. L. Barrett), Margaret L. and Eleanor J. Emma E., Ella O. and John died in infancy; the second son, Albert E., died March 15, 1886. Politically Mr. DeGolie is a Republican. He has served as a member of the school board and also of the common council of Bradford.

D. DEGOLIER, gardener, P. O. Bradford, was born in Prattsburgh, Steuben Co., N. Y., July 16, 1820, a son of Samuel and Esther (Olds) DeGolie, natives of Saratoga county, N. Y., and Vermont, respectively. In 1831 Samuel, James, Abel and Nathan DeGolie came to McKean county, and took up land in Bradford township, which is now known as DeGolie settlement or station. James was in the war of 1812; Samuel was an active business man,

and filled various offices in Bradford township, and was a prominent member of the Baptist Church. He died in 1844. His widow married Phineas Hall and died in 1870. Three of the children of Samuel and Esther DeGulier are yet living: R. A., of Northport, Mich.; Esther, wife of Daniel Dikeman, of Bradford township, and the subject of this sketch. D. DeGulier married, in 1842, Miss Dersy C., daughter of Simeon Morris, of Bradford township. She died in 1881, leaving three children: Sylvester B., living at home; Maurice, of Wisconsin; and W. F., of Florida. Mr. DeGulier was next married to Mrs. Lavinda E. Emery, of Erie county, N. Y. He was engaged in the mercantile business at Bradford for five years, and, with this exception, he has always been engaged in farming and market gardening. He had always been identified with the Republican party, and served as justice of the peace of Bradford township for ten years, but since the formation of the Prohibition party has been identified with it. He is a deacon and trustee in the Baptist Church, of which he has been a member fifty-four years.

C. DEHART, superintendent of a district for the New York Pipe Line Company, Bradford, was born in Auburn, N. Y., January 2, 1846, a son of Joseph and Margaret DeHart, natives of New York, and of French descent, former of whom died in 1881. C. DeHart was reared in Titusville, and in his youth began to work at the oil wells. For eighteen years he has worked for pipe line companies, and for sixteen years has been in the employ of the New York company in various capacities, coming to Bradford in 1877. Mr. DeHart was married, in 1871, to Mary, daughter of William Carey, and they have three children: Mabel, Lloyd and Helen. Mrs. DeHart is a member of the Catholic Church. In politics Mr. DeHart is a Republican.

R. A. DEMPSEY, ex mayor of Bradford and capitalist, was born in Venango county, Penn., April 26, 1837, the eldest of three children of Thomas C. and Mary Ann (Arthur) Dempsey, natives of Pennsylvania, former of Venango county, of Irish and German descent, and latter of Warren county, of Scotch and English descent. The father died in 1884, at an advanced age. R. A. Dempsey was reared a farmer, and followed that vocation until 1862, when he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty first Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and by promotion finally was commissioned first lieutenant. His regiment participated in many hard fought battles. Near Petersburg, Va., October 1, 1864, he was captured and was held prisoner three months and two weeks at Salisbury. Being detailed to cut wood, he found an opportunity to make his escape, and joined the Union lines in Tennessee. After the close of the war he returned to Pennsylvania, and for a time was engaged in mercantile business, later in oil producing, and since 1871 has owned and conducted an oil refinery. In 1882 he became a member of a manufacturing company at Custer City that has been extensively engaged in the manufacture of high explosives. He is also interested in the cattle business in Kansas, owning a large tract of land. He has been a successful business man, and is now one of the leading citizens of Bradford. He has served as supervisor of Bradford township, also as school director, and in 1886 was elected mayor of the city. He has served two terms as postmaster, one term in Venango county and one in McKean county. He is a member of Bradford Post No. 141, G. A. R., and has held all the important offices in his post. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge and encampment, of the Knights of Labor, and of several beneficiary societies. In politics Mr. Dempsey is a Republican. He was married in November, 1859, to Martha E. Campbell, daughter of Joseph Campbell, and they have four children: Mary (wife of Frank Howard), Lizzie, Nora and Lulu. Mrs. Dempsey is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

C. W. DENNIS, a member of the firm of Spence & Dennis, dealers in torpedoes and nitro-glycerine, Bradford, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., October 30, 1853, a son of Joseph W. and Delia (Tolles) Dennis, who were also natives of New York, of English descent. Joseph W. Dennis is still a resident of Buffalo, and is aged sixty-two. Mrs. Delia Dennis died in Detroit in 1858, and in 1867 Mr. Dennis married Lucy M. Newman, of Nunda, N. Y. After his mother's death our subject lived with an aunt, sister of his mother, several years, in Albion and Marion, Ohio; then lived on a farm near Kenosha, Wis., for eight years, and then returned to Buffalo, N. Y., in 1869; he had good educational advantages, and after leaving school clerked for his father, who was a government contractor. In 1877 he came to Bradford and engaged in the oil business, adding the torpedo interest in 1878. In 1883 Spence & Dennis obtained the agency for the Torpedo Company of Delaware, and have met with good success in this line. Mr. Dennis was married January 24, 1883, in Buffalo, to Miss Jennie, a daughter of Capt. James W. Moore. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Knights of Honor, as well as of the Royal Arcanum.

WILLIAM H. DENNIS, senior member of the firm of Dennis & Booth, who has been identified with the building up of the city of Bradford from the early days of the oil excitement, was born in England of English parents, in October, 1852, son of James and Sarah (Stephens) Dennis. Early in life he was apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade. In 1872 he came to Pennsylvania and settled in Carbondale, Lackawanna county, where in 1875 he was married to Maggie C., daughter of David and Charlotte (Farquharson) Andrew, who were natives of Scotland, coming to New York in 1853, and settling in Ontario county, where Maggie C. was born in June, 1854. In 1876 Mr. Dennis entered into partnership with L. S. Jones, and the firm of Jones & Dennis in 1877 moved to Bradford, where C. S. Booth was added, and the firm of Jones, Dennis & Booth did an extensive business both in Bradford and adjoining cities. Among the buildings erected by them are the Producers' Petroleum Exchange, the Central school building, the Baptist and Methodist Churches, L. Emery, Jr., & Co.'s stores, the residences of George A. Berry, Esq., Senator Emery and many others. In 1886 Mr. Jones withdrew and Dennis & Booth, in addition to their building business, engaged in the production of petroleum, having purchased some valuable oil lands in Foster township, McKean county. From the start this firm have held the position of leaders in the building business, and at the present time employ a large number of skilled workmen. Mr. Dennis also does architectural drawing, furnishing plans and specifications for buildings when desired. Mr. and Mrs. Dennis have six children: Lizzie B., Lottie S., Margie A., Marion H., Charles J. and Edith M. Both are members of the Baptist Church, which, in 1878, they took a prominent part in organizing in Bradford and in which he has for years held the office of deacon and church clerk. He is also president of the Young Men's Christian Association of Bradford, a member of the Royal Templars of Temperance, and in politics votes the Prohibition ticket.

DAVID A. DENNISON, managing editor of the *Era*, Bradford, Penn., was born at Cromwell, Conn., in 1856, where his parents had settled after their immigration from Cork, Ireland, about forty-five years ago. The family moved to Pennsylvania before the war of the Rebellion, and in this State the subject of this notice received an elementary education, while assisting on the home farm in Crawford county. In 1878 we find him in the State of Iowa, where he followed agricultural pursuits, but deeming the hills and valleys of the Keystone State a much happier clime, he returned hither, where he was

engaged in various industries until 1887, in which year he was appointed to a position on the staff of the *Era* at Bradford. From the age of fifteen Mr. Dennison had been a contributor to several publications, and after coming here he acted as correspondent of the *Elmira Sunday Telegram*, and other papers, on oil field news and other subjects. On July 3, 1889, he was promoted to the managing editorship of the *Era*, *vice* Mr. C. H. Steiger, transferred to the *Toledo Commercial*.

JOHN A. DIETER, farmer, P. O. Custer City, was born in Livingston county, N. Y., February 28, 1835, a son of John and Annie C. (Kline) Dieter, natives of New York State, who came to McKean county, Penn., in 1848, and purchased a farm in Bradford township. The father was a stone mason, brick layer and plasterer by trade. In politics he is a Republican, and filled various township offices; although not a member of any church, he was a conscientious Christian man, and his wife was a member of the United Brethren Church for many years. He died in 1857 and his widow in 1881. Ten children were born to them, eight of whom are still living: Barbara J. (wife of William Baker, of Bradford township), Samuel Jackson (of Michigan), Michael K. (of Chautauqua county, N. Y.), John A., Eliza C. (wife of John Mack, of Ohio), Mary C. (wife of Spencer Tibbitts, of Custer City), Martha M. (wife of Henry Hammond, of Colorado) and George W. (of Cattaraugus county, N. Y.). John A. was reared mostly in McKean county, and obtained but a limited education, as he had to assist his father in clearing and improving the farm and attending stone masons. He was married May 2, 1865, to Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Charles Hayter, of Eden, or Marshburg, McKean county, and they have four children: Charles Stanley, John Franklin, Emma Frances and Henry Joseph, all living at home. Mr. Dieter has been identified with both the Republican and Democratic parties, and of late years has been a strong supporter of the Prohibition party. He has always been a prominent member of the United Brethren Church, and for years has been a licensed exhorter and class leader.

LORENZO DRAKE, farmer and oil producer, P. O. Custer City, was born in Morris county, N. J., September 20, 1819, a son of Silas C. and Sarah (Hamilton) Drake, natives of that State. In 1840 they came to McKean county, Penn., and entered the tract of land in Bradford township now owned by Lorenzo Drake. Silas C. Drake was a captain of the New Jersey State Militia. He was a Whig, afterward a Republican, and filled various township offices. He died in Bradford township in 1858, and his wife in 1862. They reared seven children, three of whom are living: Clarissa, widow of John Rutherford, of Erie county, Penn.; Theodore F., of Great Valley, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.; and Lorenzo, the eldest, who removed with his parents from New Jersey to Tioga county, N. Y., when four years of age. He received a common-school education, and has followed the occupation of farming. In 1846 he married Miss Rhoda, daughter of Sheldon Tuttle, of Tioga county, Penn., and to them have been born nine children, named as follows: Silas, Ralph, Leroy, Russell and Guy, all farmers in Nebraska; Charles, civil engineer, at home; Millie, wife of Frank Smith, of Springville, N. Y.; Ida and Sarah A., at home. Mr. Drake is an active Republican.

S. R. DRESSER, manufacturer of oil well and gas well packers, Bradford, was born in Litchfield, Hillsdale Co., Mich., February 1, 1842, a son of Parker and Lydia (Cronkhyte) Dresser, former a native of Massachusetts, of English descent, and latter of New York, of Dutch descent. The father died in 1872. Mr. Dresser, when a young man, went to La Fayette, Ind., where he clerked in a dry goods store, and in 1865 moved to West Virginia, and was there employed in the oil fields. In 1872 he changed his location to Butler county and

for three years continued in the oil business. In 1880, having invented his packer, he began manufacturing, and now has a good business. Mr. Dresser was married in 1864 to Vesta E., daughter of Chauncey Simpson, who died in 1883, and they had a family of five children, two of whom are living: Ione and Robert A. In 1885 Mr. Dresser married Caroline, daughter of Carl Kirsch. Mrs. Dresser is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In politics Mr. Dresser is a Republican, and has held various official positions, being a prominent citizen. He is a member of the Masonic lodge of Bradford.

C. A. DURFEY, State oil inspector, oil producer and dealer in real estate, Bradford, is a native of Connecticut, born April 19, 1838, a son of Benjamin and Harmony (Kingsley) Durfey, also natives of Connecticut. His father was a prominent citizen of that State and served as a member of the legislature from New London county. He died in 1874, in the seventy-second year of his age. C. A. Durfey was the second in a family of six children. He learned the blacksmith trade in his youth, and during the Civil war was employed on government work in the armory at Springfield, Mass. In 1865 he came to Pennsylvania as superintendent of the Prescott and Seymour Oil Companies, and made his headquarters in Venango county twelve years. He then removed to Bradford county and worked in the oil fields, where he has since been successful as an oil producer. In 1877 he was appointed State oil inspector, a position he has since held. He has bought considerable real estate in the county, and has sold portions at quite an advance on the purchase price. Among his valuable possessions in the county may be mentioned the Durfey block, on Main street, Bradford, which is one of the handsomest buildings in the city. Mr. Durfey was married in 1864 to Lizzie V. Bowles, who died in 1872, leaving two children: J. W. and Gertrude S. In politics Mr. Durfey is a Democrat, and he has been a member of Bradford city council, and also of the school board.

EDGETT & McALLISTER, real estate, 1, 2 and 3 Bradburn block, 95 Main street, Bradford. The firm of Edgett & McAllister is composed of Roy W. Edgett and R. McAllister. They have been established in their present business only about one year, and in that time, by close application and careful study of values, have succeeded in steadily increasing the number of their transactions, until to-day they are among the leading real estate firms, and engaged in handling some of the very best properties in the country. They have a branch office at 315 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y., and handle property all over the United States. In addition, they enjoy facilities for placing loans on most reliable securities. They are always willing and anxious to assist in any laudable effort to build up and maintain enterprises of a useful nature. They hold in the community an enviable position for their liberality and progressive spirit, and are gentlemen of pleasant and courteous manners.

G. C. EDMUNDS, proprietor of a livery stable, Bradford, was born in Warren county, Penn., April 8, 1849, fifth in a family of nine children of Robert and Elizabeth (Caskey) Edmunds, former of whom came from Scotland to America and settled in Warren county, where he spent the last years of his life. G. C. Edmunds was reared in his native county, attending school when a small boy, but in 1862 he was apprenticed to learn the blacksmith's trade. After completing his apprenticeship he engaged in business for himself, and for some time dealt extensively in horses. He also bought valuable oil land leases and has been successfully engaged in the oil business. Since 1870 he has been a resident of McKean county, and at present devotes the most of his attention to the livery business, having stables at both Bradford and Kendall. In politics Mr. Edmunds is a Republican, and has held the offices of constable and road commissioner of McKean county. He was married in Tennessee, in 1870, to

Miss Eva, daughter of D. C. Hayes, and they have five children: Ina, Eliza, beth, George, Frank and Eva.

LEWIS EMERY, JR., Bradford, was born about two miles from the pretty little village of Cherry Creek, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., August 10, 1839. In 1842 his father had been engaged constructing a railway near Olean, N. Y., for the old Erie, now the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad, and lost a great deal of money through the failure of that corporation. After severing his connection with the railroad he secured a contract on one of the levels of the Genesee canal, and when that company defaulted he was again a sufferer, financially; and, becoming disgusted with the state of affairs in the East, determined upon going to the West. In January, 1842, he started, with his family, to drive overland to Jonesville, Wis. He was a thorough general mechanic, and an adept in all the varied details of woollen cloth making. When he reached Jonesville, Mich., on his westward journey, the loss of some of his live stock compelled him to make a halt, and the people of the surrounding country, learning of his ability, persuaded him to settle among them, and they agreed to and did build a mill for him, allowing him to pay for it from the profits on his sales. He remained in Jonesville for seven years, during the latter part of which period he built another mill at Hillsdale, the county seat, to which place he moved with his family in 1849.

Hon. Lewis Emery, Jr., the subject of this sketch, after spending his early youth learning the trade of his father, and acquiring what rudimentary education the country schools afforded, was sent to Hillsdale College, Hillsdale, Mich., where he finished his mental training. At the age of nineteen he engaged to teach the district school of Wheatland township, and continued to do so for two years; after which he resumed work at his father's flour mill, which he continued until he left the State. During his attendance at the Hillsdale College he met with, and formed an attachment for, Miss Elizabeth A. Caldwell, and on December 29, 1863, he married her at the home of her parents, in Vistula, Elkhart Co., Ind. Four children were the result of their marriage: Delevan Emery, born September 26, 1867; Grace Elizabeth Emery, born January 27, 1874; Earle Caldwell Emery, born December 12, 1875, and Lewis Emery, born August 27, 1878. In May, 1864, he went to Southern Illinois and engaged in general merchandising, and also built a mill. The war was brought to a close soon after he went there, and, business coming to a stand still, he concluded to seek other fields, and in August, 1865, started for the oil regions of Pennsylvania. He made his first stop in Pit Hole, Venango county, remaining a short time, and in that memorable year located his first well at Pioneer, that county, and shared the ups and downs of the producers of that period. For the next five years he followed the excitement, so characteristic of the oil country, with all its varied successes and disappointments, until, in 1870, he went to Titusville, Crawford Co., Penn., and was fairly on the way to wealth. He rapidly rose to the top rank among the well known producers of that field, and by his determination and enterprise, coupled with a strong sense of honor in all business dealings, he soon commanded the respect and confidence of the whole community. Like hundreds of others of the then prosperous producers, the financial panic, precipitated by the failure of Jay Cooke & Co., of New York, caught him with the floating obligations that could not be quickly enough protected to save him from the devastating ruin that followed, and in the *parlance* of the country he "went to the wall," almost hopelessly ruined. With a record debt against him that would have driven a less intrepid man to lunacy or, possibly, to the grave, he, with his characteristic enterprise and confidence in himself, was soon looking about for a way to

recover his lost fortunes. He had often viewed the hills and vales of McKean county, Penn., with a strong suspicion that they held beneath them a vast lake of petroleum, only waiting to yield up its wealth to the pioneer who should tap it. Now, in a spirit of desperation, almost, he determined to test his ideas with the drill. He had leased and purchased about 14,000 acres of territory, without a cent of money. The people had confidence in him, trusted in his ability to pay, and never questioned his honor. He commenced operations in this field July 28, 1875, his first well being at Toad Hollow, on what was known as the Tibbets farm, about two miles south of the city of Bradford. This well opened up at a rate of forty barrels per day, and not only proved of vast financial importance to him, enabling him to wipe out every cent of debt, and accumulate a handsome fortune, but it virtually opened up the greatest oil territory the world has ever seen. His wealth piled up, and each year saw acres of territory falling into his possession, until over 500 wells were pouring their wealth into his store-house. In thus entering such a vast undertaking without money, the firm of Eaton, Cole Burnham Company, of New York, proved great friends to him. They gave him unlimited credit, though he was a bankrupt. They realized that a man who had gone down two or three times, and as often come out of the ordeal with honor unstained, would not long remain down, and so it proved. In 1878 he was elected by the people of McKean county to represent them in the general assembly, where, in the session of 1879, he took such a warm and untiring interest in the wants of the oil country, that the people returned him to the legislature, in 1880, with credentials of a senatorship. During his sitting in the lower house of the legislature, he manifested an independence of spirit in political labor similar to that which had always characterized his action elsewhere. While he did not object to the party caucus, he would follow no leader whom he suspected of packing the caucus, either by purchase or the party lash. He ever advocated the most frank and honest dealing where the rights of the people came into the question; and never could reconcile the mandates of packed caucuses with either frankness, honesty or honor. It was for this reason that he refused to go into the senatorial caucus of 1879. At that time the Republican party was being wielded by and for the interests of a few individuals, and the "gag" rule and caucus packing were two of their favorite instruments to carry on their plans. The continuation of these practices led to the memorable senatorial dead-lock in the legislature in 1881, when fifty-six Republicans remained out of the party caucus, many refusing to be tied to Galusha A. Grow for the United States senatorship, and this action ultimately resulted in the election of Hon. John I. Mitchell, and was followed a year later by the three-cornered fight for the gubernatorial chair, by Hon. John Stewart, Robert E. Pattison and James A. Beaver. He was re-elected to the State senate from the Twenty-fifth district, in 1884, by a largely increased majority. In the same year he was chosen delegate-at-large to represent the State of Pennsylvania in the National Republican Convention, that convened at Chicago, June 19, and was in attendance during the memorable contest which ended in the nomination of James G. Blaine and John A. Logan. He was a warm advocate of Mr. Blaine's nomination, and an ardent supporter of him in the election that followed. In 1886 he was a candidate for congress from the Sixteenth district, and again in 1888 from the Twenty fourth district, but both times was compelled to yield his claim, because of the rotation system so determinedly clung to in that part of the State. During his ten years of public service he was unflinching in his opposition to the tendency of corporate monopolies and trusts to prostitute their rights to private purposes, and the crushing out of fair compe-

tition. In this direction he was the recognized leader of the anti-monopolists, and, though tempted to withdraw his opposition to the monopolists, by prospects of ample financial returns in the way of business facilities, he consistently stuck to his principles, and refused to be cajoled in any manner. In 1879 he went to Europe, and made a thorough investigation of the oil fields of the Baku region in Russia, to learn, if possible, what its competition with American oil would ever attain. In 1881 he made a second visit to Europe, this time traveling through France, Germany, Italy, Turkey, Greece, and up the Nile 1,000 miles, as far as the second cataract. He has also traveled extensively in this country, and in the Canadian provinces, and has equipped himself with a vast store of general information as to the needs and capability of the country. While traveling he was always a keen observer and a painstaking student of the men and things he met. He is a man of broad views, a ready reasoner and most determined in execution. His philanthropic work, while it has been very extensive, has been directed in a modest and unostentatious manner, and many are the institutions and private personages who have felt the influence of his quiet beneficence. In his personal habits, as in his public actions, he is plain and unpretentious. His home life is one of domestic peace and happiness, and furnishes him a harbor from the labors of business and public service, to which he always hies with pleasure unfeigned. His public spirit, coupled with a firm conviction that the rights of the common people must be sustained against the encroachment of individual or corporate gain, has made him an object of admiration among the people, and one to whom they have always shown a readiness to entrust their welfare. He is now engaged in the production and refining of petroleum on a very extensive scale in Bradford, McKean Co., Penn.; merchant flour milling in Three Rivers, Mich.; has large wheat land interests in Northern Dakota, and is lumber mill owner in Farmers, Rowan Co., Ky., and is owner of a large oil well and general supply store in Bradford, McKean Co., Penn.

J. B. FARREL, oil producer, Bradford, was born in Erie county, N. Y., April 8, 1844, a son of Robert and Mary (Wells) Farrel, natives also of the Empire State, and of Scotch Irish descent. He remained at home until after the breaking out of the Rebellion, when, in 1861, he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Sixteenth New York Volunteer Infantry. He was discharged in 1863 on account of wounds received in battle, which incapacitated him for active service. Soon after his return home he came to the lower oil fields of Pennsylvania, and drilled wells at Petroleum Centre, remaining in that vicinity until 1876, when he removed to Bradford, where he has since lived, owning a number of wells near the city. He has been a successful business man, is one of the leading citizens of Bradford, and has served as a member of the select council. He is a Republican in politics.

JOSEPH FISCHER, of the firm of L. A. Fischer & Co., wholesale and retail grocers, Bradford, is a native of Alsace, Germany, born February 18, 1857, the youngest of seven children of Anthony and Catherine Fischer, former of whom died in 1869; latter still living on the old homestead in Germany. Joseph was reared in his native country, and there received a good common school education. After coming to America he took a commercial course at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, Buffalo, N. Y. In 1880 he came to Bradford and clerked for his brother in a wholesale and retail grocery business, continuing in that capacity until 1884, when he was admitted to the firm as a partner. This firm have a large retail trade, giving employment to thirteen men and three delivery wagons. Mr. Fischer was married in Buffalo, April 11, 1888, to Miss Lucy A. Diebolt, daughter of George A. Diebolt, a

prominent boot and shoe merchant of Buffalo. In politics Mr. Fischer is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Catholic Church, and he is treasurer of the Catholic Benevolent Legion.

JOHN FLANAGAN, dealer in oil well supplies, Bradford, Penn., was born in Ireland, in 1850, a son of John and Bridget (Kelly) Flanagan. His parents came to the United States in 1851, and settled in Armstrong county, Penn., where the father died April 7, 1864, and where the mother still lives. Left fatherless at an early age, the subject of our sketch was obliged to rely on his own exertions, and began working in the mines, which he continued until 1883. He then came to Bradford, where for a few months he worked at plumbing; then opened a junk shop, and has been successful in that line of trade, also handling a full line of oil well supplies. Mr. Flanagan was married April 24, 1873, at Brady's Bend, Penn., to Anna, daughter of Manasseh Boyle, and they have eight children: Anna, Mary, John, James, M. J., Rosella, Stephen and William. Mr. and Mrs. Flanagan are members of the Catholic Church. In politics he is a Republican.

LEONARD SAMPSON FOSTER, deceased, was a native of Town-end, Mass., born March 25, 1792. His father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and he a soldier in the war of 1812. He was one of a family of twelve children, who were noted for their longevity. His mother lived to be over one hundred years old, and two brothers lived to be ninety, and one sister to the age of eighty-three years. Mr. Foster moved with his family to McKean county, Penn., in 1827, and settled in what was afterward Foster township, the same having been named in his honor. He first embarked in the lumber business, but afterward devoted his attention to agriculture. He died at his residence at Foster Brook, June 13, 1882, in the ninety-first year of his age. March 27, 1817, he married, at Watertown, N. Y., Miss Betsy Hinds, and they spent together a happy married life of over sixty-five years. They had a family of eleven children, three of whom died in infancy. One son, A. G., laid down his life for his country during the war of the Rebellion. Seven of their children and over thirty grandchildren are now living.

HON. C. H. FOSTER, oil producer, Bradford, was born in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., September 5, 1826, a son of L. S. and Betsy (Hinds) Foster, his father a native of Massachusetts and his mother of Vermont, of English descent. In 1827 his parents moved to McKean county and made this their home the rest of their lives. The father died June 13, 1882. He was a prominent man in the county, and Foster Brook and Foster township were named in his honor. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. C. H. Foster was the third born in his parents' family. He was reared on his father's farm, attending the district school, and early in life embarked in the lumber business on his own account, which he continued until 1872, and since then has been largely engaged in the oil producing business. In 1845 Mr. Foster married Miss Euphemia Snider, daughter of William Snider. She died in 1867, leaving five children: Charles C., C. M. (of Michigan), C. H. (of Findlay, Ohio), Effie (wife of Otis Kingsbury) and Emma E. (wife of L. A. Smith.) In 1870 he married Evaline A., daughter of John F. Melvin. Mr. Foster is a Republican in politics and has held different positions of trust. He has served his town as school director and treasurer, his county as treasurer one term of three years, and as auditor one term of three years, and in 1877 and 1878 was a member of the State legislature. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity. His brother, Capt. A. G. Foster, was a member of the Pennsylvania Bucktail Regiment during the war of the Rebellion, and after a service of three years and three days was killed at the battle of the Wilderness.

A. T. FOSTER, farmer, P. O. Custer City, was born in Bradford township, McKean Co., Penn., February 28, 1841. His father, Ephraim Foster, was a native of Onondaga county, N. Y., and married Miss Lydia Bliss, who was born in the State of Vermont, Orange county, but moved to New York State with her parents when a child. About 1836 they came to McKean county and purchased a farm in Bradford township and engaged in farming and lumbering. The father and mother are still residing in Bradford township, although retired from active life. Ten children were reared by them, eight of whom are still living: David B. (of California), Mary Etta (wife of Patrick Shady, of Panama, N. Y.), Noah (of Chautauqua county, N. Y.), A. T., Ulissa (wife of A. J. Brooks, of Guffey, Penn.), Willard G. (of Bradford township), Augustus (of Michigan) and Eugene (of Bradford township). A. T. Foster received a common-school education, and has principally followed farming and lumbering. In 1861 he married Miss Ellen R., daughter of G. W. Watrous, of Lafayette township, and to them have been born eight children: Elvira (wife of G. W. Dieter, of Cataraugus county, N. Y.), Alice (wife of Donald Kidd, of Potter county, Penn.), Alida, Elmer, Lulu, Laura, Charles and Olive. Mr. Foster has always been identified with the Republican party. He and family are members of the United Brethren Church.

NELSON M. FRANCIS, oil producer, Custer City, was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., February 8, 1836. His father, Paul Francis, was a native of England and a carrier by trade. He immigrated to America in 1830 and married, in Chautauqua county, N. Y., Mrs. Polly Willoughby, formerly Miss Polly Boss; he was married three times. He died in 1887. Nelson was the only child reared to maturity. He was educated in Chautauqua county, N. Y., and remained there until eighteen years of age. In 1854 he went to Bellevue, Wis., where he taught school during the winter and worked on a farm during the summer, until 1861, when he enlisted in the Eighth Wisconsin, Company H, served thirteen months, and on account of sickness was honorably discharged. He then located near Forestville, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., where he engaged in farming and dairying until 1869, and then for one and one-half years followed the butter and cheese business at the same place. In 1871 he went to Petroleum Centre, and in partnership with Mr. J. Hurlbert purchased the McClintock House, which they conducted for about two years. Since that time Mr. Francis has been engaged in oil producing in Venango county, Penn. In 1877 he came to McKean county and has since resided at Custer City, operating from twelve to thirty-five wells most of the time. Since 1882 he has been a member of the Bradford Rock Glycerine Company, is a member of the Ohio Rock Glycerine Company, of Lima, Ohio, and is also a member of the firm known as the Western Drilling Company. In 1858 he married Miss Tyrella M., daughter of Edward and Tyrella (Blair) Durand, of Ohio, and they have four children: Edward Paul, Nelson Thornton, Egbert Earl and Grace Louise. Mr. Francis is a member of Hanover Lodge, No. 152, F. & A. M., and of the A. O. U. W. of Custer City, also of Post 141, G. A. R., and Iron Hall of Custer City; politically he is a Democrat, and for nine years has been school director of Bradford township.

D. U. FRASER, watchman for the Erie Railroad at the Elm street crossing, Bradford, is the oldest railroad man in the employ of the Erie Road at Bradford. He carried the chain in the survey of the road, then worked on its construction, and when the road was completed was appointed baggage master at Bradford, holding that position until 1887, when he resigned and was appointed watchman at Elm street. This is a post of great responsibility, and one that few could fill, even if they desired it. Mr. Fraser has been in the

employ of the Erie Company for over a quarter of a century, and is one of their most reliable men. He was born in Scotland in 1832, a son of Alexander B. and Margaret Fraser, being the eldest of six children. When twenty-four years old (in 1856) he left his native country, and as the ship that brought them across the ocean was leaving port, the bells were ringing in the town and the people were rejoicing at the glad tidings of the close of the Crimean war, and the proclamation of peace. He landed in New York City, where he remained a few months, and in 1857 came to Bradford. Mr. Fraser was married at Forestville, N. Y., in 1858, to Ann McKenzie, a native of Scotland, and they have one child, Margaret. Mr. Fraser is a Republican in his political views.

F. F. FRENCH, dealer in nitro-glycerine and torpedoes, Bradford, was born in Allegany county, N. Y., September 4, 1854, a son of Sanford and Usley (Holdridge) French, natives of New York and Vermont, respectively. He remained in his native county until 1876, when he came to Bradford and was here employed in the oil fields. Later he bought a lease and began to operate for himself. In 1878 he became associated with Mr. Gormley, and has since been engaged in his present business. In politics he votes with the Democratic party, but is in no sense a politician, devoting his entire attention to his business interests.

G. GARDELLA, restaurateur, Bradford, is the proprietor of a first class fruit and confectionery establishment. He started in business in Bradford in 1878 in a small way, has been successful and now carries a good stock, and well merits the patronage he receives. Mr. Gardella was born in sunny Italy, March 10, 1849, a son of Stephen Gardella, and on his father's farm he spent his youth. On coming to the United States he located in New York City, and the same year went to Cincinnati, Ohio, but remained there only a short time. Returning to New York City, he was employed for a time on the Brooklyn bridge, and then began business for himself by keeping a fruit stand. In 1873 he went to Middletown, Conn., where he continued in the fruit business until his removal to Bradford. Mr. Gardella was married in Italy to Mary Gardella, and they have five children: Rosa Ella, Amelia, Anna, Andrew and Lewis. In politics Mr. Gardella is a Republican. He and his family are members of the Catholic Church.

CHAUNCEY W. GARDNER, chief train dispatcher for the Erie Railroad at Bradford, was born in Otsego County, N. Y., March 13, 1838, a son of Warren and Clarissa (Cooley) Gardner, who were of Scotch and English descent, respectively. His father, who was a contractor and bridge builder, lost his life on the Erie Railroad in 1859, leaving a family of two sons and one daughter. Chauncey W. Gardner was reared in his native county, and was given a good education. Early in life he learned telegraphy, and then went into a railroad office as telegraph operator and clerk, and by the faithful performance of his duties was steadily promoted until he became superintendent of the Susquehanna, Buffalo & Rochester Divisions of the Erie Railroad. He later became interested in the oil business, and in 1877 removed to Bradford, where he invested in property, to which he devoted his attention until 1888, when he was appointed to his present position. Mr. Gardner was married in June, 1859, in Delaware county, N. Y., to Miss Thelinda V. Lord, daughter of John Lord, and they have two children, Charles H. and Chauncey W., Jr., both employed by the Erie Railroad Company at Bradford. Mr. Gardner in his political affiliations is a Democrat. He is a Knight Templar, and Consistory Mason, and an attendant of the Presbyterian Church, being a member of the choir. His son Chauncey is a member of the Methodist Church.

T. M. GRIFFITH, of the firm of T. M. Griffith & Son, dealers in hardware, Bradford, was born in Monroe county, N. Y., May 22, 1841, a son of Richard and Caroline (Lewis) Griffith, former a native of Wales, and latter of New York, of Dutch and English descent, respectively. He remained at home until 1870, when he came to Pennsylvania and located at Petroleum Centre, where he was employed at drilling oil wells for some time, and then removed to Bradford. In 1878 he embarked in the livery business, which he followed two years, and in 1880 went to Cattaraugus county, N. Y., where for four years he was in the hardware trade, and in 1884 moved his business to Bradford, where he also does considerable business as an oil contractor. Mr Griffith was married January 14, 1869, at Petroleum Centre, to Alveretta Smawley, born in Peoria, Ill., June 7, 1852, and a daughter of Ausbury and Mary L. Smawley, of English and Dutch descent. Mr. and Mrs. Griffith have four children: W. H., E. M., R. A. and C. E. In politics Mr. Griffith is a Republican. He is also a member of the A. O. U. W.

J. K. HAFFEY, deceased, was born in County Armagh, Ireland, April 27, 1830, and moved to Canada with his parents in 1844. He attended the colleges of Ireland, and afterward his own efforts procured him a fine education. At an early age he came to the United States, and for a time taught in the public schools of New York State. He afterward was ordained a minister, and in 1851 was given charge of the Bradford Baptist Church. He soon resigned the charge, and accepted the agency of the American Bible Union Society, which position he held for many years. In 1852 he was united in marriage with Miss Diantha E. DeGolier, and took up his residence on a farm in Bradford township, following the occupation of a surveyor, geologist, clerk, etc. In 1861 he enlisted under Col. Kane in the Forty second "Bucktail" Regiment, Company I, and held the position of sergeant. After serving two years his health failed, during the Seven Days' fight near Richmond, and he was honorably discharged. He was afterward appointed major by Gov. Hartranft, and later promoted to colonel and aid-de-camp. After the close of the war he spent ten years in Philadelphia and New Jersey. He was a staunch Republican; was a notary for many years. He died November 7, 1881. His widow still survives him and lives on the homestead farm in Bradford township; also three children, viz.: George M. (of Colorado, who married Miss Maggie Higgins), John Nathan (brakeman on the Erie Railroad), and Zillah (now teaching). Mrs. Haffey's parents were Nathan DeGolier, who was born near Saratoga, N. Y., March 25, 1801, and Rhoda Ackley, who was born in Addison county, Vt., January 8, 1801. About 1831 they came to McKean county, Penn., and took up a tract of land in Bradford township. He was a millwright by trade, and erected the first saw and grist-mill at DeGolier, which was named in honor of him. He was also the first postmaster of the place. He was a supporter of the Republican party, and a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church. He died December 2, 1871, and his wife July 11, 1874. Three children were born to their union: Hannah Maria (wife of Truman Sherman, of Bradford township), Diantha E. (now Mrs. Haffey), and James Nelson (who died February 14, 1878).

L. E. HAMSHER, oil producer, Bradford, was born in Livingston county, N. Y., near the city of Dansville, December 31, 1843, the eldest of four children of Reuben and Martha (White) Hamsher, former a native of Pennsylvania, of German descent, and latter of New York, of English descent. His mother died in 1880, and his father now lives in Elkhart county, Ind. L. E. Hamsher was reared in Elkhart county, where his parents moved when he was a child.

and in his boyhood began clerking for merchants in Bristol. He enlisted, August 9, 1862, in Company I, Eighty-eighth Indiana Volunteers, for three years, but was discharged in about six months. In 1867 he embarked in the hardware business on his own account, which he continued three years, and in 1870 came to Pennsylvania, where he worked at the oil wells two years. In 1872 he bought property in Clarion county, and began drilling for oil, since when he has had the varying fortune of an oil operator, although in the main he has been successful. In 1876 he located in Bradford, and became a member of the firm of Hamsher & Weaver, which has merged into the Emery Oil Company. Mr. Hamsher was married at Bristol, Ind., to Miss Sarah G. Caldwell, daughter of William Caldwell. In politics Mr. Hamsher is a Republican, and is serving the city of Bradford in the common council. He is a F. & A. M. of 32°.

JOHN M. HART, contractor and builder, Bradford, was born in Montreal, Canada, April 11, 1846, a son of John and Anorah (Battles) Hart, natives of Ireland, former of whom died in Canada in 1886. John M. Hart learned the carpenter's trade in Canada, and worked as a journeyman several years. He came to the United States, making Oil City, Penn., his home until 1880, when he removed to Bradford, where he now has a good business, having from six to ten men in his employ the greater part of the time. Mr. Hart enlisted in the defense of the United States Government in 1862, and was assigned to Company I, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He was soon transferred to the quartermaster's department, where he served until the close of the war. He was married, May 30, 1875, to Miss B. Gallagher, a native of Ireland, and they have six children: Gertrude E., Catherine Mary, Charles E., John M., Bertha J. and Theodore Thomas. In politics Mr. Hart is a Democrat. He and his family are members of the Catholic Church.

JUDSON E. HASKELL, oil producer, Bradford, was born in Arcade, Wyoming Co., N. Y., September 22, 1844, a son of Andrew L. and Catherine (Stowe) Haskell, former a native of Vermont, latter of New York, and both of English descent. His father is now a farmer in Erie county, Penn., where he settled in 1852. Judson E. is the eldest in a family of seven children. His youth was spent on a farm in Erie county, where he attended the common schools, and also Waterford Academy. He graduated from Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, Buffalo, N. Y., in 1864, and soon after was employed in the freight office of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, at Corry, where he remained a year. From 1865 to 1873 he was employed by the firm of Vandergrift & Foreman, oil dealers; in 1873 he became connected with the Titusville Pipe Line Company, and in 1876 was given charge of the purchasing agency of the Standard Oil Company, under J. A. Boswick, in Bradford, where he now has his office; he is also owner of several wells in the Bradford oil fields. Mr. Haskell was married in Erie county, April 1, 1871, to Miss Mary E. Kibbe, daughter of Levi Kibbe, and they have four children: Florence, Kate, Jessie and Fred. In politics Mr. Haskell is a Republican, and has served in the select council of Bradford. He is a prominent Freemason, and is past master of Pleasantville Lodge No. 501; a member of Aaron Chapter No. 207, of Titusville; Occidental Council, of Titusville; Trinity Commandery, No. 58, K. T., of Bradford, and Caldwell Consistory, of Bloomsburg. He is a noble of the Mystic Shrine, Syria Temple, of Pittsburgh. Since 1887 Mr. Haskell has been president of the Keystone Land Company, which owns 6,000 acres in Dakota, 4,000 acres of which are cultivated in wheat.

BENJAMIN C. HAVEN, farmer, P. O. Custer City, is a son of Luther and Jemima (Colegrove) Haven, natives of Connecticut. In 1819 they came

to McKean county and located on a tract of land in Norwich township, near Smithport, on Potato creek. They lived there thirty-five years, then moved to Illinois, where they both died. Mr Haven was prominent in politics and filled various township offices, and he and wife were prominent members of the Baptist Church. Benjamin C. Haven was born in Connecticut, January 2, 1819, and came to McKean county with his parents in the same year. He received but a limited education, and engaged in manufacturing lumber, shingles, etc. He has lived at Custer City since he was twenty years of age, with the exception of ten years spent in Bradford as foreman in a lumber mill. In 1846 he married Miss Elhara, daughter of Ebenezer Calkins, of Crawford county, Penn., and two of their children are living: William with his father, and Martin, of Bradford township, who married Ida, daughter of Erastus Turner and has two children, Erastus and Benjamin C. Mr. Haven has four oil wells on his farm. He has always been identified with the Republican party, served as constable and collector of Bradford township when a young man, and has also served as school director and supervisor for five years. He was a member of the Baptist Church of Norwich township. B. C. Haven is one of a family of eight children, five boys and three girls, who are all living at present.

BENJAMIN F. HAZELTON, lumberman, Bradford. The subject of this sketch was born at Machias, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., March 26, 1847, being the fourth son of O. J. Hazelton and wife, of that place. When he was six years of age, his parents moved to a farm near Waterford, Erie Co., Penn., where they resided for about nine years, his father keeping a large stock of horses, cattle and sheep, also being engaged in the lumbering business. Here young Hazelton's time was occupied in caring for the stock, and helping his father and elder brother about the farm and lumbering. At the age of eight years he was given a team to drive, and hauled lumber from the mills to Erie City, a distance of sixteen miles, making a trip daily during the greater part of the summer. Shortly after this the oil excitement on Oil Creek broke out, and he went to what was then known as the Buchanan farm, but later as Rouseville, where he was engaged in helping to drill oil wells by horse power. He was present when the famous Rouse well was struck, and when it was burned. It was here that Mr. Rouse lost his life. Young Hazelton remained on Oil Creek, drilling wells and driving team, hauling oil from the wells to Titusville, until the winter of 1861-62, when, though not fifteen years old, and too young to enlist, he joined the army. He was in the battle of Shiloh, where his regiment went in eleven hundred strong and came out with less than three hundred men. After this battle he was sent as nurse, with hospital boats, to Pittsburgh, Penn., which place he left for his home at Waterford, Penn., and afterward went back to Oil Creek. The summer of 1863 his parents moved to Oconomowoc, Wis., he himself following the next winter. The succeeding spring he purchased a meat market in the then village of Oconomowoc, giving only his word for the whole purchase price. In this business he succeeded in paying for his shop and fixtures, and accumulated several hundred dollars, but feeling the need of an education, of which, up to this time, he had been deprived, he decided to go to school, and entered a preparatory school at Horicon, Wis., where he remained one year, and then entered the preparatory department of Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis. He was now seventeen years old, and having no help was obliged to teach district school in winter and keep up his studies with his class, and during the summer vacation he worked in the harvest field. At the age of nineteen he entered the University proper, but, from overwork, was taken sick with typhoid fever, and his physi-

cian forbade his going to school again for a year. That spring his mother died, and he remained at home, taking charge of the farm while his father made a trip to his old home in the East. That fall he went to Madison, Wis., taking a business course in the Worthington Commercial College. It was here he made the acquaintance of Miss Clarissa Florence Purple, daughter of Assistant State Treasurer C. H. Purple, and the following year, 1869, she became his wife. Although the combined years of the young couple were but thirty-eight, they started out in life to make a success of it, and while they were met by the various disappointments incident to folk of their years, they overcame every difficulty, and can look back to their small beginning with pride. At twenty-four years of age Mr. Hazelton had charge of heavy grading and rock work on the Madison Division of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, and upon the completion of that division he was given a train, but resigned to accept a position with the lumber firm of J. W. Woodruff & Co., Green Bay. It was here that he first acquired an insight into the business he chose as his own, and in which he has been so successful. He remained with J. W. Woodruff & Co. until the summer of 1878, when he moved to Bradford, accepting a position as foreman at the Bradford Oil Company's mill on the West Branch, and within a few months he and a brother, A. L. Hazelton, had secured the mill property of said firm, and for several years they enjoyed a large local business. About this time Mr. A. L. Hazelton sold his interest to E. E. Wheeler, and Hazelton & Wheeler were kept busy for the next few years supplying the demand for rig lumber in the Bradford field. In January, 1884, Mr. Hazelton purchased Mr. Wheeler's interest, and at once set about increasing the business, and acquiring better facilities for handling the stock and placing it in the large markets of the North and East. He purchased large blocks of timber, built another mill on the West Branch, was largely interested in and had charge of the construction and management of the West Branch Railroad, until its purchase by the Erie Railroad Company. Each year his business has increased, and he and his lumber are known in most of the markets of the East. He has lately purchased a large amount of timber lands in Elk county, on the Clarion river, where he has built one of the finest mills in the State, a hotel, shops, etc., for operations in that locality. He has platted out the new village of Glen Hazel, and has built the necessary railroad to connect it with the Erie system, and to convey his logs to the mill, and the product to the market. He has in his employ, at the various seasons of the year, from 150 to 300 men, besides contract work, and, as his headquarters have always been at Bradford, which has been largely benefited, his employees all purchasing their supplies of the various merchants in that thriving city. In addition to his mills and yards he has lately purchased the Bradford furniture plant, and has converted it into a planing mill to surface and dress lumber for the various markets. Although these enterprises take up the greater portion of his time, and all requires his personal attention, Mr. Hazelton has still found time to do much for the improvement of draught horses in this section of the country. Using many teams, and knowing the value of first class draught stock where heavy loads are to be moved, together with a natural love for fine horses, he was led to make purchases of this class of horses both in this country and in Scotland. In 1887 he formed a partnership with Mr. Joseph Garfield, of Jamestown, N. Y., for the purpose of importing and breeding stock, and already the stock farm of Garfield & Hazelton is favorably known to all lovers of choice high-bred horses. There, and at Mr. Hazelton's barns in Bradford, may be seen prize winners in the various classes, from the 200 pound Shetland pony to the Clydesdale of a ton weight, one of which, Sir

Herbert, has just taken first premium at the New York State Fair. So much for the business energy displayed by Mr. Hazelton. Socially, he is a gentleman of retiring manners, and, while most of his hours of recreation are enjoyed with his family, he is always willing, by his presence or means, to contribute to the enjoyment of others. He and his wife being both members of the Bradford Methodist Church and Sabbath school, of the latter of which he is superintendent, not a little of their time is devoted to various interests connected with these organizations. Their family circle includes a son, Frank, aged seventeen, now in his last year in the high school, another son, Courtney, aged twelve, a little daughter, Bessie, aged eight, and Bennie E., an infant. Lumbermen being noted for large-heartedness and an appreciation of good things, Mr. Hazelton is no exception to the rule. He is a good liver, a liberal giver, and is well liked by those having business or social intercourse with him. He has always voted the Republican ticket, believes in protection, fair profits, good wages, and better advantages to the wage workers. Were we asked to point an example of what energy, patience, self denial, honesty and strict attention to business could accomplish, we would not have to look beyond the subject of this sketch, who, hardly at the prime of life, has already accumulated a very handsome property in McKean and Elk counties. While not one of the old settlers of the county, he has nevertheless taken a deep interest in its welfare, and has done what he could to develop some of its natural resources.

A. N. HEARD, insurance agent, Bradford, was born in Mercer county, Penn., November 30, 1834, a son of William and Anna Heard. When he was fourteen years old he worked for a short time in a nail factory, and then began to learn the cabinet-maker's trade, at which he served an apprenticeship. He soon after went West, where he worked on a railroad a year and a half, and then returned to Mercer county. Five years later he removed to Petroleum Centre, where for a year and a half he was engaged in the grocery trade, which he sold out, and then built a hotel at Rouseville, which was afterward burned. His next move was to Turkey City, where he followed mercantile trade until again burned out, when he came to McKean county and lived in Duke Centre five years, becoming while there a solicitor for a fire insurance company. In 1886 he removed to Bradford, where he continues the insurance business, representing the Providence Fund of New York, and the manufacturers of Geneva, N. Y. Mr. Heard takes an active interest in the order of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, and has spent considerable time in organizing lodges. He has also passed all the chairs in the I. O. O. F. and Royal Templars of Temperance. Mr. Heard was a soldier in the defense of his country, during the war of the Rebellion, as a member of Company K, Fifty fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and at the time of his discharge was second sergeant of his company. He is now a comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic, and is sergeant-major of his Post. Mr. Heard was married in 1861 to Adelaide L., daughter of Samuel and Sarah Newkirk, and they have had three children, two of whom are living: C. M. and Lillian; a daughter, Edna, died at the age of seven years. Mr. and Mrs. Heard and their daughter are members of the Presbyterian Church.

JACOB HECKEL, proprietor of the meat market, 62 Corydon street, Bradford, was born in Wurttemberg, Germany, November 4, 1857, a son of Jacob and Barbara Heckel, both natives of Germany. He is the youngest of six children, four sons and two daughters. All the brothers came to America, where they now reside, but their two sisters still remain in Germany. Our subject was reared in his native country, and there served an apprenticeship to

a butcher. In 1873 he came to America and worked at his trade in Chicago, Ill., until 1875, when he removed to Buffalo, N. Y., where he remained until 1877. Learning of the new oil field he moved to Bradford, then a hamlet but now a thriving city, known all over the world, where he embarked in business for himself. In 1881 he made a flying visit to his native country. After returning to Bradford he was married, in 1881, in Buffalo, N. Y., to Miss Mary Mollath, daughter of Jacob and Margaret Mollath, and born in Wiesbaden, Germany. In 1883 he sold his business here and started west "to grow up with the country," but, not being contented there, returned in a short time and embarked in the same business at his present location, where he is now carrying on his business successfully. He has three children: Gustav, Mary and Gretchen. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees of the World, of the order of the Equitable League of America, of the order of the Golden Chain, and is also an active member of the Bradford Fire Department.

S. D. HEFFNER, coroner of McKean county, Bradford, was born in Huntingdon county, Penn., December 16, 1843, a son of Benjamin and Eliza (Leichteller) Heffner, natives of Pennsylvania, of English and German descent, respectively. He was reared on a farm and was given good educational advantages. He learned the blacksmith's trade, at which he worked until August 30, 1861, when he enlisted in Company D, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and participated in twenty two battles, among which were Gettysburg, Antietam, Chancellorsville and the Wilderness. His regiment went into the battle of Gettysburg after marching thirty-six miles without stopping for rest, coming in on the relief. He was wounded at Mine Run. After the war he returned to his native county and learned the miller's trade, working at it until 1867, when he took charge of the Franklin Hotel, which he carried on two years, and since 1869 he has been in the oil business. In 1879 he removed to Parker's Landing, and later to Bradford. In politics Mr. Heffner is a Republican. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, being senior vice-commander of his post, No. 141, of the Union Veteran Legion, of which he was commander, and of the Knights of Pythias. He was married in McConnells town, Huntingdon Co., Penn., in the spring of 1868 to Mary J., daughter of Henry Peightel, and they have two children: Daisy May and Henry Clay. Mrs. Heffner is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM HELENBRECHT, farmer, P. O. Custer City, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., May 4, 1844. His parents were natives of Germany, his father serving twelve years in the French army and two years in the Mexican war, drawing a pension. In 1873 William married Miss Julia M. Morris, of Bradford township, and they have seven children: Ella, Roy, Ray, Ivy, Ralph, Pauline and Ruth.

J. W. HICKOK, liveryman, and dealer in horses, buggies and carriages, Bradford, was born in Sullivan county, N. Y., November 2, 1856, a son of David and Mary J. (Russell) Hickok, now of Bradford, Penn., but natives of New York, and of Irish and English descent, respectively. He remained in his native county until 1876, when he came to Bradford and became established in the livery business, which he has since continued. He has a large, well stocked stable, keeping on hand from six to twenty horses and a fine line of buggies and carriages. He also buys and sells horses and carriages, having a good trade in this branch of his business. Mr. Hickok was married in Sullivan county, N. Y., in 1879, to Miss Maggie Hawkins, a native of that county, daughter of James Hawkins. They have two children: Lena Belle and Maggie. Mr. Hickok is a Republican, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

LEROY L. HIGGINS, hotel proprietor, Bradford, was born in Beaver county, Penn., June 21, 1849, a son of Richard L. and Elizabeth J. (Hammond) Higgins, former a native of the Eastern States, and latter of Pennsylvania. LeRoy L. was given a business education, attending Duff's College, at Pittsburgh, where he graduated in 1869. His father being a merchant, his spare time had from a boy been spent in the store, and he acquired a practical knowledge of business. After leaving school, he obtained a situation as book-keeper, which he retained until 1872, when he removed to Oil City and worked in the oil fields. The same year he changed his location to Rouseville, where he carried on a hotel until 1879, and then removed to Bradford, where he was again employed as book-keeper and clerk until 1882, in which year he established the Higgins Hotel. This structure was destroyed by fire November 11, 1889, but Mr. Higgins immediately set to work to erect a new building, to be opened to the public March 1, 1890. Mr. Higgins was married in Ohio, in 1871, to Miss Laura Carrollton, a native of Vermont. She died in 1886, leaving one child, Richard L. In politics Mr. Higgins is a Democrat. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and Independent Order of Red Men, also of the A. O. U. W. and the Equitable League of America.

F. P. HOLLEY, proprietor of the Riddell House, Bradford, was born in Monticello, Sullivan Co., N. Y., June 24, 1855, a son of John C. and Phoebe (Linderman) Holley, natives of New York, of English descent. His father, who was a hotel keeper in early life, and later a merchant, died in 1868. F. P. Holley was reared in his native State, and when a boy clerked in his father's store. In 1879 he went to Port Jervis, N. Y., where for five years he was in general mercantile business. In 1884 he sold out and came to Pennsylvania, where he became proprietor of the Hyde House, at Ridgway, Elk county, but in 1885 removed to Bradford, and, in company with W. Anderson, took charge of the well known Riddell House. In 1887 he bought Mr. Anderson's interest, and has since conducted the hotel alone. The Riddell House is first-class in every respect, fitted with all modern conveniences, and under the able management of Mr. Holley is well patronized, being favorably known by the traveling public. Mr. Holley was married in June, 1877, at Port Jervis, N. Y., to Ada Geraghty, daughter of Frank Geraghty, and they have two children: George M. and Earl. In politics Mr. Holley is a Democrat.

J. F. HUBBARD, proprietor of a meat market, Bradford, was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., August 15, 1847, a son of Nehemiah and Harriet Hubbard, now dead. After reaching maturity he engaged in farming in his native county until 1873, when he began butchering, which he continued until 1876, when he came to Bradford, and, with the exception of about two years and a half, when he was engaged in the manufacture and sale of oil well packers, has carried on a meat market in which he has been successful. He is also one of the largest stockholders in the Bradford Paint Company, and was treasurer of its first organization. He has charge of the Ohio territory, and has appointed his son a salesman. This enterprise promises to be successful. Mr. Hubbard and wife are members of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, and of the Equitable Aid Union. Mr. Hubbard is also a member of the Knights of Honor, and the Southern Tier Masonic Relief Association. He was married in Chautauqua county, N. Y., in 1868, to Lodeska A. Eggleston, daughter of Rolf and Patty Eggleston, and born in 1845 in Chautauqua county, N. Y. She is a member of the Ladies' Aid Society, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and the Woman's Relief Corps, No. 13, auxiliary to the G. A. R., and of the last named she is now the president. They are

the parents of three children: Levant, Lavern and Sadie Bell. Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Republican.

CAPTAIN J. C. HUGHES, grocer, Bradford, was born in Northumberland county, Penn., December 2, 1831, a son of Morgan and Martha (Corey) Hughes, of Welsh and English descent, respectively, former of whom died in 1861. Mr. Hughes began business for himself at Scio, Allegany Co., N. Y., as a druggist, continuing there until 1877, when he removed to Bradford, and became established in the grocery business. He enlisted in the war of the Rebellion in 1862, in the Sixty-seventh New York Volunteer Infantry, and was commissioned second lieutenant of his company. After the battle of Cold Harbor, he was promoted to first lieutenant and later to captain. He was slightly wounded once, but did not leave the battle-field until the enemy was defeated. He is an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic. In politics he is a Republican. Capt. Hughes was married in 1857 to Miss Maria Loudon, daughter of James and Ordella (Jacobs) Loudon, natives of New York, of English ancestry, and they have one son, J. C., Jr.

MAYNARD INGALSBY, farmer, P. O. Custer City, was born in Steuben county, N. Y., in 1827, a son of John and Amanda (Chapin) Ingalsby. His father was born at Black River, New York State, his mother in Massachusetts. In 1843 they moved to McKean county, Penn., and located on the present farm of Maynard Ingalsby, in Bradford township, where they lived and died. The father took an active part in politics, and filled various township offices. He was a deacon in the Bradford Congregational Church for many years, and died April 18, 1865; his widow died in 1866.

Maynard Ingalsby moved from Steuben county, N. Y., to Warren county, Penn., when about two years of age, and since coming to McKean county has lived on his present farm. In 1854 he married Miss Melinda, daughter of Edward Freeman, of Bradford township, and they have one child, Maynard Ingalsby, Jr., who is living with his father and studying for the ministry. He married Miss Minnie Wright, of Potter county, Penn. Mr. Ingalsby, Sr., is Republican in politics, with Prohibition proclivities. He has filled the office of assessor, auditor, etc. He is one of the trustees and is superintendent of the Sunday-school in the DeGolier United Brethren Church. In 1861 he enlisted in Battery H, Independent Pennsylvania Light Artillery, and served until the close of the war; is now a member of Bradford Post, No. 141, G. A. R.

I. G. JACKSON, oil producer, Bradford, was born in the State of Wisconsin, February, 27, 1844, a son of George and Mary (Clark) Jackson, who were natives of Utica, N. Y. His father, who was a commission merchant, became a pioneer of Wisconsin, and afterward moved to Coldwater, Mich., which city he took a prominent part in building up. He was twice married, and had three children by his first wife: S. D. Jackson, superintendent of the Security Trust Company of New York City; L. A. Jackson, cashier of the Coldwater National Bank, and I. G. Jackson, our subject, who received a high-school education at Coldwater, Mich., and for a number of years held a position in the banks of that city. In 1866 he moved to Titusville, Penn., where he was assistant cashier in the First National Bank for some years; later, he held the same position in the City Savings Bank, and after that he was cashier of the Citizen's Bank for some years. In 1876 he came to Bradford, where he has since been engaged in oil producing. He has been a member of the Bradford Oil Exchange for six years. In 1867 he married at Highland, on the Hudson river, Miss Mary E., daughter of Dr. DeWitt and Phoebe Hosbrook, of Ulster county, N. Y., and of French Huguenot descent. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson have

three children: Frank D. (of Cornell University), Edith and Eugene (of the Bradford high school). Mr. Jackson attends the Presbyterian Church, of which his family are members. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, and in politics is a Republican.

T. C. JAMES, M. D., Bradford, was born in Wales, March 21, 1852, a son of Rev. Daniel C. and Elizabeth (Lewis) James, natives of England. In 1856 they came to America, residing in Pittsburgh, Penn., three years, and in 1859 moved to Armstrong county. The father was an Episcopal clergyman, and was engaged in ministerial work until his death in 1875. T. C. James attended the schools of Pittsburgh and Dayton, Penn.; began the study of medicine at Pittsburgh, and completed his course at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, in 1876. He began his practice at Pittsburgh, remaining there two years, and then for three years was in Butler and Armstrong counties; in 1881 he came to McKean county, but remained only a short time, going to Cattaraugus county, N. Y., where he remained until 1889, when he again located at Bradford. He is examining surgeon of several insurance companies and beneficiary associations. He is a member of Cattaraugus County (N. Y.) Medical Society, and also of McKean County Medical Society. He is a diligent student, devoting his time to his profession, and he has been successful. In politics Dr. James is a Republican. He is a Knight Templar. He was married in June, 1881, to Jennie Louise, daughter of Joseph and Jane (Garner) Dixon, and a native of Canada, of English descent. The doctor and his wife are members of the Episcopal Church.

SHELDON JEWETT, farmer, P. O. Custer City, is a son of Benjamin Jewett, who was born in the State of Vermont about 1800. Benjamin married in Tioga county, Penn., Miss Lucinda Tuttle, and moved to McKean county, Penn., about 1826 or 1827. He purchased a farm in Bradford township which is now the present site of Custer City. The farm was covered with a dense forest, and Mr. Jewett cleared and improved the same. He was a member of the Democratic party, and filled various township offices; also a member of the Baptist Church. He died in Custer City in 1883; his widow died on the homestead July 27, 1889, aged seventy-six years. Eight children were reared by them, four of whom are still living: Sheldon; Hiram, of Ohio; Albert, of Wisconsin; and Lydia, wife of Henry Bremen, of Elk county. Sheldon, our subject, the eldest of the living children, was born in Bradford township, McKean Co., Penn., December 2, 1840. He received a common-school education, and has been principally engaged in farming, although for eight years he was engaged in the mercantile business in Custer City. The whole of Custer City is built on Mr. Jewett's farm, and he pays taxes on every building in the town. He also has a good oil production, securing a royalty on twenty-five wells. In 1866 he was united in marriage with Miss Olivia, daughter of John Ingalsby, of Custer City, and they have two children: Blanche and Grace. In 1861 Mr. Jewett enlisted in Company I, First Pennsylvania "Buck tails," and served three and one half years. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Bethesda Church, near Cold Harbor, and confined in Andersonville prison for six months. He is a member of Bradford Post, No. 141, G. A. R., is an active supporter of the Republican party, and is postmaster of Custer City at the present time.

F. S. JOHNSON, Bradford, was born in Madison County, N. Y., December 5, 1849, a son of Franklin and Marietta (Spencer) Johnson, who were of English and Irish descent, respectively, former of whom died in 1868. Mr. Johnson was reared in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he received good educational advantages, and in 1878 graduated from the Hudson River Institute.

where he won the prize for scholarship. Early in life he worked in a cotton factory in New York, and in 1860 engaged in business with his father in the manufacture of and dealing in oils. In 1862 he accepted a position with the Pennsylvania Railroad, to take charge of their oil warehouses, in Brooklyn, N. Y., remaining with the company six years. He then engaged in the lighterage business until 1873, when he removed to Warren county, Penn., and was employed in the oil fields. In 1875 he moved from Warren county to Bradford, and began operating for oil on his own account, and was one of the first to assist in developing McKean county's rich oil basin. From 1877 until 1880 he was one of the purchasing agents for the Standard Oil Company in the Bradford oil fields, and since then has bought and shipped oil on his own account. In 1877 Mr. Johnson was elected a member of the town council, being a member when Bradford was incorporated as a city, and in 1880 he was re-elected. In 1882 he was elected a county commissioner, and in 1886 was elected by the Republican party a member of the State legislature, where he had the honor of introducing the bill which gave the first appropriation to the Bradford Hospital. Mr. Johnson was married in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1886, to Miss Nettie M. Butler, daughter of John C. Butler, and they have one child, F. S., Jr. Mr. Johnson is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

FRANK M. JOHNSTON, oil producer, Bradford, was born in Westfield, N. Y., June 25, 1850, a son of Samuel and Margaret (McKee) Johnston, natives of County Down, Ireland, who came to America in 1832 and settled at Westfield, where the father still lives. The subject of these lines graduated from the commercial school at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1868, and afterward studied telegraphy, at which he worked three years. He then was employed as a book-keeper until 1878, when he came to the oil fields of Pennsylvania, and drilled wells in what is known as the lower fields. In 1881 he came to Bradford, and bought an interest in several producing wells, being associated for a time with J. Kemp Bartlett, of Baltimore, but since 1885 has operated alone. He now owns ninety producing wells, and is still adding to his possessions, having been quite fortunate in all his speculations. Mr. Johnston was married at St. Petersburg, Penn., in May, 1881, to Josie A., daughter of Sampson and Maria Kerr, of England. In politics Mr. Johnston is a Republican. Mrs. Johnston is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH T. JONES, Bradford, one of the largest oil producers in the United States, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., June 11, 1842, a son of Albaus A. and Jane (Thomas) Jones, former a native of Philadelphia, of English descent. The father died early in 1843, leaving the widowed mother with two children, a daughter who now lives in Philadelphia, and Joseph T., who was reared in his native city, and attended school until after the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion. September 10, 1861, when he was only nineteen years old, he enlisted, and was assigned to Company H, Ninety first Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, in which he served just two weeks over three years. He participated in many battles and skirmishes, thirteen of which were among the most noted battles of the war, prominent among them being Fredericksburg, Antietam and Gettysburg. At the last-named battle he had command of the picket guard in front of the summit of Round Top. On July 2, at the battle of the Wilderness, he received a slight wound; at Cold Harbor he was wounded in both feet, from the effects of which he has never thoroughly recovered. At Alexandria, Va., he was promoted to quartermaster-sergeant, afterward to second lieutenant, and later to captain. At the time of receiving his last wounds he was in command of two companies. After his discharge he returned to Philadelphia, and soon thereafter went to Oil Creek, Venango Co.,

this State, where he began drilling for oil. The first thirteen wells drilled proved worthless, and by this time his funds were gone. Being crippled, as a result of his wounds, and scarcely able to do hard manual labor, he became now very much discouraged. However, he continued to try again, and from that time his fortune changed, his wells having proved successful almost without exception. He is now by far the most extensive individual producer in the Bradford oil fields, owning nearly 500 producing wells and having territory for at least 200 more. Capt. Jones is the owner of the Bradford, the Mitchell & Jones, and the Post & Jones Oil Companies. He moved to Bradford in 1877, and was at that time a stockholder in the Atlantic Pipe Line Company. He was one of the incorporators of the Bradford Oil Company, and has since become its sole owner. Capt. Jones is a public-spirited man, and a liberal supporter of all measures of benefit to the community. He is a Republican in politics, and in 1888 was appointed one of the Presidential electors from Pennsylvania. He was married in Venango county, Penn., October 15, 1876, to Miss Lon E. Blackmarr, daughter of Rev. R. L. Blackmarr, a minister of the M. E. Church, and they have two children: Joseph Albert and Grace.

R. B. JONES, owner and proprietor of the Eagle Brass foundry, Bradford, was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., April 28, 1850, a son of Robert and Margaret E. (Hill) Jones. His father dying in 1866, from that time he was obliged to rely on himself, and, with the exception of a short time he was in the livery business, has worked at the molder's trade. He located at Bradford in 1879, and in 1880 became established in business for himself, being now at the head of one of the important industries of the city. Mr. Jones was married in 1873 to Luella Fulkenson, daughter of Cornelius Fulkenson. Mrs. Jones died in 1882, leaving three children: Arthur, Laura and Robert. Mr. Jones is vice regent of the Royal Arcanum, is also a member of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, and of the O. U. A. M.

WILL F. JORDAN, of the *Harrisburg Telegram*, was born in Bedford, Bedford Co., Penn., June 26, 1848, and is a son of Hon. Francis and Louise (Farquhar) Jordan. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother a native of Maryland, and they were of Scotch-Irish and English descent, respectively. His mother died in August, 1862. His father was for many years a prominent politician, having served the State in the capacity of senator, secretary of the commonwealth, military agent, paymaster in the army, and chairman of the Republican State central committee for nine years. Will F. Jordan was educated in the common schools, graduating at Hyatt's Military Academy, West Chester, Penn. During his term at the latter institution he ran away and joined the military forces at Camp Curtin, near Harrisburg, at the time of the Gettysburg emergency, and the rebel invasion into Pennsylvania. After passing several years at St. Louis, Mo., and York, Penn., he accepted a position with George K. Anderson, the then oil king of the world, and located at Pleasantville, Penn. Soon realizing that the oil regions required men to assert their individuality, he resigned his position and went into oil operations and dealing in oil, with Col. A. C. Hawkins. This partnership continued for several years, when Mr. Jordan branched out, went to Parker's Landing, and associated himself with some of the live spirits and oil pioneers in that imperfectly developed country. He took many leases, and speculated heavily and successfully in oil and oil lands. In 1874 he disposed of most of his producing interests, and invested in an agency controlled by the Standard Oil Company, for the manufacture and sale of refined oil, gasoline, benzine and lubricating oil, in the counties of Clarion, Armstrong and Butler, remaining in that business until 1877, when he made a sale to the Standard, some of

whose agents desired him to devote his entire time to the reorganization and perfecting of a newspaper bureau throughout the oil country. To secure this end, he purchased the *Daily Derrick*, of Oil City, the *Breeze* and *Era* of Bradford, all daily papers, also the *Sunday Herald* of the latter city, and subsequently he became owner of the *Sunday News* and *Evening Star*. The subject of this sketch was too modest to detail his part in the exciting scenes which such purchases involved. Suffice to say that the work he performed was in no sense popular, as the oil regions, *en masse*, have never taken kindly to corporations, notwithstanding the fact that all the successful and leading business men in that part of the State have made their fortunes by or through combines or corporate investments. On July 14, 1887, Mr. Jordan bade adieu to oil region journalism, selling his entire interest to the Standard Oil Company, who have since that time added the Toledo *Commercial* to their oil region plant. Mr. Jordan has owned half interest in the Harrisburg *Telegram* since 1885, and purchased the other half January 1, 1890. Politically, Mr. Jordan has taken quite an active part, although always under protest, in the politics of Northwestern Pennsylvania, directly, and indirectly, in those of the State and Nation at large. He is one who has invariably preferred to create, assist and cater to the ambitions of others, to whom he could render service in a journalistic sense, rather than hold offices himself, although he was, in 1874, persuaded to run for Burgess of Petrolia, and for mayor of Bradford in 1881, to both of which offices he was elected by overwhelming majorities, despite the opposition that was wielded against him, on account of his connection with corporations. In January, 1890, Mr. Jordan associated himself with Mr. J. J. McLaurin, in the management and control of the Harrisburg *Telegram*, the largest weekly paper in Pennsylvania, outside Philadelphia, having a sworn circulation of over 50,000.

C. E. JUDD, attorney at law, Bradford, was born in Russell, Geauga Co., Ohio, March 9, 1856, a son of Lucius and Harriet (Cole) Judd, natives of Ohio and of English descent, their ancestors having been among the early settlers of Eastern Massachusetts. C. E. Judd is the second of four children, but two of whom are living. He was a student at Chester Seminary, from which he graduated in 1877, having taught prior to his graduation. After leaving school, he again was engaged in teaching, and in 1879 came to Bradford, where for a time he was engaged in the oil business; also studied law with Henry McSweeney. He was admitted to the bar at Smethport in 1884, and has since built up a good practice. He was married in October, 1887, to Miss Mary L. Haggerty, daughter of John Haggerty, and they have one child, Margaret Louise. In politics Mr. Judd is a Republican.

DAVID KIRK, president of the McCalum Oil Company, Bradford, has been engaged in the oil business since 1860, when he drilled a well at Franklin, and for two years devoted his attention to the production of oil. In 1862 he built a refinery, which he conducted eight years, and also in the meantime opened the first yard for the storage of oil. In 1870 his business was ruined by the Standard Oil Company, and since then he has been engaged in the development of oil wells. In 1880 he organized the company he now represents, which operates extensively in the lower oil fields. Mr. Kirk was born in Scotland, February 18, 1831, a son of Arthur and Marion (Smith) Kirk, who came to America in 1839, and settled in Pittsburgh, Penn., where they reared a family of six sons and six daughters, David being the fourth child. Early in life he was put to work in a cotton factory, and later learned the carpenter's trade, but followed it only a short time, when he went to Allegheny City, where he found employment in a grocery. In 1856 he embarked in business

for himself, continuing it until 1860. Mr. Kirk has always taken an interest in the community in which he lives, and while in Pittsburgh was nominated for congress by the Greenback party, but was defeated by a small majority, although he ran 5,000 votes ahead of his ticket. In 1880 he was nominated by the Greenback and Democratic parties to represent the Sixteenth Congressional District in congress, but was defeated by 500 votes. In politics Mr. Kirk is now a Republican. He was married in 1856 to Miss Ellen Baldwin, a native of Allegheny City, Penn., and to them were born eight children, four sons and four daughters: W. M. Kirk, Charles Kirk, Mrs. Mary Bell Davidson, Mrs. Ella Bovard, Elizabeth Kirk, David Kirk, Jr., Clara Kirk and Albert E. Kirk. Mrs. Kirk died in 1885.

W. K. LANEY, oil producer and contractor, Bradford, was born in Germany in October, 1844. When he was an infant his father died, and when he was about six years old his mother came to the United States and settled in Venango county, Penn. He remained with his mother until shortly after his thirteenth birthday, when he left home and has since made his own way in the world. He worked in the oil fields in the summer, saved his earnings and attended school in the winter, and in this way obtained his education. He has lived in Bradford many years, and in addition to owning several wells has also engaged in drilling oil, gas and water wells, having had extensive contracts in different States. In 1862 Mr. Laney enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Forty Second Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war, participating in many severe battles, among which may be mentioned Chancellorsville, Antietam and Gettysburg. He was captured on the first day of the last-named battle, but, being shortly after released, he rejoined his company and was present at the surrender of Gen. Lee. He is now an active member of the United Veteran Legion, and has served as lieutenant colonel of Bradford Post. He is also a member of the Masonic order, lodge, chapter, council and commandery. Mr. Laney was married in Meadville, Penn., in July, 1870, to Flora, daughter of Charles Huntley, and they have three children: Ada, Grace and Charles. Mrs. Laney and her daughters are members of the Presbyterian Church of Bradford. In politics Mr. Laney is a Republican.

L. B. LOCKARD, oil producer, Bradford, was born in Hanover, Columbiana Co., Ohio, January 2, 1838, the third of nine children of William and Sarah (McBride) Lockard, former a native of Ireland and latter of Ohio, of Irish descent. He was given good educational advantages, attending the common and high schools of his native county, then took up the study of law at New Lisbon, and was admitted to the bar. He had but just commenced his practice when the Civil war broke out, and he immediately enlisted in the service of the government, and was assigned to duty in the arsenal at Pittsburgh, where he served until the close of the war. He then returned to Ohio and embarked in the dry goods business at Salem, being subsequently interested in various manufacturing enterprises, and while there served five consecutive terms as mayor. In 1875 he moved into the oil regions of Pennsylvania, where he invested in property: in 1879 he came to Bradford, and until 1881 operated in the lower fields. He then bought in the Bradford oil fields, and has since made his home in the city of Bradford. Mr. Lockard was married October 25, 1859, to Miss Phoebe, daughter of Rev. I. Archbold, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and they have six children: Vesta, Charles, Fannie, John, Lorenzo and Edith. Mr. and Mrs. Lockard are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics Mr. Lockard is a Democrat. He is supreme vice protector of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, and grand protector of the State; has served the order as grand secretary; represented

Pennsylvania in the Supreme Lodge at Chicago in 1885, and again in 1887, and at Philadelphia was unanimously chosen to his present position.

DENNIS LUNDERGAN, passenger and freight agent for the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railroad Company, at Bradford, was born in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., March 27, 1853, the eldest of five children of Martin and Catherine (Ryan) Lundergan, natives of Ireland, who came to America in 1851, and settled in New York. Dennis, being the eldest son, naturally drifted into the railroad business, as his father was for many years employed by different companies. When a small boy he began to learn telegraphy, and when thirteen years old was employed as an operator by the Erie Railroad Company, holding a position with them seven years, and for two years, from 1873 to 1875, he was both operator and station agent at Fosterville, N. Y. In 1875 he came to Bradford, and was clerk and agent for the Erie Company until 1882, when he accepted his present position. Mr. Lundergan was married in New York, in 1875, to Julia, daughter of Thomas Welsh. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a member of the Catholic Church.

A. McALPINE, D. D. S., Bradford, was born in Welland county, Ontario, Canada, a son of Volney and Lavinia (Chapman) McAlpine, who were also natives of Canada, and of Scotch and English descent. His father is a dentist, and is still in practice in Cleveland, Ohio. Dr. McAlpine was reared in Ontario, and choosing dentistry as his profession took a course at the Dental College of Baltimore, Md., from which he graduated. He practiced at Oil City and Petrolia, Penn., and in 1879 located at Bradford, where he has met with success, and has built up a good practice. He was married in October, 1881, to Luella, daughter of L. Mitchell, and they have four children: John, Ethel, Archie and Evelyn. Mrs. McAlpine is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In politics Dr. McAlpine is a Republican. He was second lieutenant of the Sixteenth Regiment, P. N. G., five years. He is president of the Bradford Bicycle Association.

GEORGE BYRON McCALMONT, attorney at law, Bradford, was born in Fort Madison, Iowa, September 4, 1845, a son of Robert and Parthena (Sage) McCalmont, natives of Venango county, Penn., and of Scotch and Irish descent, respectively. He was given a good education, graduating in 1864 from Westminster College, and then began the study of law in Venango county, Penn.; was admitted to the bar in 1869, and for five years practiced in Butler, Butler Co., Penn. He came to Bradford in 1878, and has here built up a good practice. For eight years he has served as city solicitor, and was admitted to the supreme court of the United States in 1885. He was a Democrat in politics until 1888, when he transferred his allegiance to the Republican party. He was sent to New York by the central committee in favor of protective tariff, and for two weeks was in New York City, and two months in the State. He was married March 26, 1886, to Miss Elizabeth M., daughter of John Redmond.

JOSEPH M. McCCLURE, attorney at law, a member of the firm of Mullin & McClure, Bradford, was born in Perry county, Penn., December 28, 1838, the sixth of ten children of James and Rachel Oliver (Patterson) McClure, who were natives of Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish descent, former of whom died in 1865. In his boyhood Joseph M. had but limited educational advantages, attending in the winter the district schools. He served an apprenticeship at the tanner's trade, and after mastering the main details served two years in the currier and roller department. Although his time was so much taken up, his thirst for knowledge induced him to study in all his spare moments, and when he was twenty years old he accepted a position to teach, and

successfully taught the higher department of a graded school. The next year he entered Tuscarora Academy, where he prepared for college, and in the autumn of 1862 he was able to enter the freshman class at Yale College, where he graduated in 1866 in a class of ninety-six. He then took up the study of law at Millintown, Penn., completing his course in Chambersburg with the Hon. John Stewart, who is now president judge of Franklin county. He was admitted to the bar in Franklin county in 1867, and in 1868 moved to Harrisburg. In 1869 he was appointed assistant State librarian, and in the fall of 1869 was appointed deputy attorney general of the State. In 1873 he went to Doylestown, Bucks county, where he edited and managed English and German weekly newspapers. In 1875 he again resumed the practice of his profession at Allentown, and in 1879 removed to Bradford. He was admitted to the supreme court in 1869, and also to the United States Court. In politics he is a Democrat. He takes an active interest in the cause of education, and has served as a member of the Bradford school board, of which for a time he was president. He was married in Philadelphia November 27, 1867, to Alice Hamersly, daughter of George W. Hamersly, and they have five children: Mary L., Margaretta D., Robert, Kenneth and Donald. Mrs. McClure is a member of the Episcopal Church.

J. W. McCRAY, of the firm of McCray Brothers, oil producers, Bradford, was born in Crawford county, Penn., February 6, 1840, a son of J. F. and Margaret (Allen) McCray, the former of Scotch-Irish and the latter of Scotch descent. Mr. McCray started in business for himself, in 1865, at Titusville, Penn., and has since that time been interested in the production of petroleum, locating at Bradford in 1880. He has been in the main successful (although in one year he put down nine dry wells), and has been associated with his brother, T. E. McCray, since 1871. They are energetic, industrious men, recognized as being among the leading oil men of the vicinity. Mr. J. W. McCray was married in Clarion county, Penn., in 1879, to Miss Laura Boland, a native of Rockland township, Venango Co., Penn., and a daughter of Andrew and Mary Boland, and they have one child, Fenton A. In politics Mr. McCray is a Republican, and has served as a member of the council of Bradford. He is a member of the Royal Templars of Temperance. Mr. McCray's grandfather, James McCray, was a British soldier, but deserted, and came from Canada to the United States, where he afterward made his home. Mr. and Mrs. McCray are regular attendants of the Methodist Church, but are not members of that denomination.

T. E. McCREA, chief of police, Bradford, was born in Armstrong county, Penn., April 2, 1848, a son of Daniel and Sarah (Coyle) McCrea, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Irish descent. He was reared and educated in Butler county, Penn., remaining at home until twenty years of age, when he went to Petroleum Centre, and there worked at the oil wells. For two years he was superintendent for an oil company. In 1875 and 1876 he was constable and assessor and collector of taxes in Donegal township, Butler Co., Penn. In 1877 he removed to Bradford, and was here engaged in the oil business for some time, and still retains an interest in that industry. For two years he was in the employ of a gas company as inspector; for nine years has been on the police force, and for two years has been chief of the department. Mr. McCrea was married at St. John's Church, Clearfield township, Butler Co., Penn., February 17, 1874, to Miss Margaret Duff, a native of Butler county, Penn., and of Irish descent, daughter of Dennis and Mary (Dugan) Duff, and they have three children: Harry, Rose and Albinas. Mr. McCrea and his family are members of the Catholic Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

D. F. H. McDOWELL, senior member of the firm of McDowell Brothers, merchants, Bradford, was born in Mercer county, Penn., May 10, 1859, a son of W. D. and Sarah (Barnes) McDowell, who were both of Scotch descent. He received his literary education in the common schools, and acquired his business knowledge in his father's store at Rouseville, Venango Co., Penn. In 1880 he came to Bradford and entered the employ of a wholesale grocery house. The following year he embarked in the retail grocery business on his own account, in which he retained his interest until 1885, although for two years during this period he was in the employ of the McCalmont Oil Company. In the year named (1885) he bought a half interest in what is now the firm of McDowell Brothers, at present one of the leading grocery firms in the city of Bradford, his associate being C. J. C. McDowell. The firm deals in groceries, provisions, crockery, flour, feed, hay, corn, oats, etc., and supplies its customers with the best articles to be found in the trade. In politics Mr. McDowell is a Republican, and in religion a Presbyterian. He is still unmarried.

J. C. McKENNA, superintendent of the Bradford, Bordell & Kinzua and the Bradford, Eldred & Cuba Railroads, at Bradford, was born in Shelby, Orleans Co., N. Y., April 23, 1858, a son of John and Adelaide C. (Wheeler) McKenna, former a native of Ireland, and latter of New York, of English descent. For six years Mr. McKenna was employed as a clerk in the freight office of the New York Central Railroad Company at Buffalo, and then for a year was clerk for the Buffalo & Southwestern Railroad. In 1880 he was appointed general freight agent for the Bradford, Bordell & Kinzua, and the Bradford, Eldred & Cuba lines, and in 1885 was elected to his present position. Mr. McKenna was married in Buffalo, April 23, 1884, to Miss Mary A. Seymour, daughter of John A. Seymour, and they have two children: David Allen and John Wheeler. Mr. McKenna is a Republican in politics. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum and the Regents of Honor. He and his wife are members of the Catholic Church.

M. McMAHON, contractor, Bradford, was born in Rochester, N. Y., October 24, 1834, a son of Michael and Elizabeth (McCarty) McMahon, natives of Ireland. He learned the carriage maker's trade in his youth, and carried on that business fourteen years. In 1864 he enlisted in defense of the Union, was commissioned lieutenant and appointed recruiting officer. He recruited and organized the One Hundred and Eighty eighth New York Volunteer Infantry, of which his brother was colonel until promoted to brigadier-general. After the war he and his brother came to Pennsylvania and worked in the oil fields near Pit Hole until 1876, when they began contracting for oil and gas lines. They also took the contracts of putting in water-works, and have been very successful from the start. In 1889 they completed the reservoir and water works at Ridgway, the county seat of Elk county. In politics Mr. McMahon is a Democrat, and was the first assessor of Bradford, a position he held sixteen years, and is the present assessor of the county. He has filled all the chairs and is past commander of the C. M. B. A. He was married in Rochester, N. Y., to Miss Mary A. Sugru. Mr. and Mrs. McMahon are members of the Catholic Church, and Mrs. McMahon is a member of the Aid Society.

J. C. McMULLEN, one of the publishers of *The Petroleum Age* and one of the editors and publishers of the *Daily Oil News*, died at the age of thirty-seven years, January 31, 1888. A. R. Crum calls him one of the famous oil scouts, and writing of him, says: "His conscientious accuracy was frequently noted during the time he lived in the shadows of the towering hemlocks of Cherry Grove, on Cooper Hill and at Balltown. When others telegraphed rumors and guesses, he staid up all night secretly to run the

gauge pole in mystery tanks. When no important well was drilled in, his tireless energy was expended in mapping important locations, compiling statistics and getting geological records. He was not always first in the mad rush to the telegraph office, for he never telegraphed anything until he knew it to be right. The last field work he did illustrated the integrity that actuated him. A week before his death he started out to collect the data for the monthly report of operations. There were conflicting reports regarding the Pittsburgh Manufacturers' Gas Company's well at Cannonsburg, and to settle all doubts Mr. McMullen went to the well to get a gauge. He was sick then. Other fieldmen went out from Pittsburgh with him. When they reached the well, they were told it had just made a flow, and would probably not make another until the afternoon. They were told what the well was doing. This was good 'hearsay,' evidence, and as the thermometer stood several degrees below zero, the other fieldmen went away satisfied with it. Not so with 'Mac.' There had been false reports about the well and he must know the truth. For more than six hours he waited there, chilled to the very marrow, until the well flowed again and he had gauged the flow. Then he went back to Pittsburgh sick. But he did not give up. He must complete his oil report, and he did, though the pain he suffered was terrible. The data he brought home with him, and dictated to his loving wife from his death-bed, was as accurate and reliable as any ever gathered."

H. L. McMULLEN, oil producer, Bradford, was born in Ireland, December, 12, 1846, a son of James and Susan (Sands) McMullen. His parents came to the United States in 1848 and located at Warren, Penn., where he was reared, and in his youth he learned the blacksmith's trade of his father. His father subsequently became one of the pioneers in the drilling of wells and the production of petroleum. H. L. McMullen was associated with his father at Oil Creek, and later in other oil fields until 1878, when he removed to Bradford. He is now in partnership with C. S. Whitney, and the firm of Whitney & McMullen do a large business. In addition to their oil interests, they established the Bradford Chemical Works in 1886, where they employ about thirty men. Mr. McMullen was married in February, 1869, to Miss Lucie M. Hall, of Worcester, Mass., daughter of Lowell Hall, and they have five children: Maud Alice, James Arthur, Clifton Adair, Hugh Theron and Edith. In politics Mr. McMullen is a Democrat. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum.

EDWARD McSWEENEY, member of the firm of McSweeney & Byles, attorneys at law, Bradford, was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., February 24, 1853, a son of John and Elizabeth (Quinn) McSweeney, the former a native of Ireland, the latter a native of Armstrong county, Penn., of Irish and German descent, and both now reside in Oil City, Penn. Of their family of six children the subject of these lines is the eldest. He was reared in Armstrong county and in Oil City, Penn., and, his father being a school teacher, was given good educational advantages. He studied law in Butler, Penn., in the office of Kennedy & Marshall, and was admitted to the bar in 1875. In 1878 he came to McKean county, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession at Bradford. In 1881 he was elected district attorney by the largest majority that was ever given to any Democratic office holder in McKean county, the county being at that time reliably Republican, and served one term. The present partnership of McSweeney & Byles was formed in 1885, and the firm are transacting a successful law business. In the spring of 1889 Mr. McSweeney was elected mayor of Bradford for a term of two years, but the terms of all holding city offices were shortened by the passage of an act of the assembly, approved May 23, 1889, providing for a new election in the spring of 1890, under which a new

set of officials were elected for a term of three years. Mr. McSweeney is a member of Bradford Tent No. 4, K. O. T. M., and also a member of the Knights and Ladies of Honor.

C. F. MADISON, foreman of A. Watson's manufacturing establishment, Bradford, was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., March 17, 1845, a son of Charles A. and Hannah (Winegar) Madison, natives of Washington county, N. Y., of German and English descent, respectively. He was reared in his native county and in Warren county, Penn., and in 1860 went to the oil fields at Titusville, where he worked, as well as in Butler county. In 1879 he came to Bradford, and was employed at different oil wells until 1883, when he entered the employ of A. Watson. Mr. Madison was married in Union City, Penn., in 1873 to Jennie Gross, a native of Erie county, Penn., and daughter of David and Olive (Hulburt) Gross, and they have three children: Archie, Ernest and Ollie. Mr. and Mrs. Madison are members of the United Brethren Church; he is a member of the K. O. T. M., also of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and in politics is a Republican.

L. O. MADISON, of the firm of Madison & Blossom, grocers, Bradford, was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., March 22, 1848, a son of C. A. and Hannah A. (Winegar) Madison. Mrs. Hannah A. Madison died September 5, 1887, and C. A. Madison January 14, 1890, both deaths occurring in Bradford. When a boy L. O. Madison began working about the oil wells, and as soon as old enough began taking contracts for drilling wells, and has worked in all the principal oil fields in the United States. In 1885 he became established in the grocery business at Bradford, which he has since continued. He was married in Venango county, Penn., May 21, 1872, to Miss Maggie E. Loveless, and they have two children: Clara Pearl and Florence Ethel. Mrs. Maggie E. Madison was born at Deerfield, Warren Co., Penn., August 4, 1855, daughter of Nathan A. and Mary A. Loveless. Nathan A. Loveless died in 1862, at Harrison's Landing, W. Va., while serving as sergeant of Company F, Seventy-fourth New York Volunteers; his widow, Mary A. (Walker) Loveless died December 7, 1885. Mrs. Madison is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics Mr. Madison is a Republican, and has served as a member of the common council of Bradford. He is a member of the K. O. T. M., Knights of Pythias and the Knights and Ladies of Honor.

L. E. MALLORY, one of the representative oil producers of Bradford, was born in Cambridge, Erie Co., Penn., April 6, 1849, the eldest of six children born to Truman and Charlotte (Phelps) Mallory, who still live in Erie county, where the father is a prominent citizen. L. E. was reared on his father's farm, attending the district schools in his boyhood. When fifteen years old he began working in the oil fields as driller, and was subsequently employed in different capacities until 1869, when he embarked in business for himself at Oil City. He afterward went to Titusville, and from there came, in 1876, to Bradford, where he has since been operating most of the time. He now owns an interest in about two hundred oil producing wells, a large number being in the Bradford oil fields. He has been an industrious man, always at work, and his success is the result of his energy and good management. He has, since his residence in Bradford, taken an interest in the prosperity of the town, and has always been ready to give of his means or of his time to the advancement of any enterprise of public benefit. He now owns a neat and substantial residence in the town, where he and his worthy wife dispense hospitality with an open hand. Mr. Mallory was married January 1, 1873, to Miss Emma Crawford, daughter of Eben and Elizabeth (Wilson) Crawford, who are of Scotch descent. Mr. and Mrs. Mallory have two children: Lewis E. and Nellie. Mr. Mallory is a Repub-

lian in politics. He has taken the thirty-second degree in Freemasonry, and is a deputy grand master of Bradford Council. Mrs. Mallory is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

LOUIS MARCK, oil producer, and lately owner and proprietor of the "Union Hotel," Bradford, is a native of Mulhouse, Alsace, France [now Germany], born October 19, 1849, a son of Francois L. and Eve (Eisenzimer) Marek. His father was in early life a cotton spinner, but during the French war was a soldier serving in Algiers, Africa; while there he studied surgery, and after leaving the army devoted his attention to his profession. He came to America in 1880, and is still a resident of Pennsylvania. Louis Marek is the eldest of a family of five children, was given good educational advantages, and after leaving college learned the trade of landscape gardener and florist, serving an apprenticeship of three years, and subsequently became chief gardener for one Albert Taschare, one of the senators of France. In 1870 he came to America, and settled first at Buffalo, N. Y. Being in a strange country and the winter being unusually severe, he was unable to obtain employment at his own trade; consequently he began working at the barber's trade, which he followed three years. He then took employment as a florist until 1878, when he removed to Bradford and engaged in the hotel business. He has met with success, also with misfortune, and recently has embarked in the oil-producing industry. Mr. Marek was married in January, 1872, to Maria Stuller, a native of Bavaria, Germany, daughter of John Stuller, and they have had three children, but one of whom, Louis A., is living. They are members of the Catholic Church. In politics Mr. Marek is a Republican, and has served two years as a poormaster.

A. M. MAYER, senior member of the firm of A. Mayer & Co., wholesale dealers in wines, liquors, cigars, tobaccos, and wholesale agents of Bartholomay's Rochester lager beer, at Bradford, is a native of Germany, born January 23, 1836, second son of Gabriel and Elizabeth Mayer, both parents being dead, the mother having died in 1876 at the age of sixty-five years, and the father, April 4, 1889, at the mature age of nearly ninety years; both died at Oil City, Penn. A. M. Mayer landed in New York City in the year 1853 at the age of seventeen; he engaged in the dry goods trade, principally, until 1872, locating at Oil City; thence moved to Millerstown, Butler county, where he remained until the fall of 1878, when the above firm started in the above named business at Bradford, McKean Co., Penn., where, under his able management, the firm has attained the highest rank in the business community. Mr. Mayer has held various positions of honor in said city, such as member of the common council, director of the board of trade, and is now a member of the board of school control, also one of the executive board of the Bradford hospital. He also holds the position of president of the Hebrew Reform congregation. He was married in New York City April 10, 1871, to Miss Adelheit Rolland, daughter of Leopold and Babeth Rolland, the parents residing then in Germany, but both now dead. This union is blessed with a family of five daughters—ranging from six to seventeen years of age—namely, Ray, Belle, Flora, Estelle and Selma.

JOHN F. MELVIN (deceased) was a pioneer of McKean county, Penn., having come here from the State of New York about 1826. He was born in Chester, N. H., December 2, 1802, the second in a family of three children of John and Susanna (Richardson) Melvin, who were of Scotch Irish ancestry. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812. Mr. Melvin was a prominent man in the early days of the county, a pioneer merchant, and an extensive lumber dealer. He also was a large land owner, and in connection with his other

work carried on farming. Probably no man did more to develop the country about Bradford than Mr. Melvin. He owned extensive landed interests, which, since his death, have developed into the extensive Bradford oil fields. Mr. Melvin was married July 12, 1828, to Lucretia Farr, who was born at Bellows Falls, Vt., October 11, 1810, a daughter of Isaac and Pantha (Clark) Farr, who were also of Scotch-Irish descent. To Mr. and Mrs. Melvin were born ten children, but four of whom are living: C. C.; Adaline E., wife of Judge Loyal Ward; Evaline A., wife of Hon. C. H. Foster, and Thomas J. One son, John S., was killed in the war of the Rebellion; a daughter, Mary L., was the wife of A. L. Smith, and died in Dunkirk, N. Y.; four children died in infancy. Mr. Melvin was a Democrat of the old school. He died in 1858.

C. C. MELVIN, oil producer, Bradford, is a native of Bradford, Penn., born April 15, 1833, and is the eldest son of John F. and Lucretia (Farr) Melvin, the former of whom was for many years a prominent citizen of McKean county, whose name is well known in business circles. C. C. Melvin was reared and educated in his native city, and has been closely identified with her business prosperity. In 1876 he became interested in the production of oil, and has since been very successful in that line. He has taken an active part in promoting the development of Bradford, especially in the advancement of her educational and religious interests. He was married December 26, 1874, to Miss Lina Loomis, daughter of E. R. Loomis, and they have two children: Lucretia and Carroll. Mr. Melvin is a Democrat in his political views, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity, lodge and chapter.

THOMAS J. MELVIN, oil producer, Bradford, is a representative of one of the pioneer families of McKean county. He was born in Bradford township August 18, 1847, a son of John F. and Lucretia (Farr) Melvin. He was reared in Bradford, where he had good educational advantages, and later attended Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, at Buffalo. He then found employment as a clerk, which vocation he filled until 1869, when he embarked in the mercantile business on his own account, continuing in that line until 1876, when he became interested in the oil business. Mr. Melvin was married September 28, 1869, to Miss Marion B. Parker, daughter of Nelson Parker, who are of Scotch-Irish and English descent. Mr. and Mrs. Melvin have four children, all boys: John P., Charles C., Milton F. and Thomas J., Jr. In politics Mr. Melvin is a Republican. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has taken the Knight Templar degree.

JOHN K. MERRIAM, a well-known business man, and proprietor of meat market, Bradford, was born in Franklin county, N. Y., January 9, 1840, the second in a family of six children of John and Lurey (Keeler) Merriam, natives of Vermont, but now residents of New York. He was reared on his father's farm in Franklin county, attending school in his youth, and when a young man began teaching, a vocation he followed six years. In 1868 he moved to Pennsylvania, first locating at Shamburgh three years, then at Titusville, all the time in the market and oil business, and in 1877 settled in Bradford, where he opened a meat market, which is now one of the largest in the city. During the time of the oil boom in this section his sales in his market amounted to nearly \$200,000 per year. In the oil trade he has also been successful. He was married in 1873 to Mrs. Mary (Harney) Reed, widow of Capt. Reed, who lost his life in the war of the Rebellion. Mr. and Mrs. Merriam are members of the Presbyterian Church, and are active workers in all that pertains to either church or Sunday-school. In politics he is a Republican, and a member of the Masonic fraternity.

C. V. MERRICK, superintendent of the Bradford division of the New York,

Lake Erie & Western Railroad, Bradford, was born in Canton, Bradford Co., Penn., June 17, 1848, a son of J. Q. Merrick, and was reared in Potter county, whither his parents had moved when he was a child. He attended the district schools, and by close application to his studies was able, when a young man, to obtain a teacher's certificate, and thus earned the money to pay his expenses at the State normal school, from which he graduated in 1871. He then taught a year in the village of Knoxville, Penn., and in 1872 obtained a situation with the company he now represents at Addison, where he remained two years; in the meantime he learned telegraphy, and was promoted to night operator at a small station near Elmira, N. Y., and a year later was given the same position at Elmira, where he remained four and a half years. In the meantime he studied law and was admitted to the bar. He was next promoted to assistant train dispatcher, and then to train dispatcher at Elmira. January 1, 1888, he was transferred to his present position. Mr. Merrick was married in 1878 to Miss Dell, daughter of T. V. Willow. In politics Mr. Merrick is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN MEYERS, wholesale and retail dealer in leather, and manufacturer of uppers for shoes, Bradford, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., January 16, 1842, a son of John and Anna Barbara (Miller) Meyers, natives of Bavaria, the father coming to America in 1835, and locating in Buffalo. John was reared on a farm, but in early life learned the shoemaker's trade, at which he worked until 1878, when he removed to Bradford, and soon after became established in his present business. Mr. Meyers was married in New York, in 1872, to Margaret Sproul, a native of that city and daughter of Andrew Sproul, who came from Scotland; they have two children: George and Ida. Mrs. Meyers is a member of the Methodist Church. In politics Mr. Meyers is a Republican. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., lodge and encampment.

C. G. MILLIGAN, of the firm of Sterns & Milligan, wholesale produce and commission merchants, Bradford, was born in Maryland, Otsego Co., N. Y., December 23, 1849, a son of David and Rhoda (Strain) Milligan, natives of Massachusetts, of Scotch Irish descent, who now reside in Georgia, where the father is engaged in farming. C. G. Milligan is the third in a family of four children. He was reared on a farm, but not liking agricultural pursuits, obtained a situation as clerk in a store, which he continued until 1881, when the present firm of Sterns & Milligan was formed. In politics Mr. Milligan is a Republican.

GEORGE H. MILLS, assistant cashier of the First National Bank, Bradford, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., June 11, 1857, a son of George and Mary (Lee) Mills, natives of England, who came to the United States in 1844, and settled at Buffalo. He was educated in the schools of his native city, and since sixteen years of age has been employed in a bank, commencing as a messenger boy, from which he has worked his way up to his present position. He came to Bradford in 1880, and was book keeper for the First National Bank one year, and in 1881 was appointed teller, and in 1886, assistant cashier. Mr. Mills was married September 22, 1886, to Miss Lena F. Bittles, a native of Newbury, Ohio, of English descent, daughter of C. H. and Flora E. Bittles. Mr. and Mrs. Mills have one son, George Charles. In politics the subject of these lines is a Republican; he is a member of the Royal Arcanum, and of the Independent Order of Heptasophs. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

F. A. MOORE, farmer and oil producer, Bradford, was born in Erie county, N. Y., April 8, 1822, a son of Amos and Cynthia (Gardner) Moore, natives of Massachusetts, who moved to McKean county, Penn., in 1839, where

the mother died in 1844, and the father in 1845. F. A. remained with his parents until after his father's death, and then succeeded him in the ownership of the farm. He owns 236 acres of land on which are several oil wells, which have been the source of considerable revenue. In 1888 Mr. Moore built a handsome residence in Bradford, which is now his home. In addition to his other interests he has dealt extensively in lumber, and for ten years was manager for a coal company in Bradford and Lafayette. He was married in March, 1844, to Miss Edith, a native of Gates county, N. Y., and a daughter of Abraham and Dorothy (Vanderhoff) Vandine, the former born in New York, the latter in New Jersey, and both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have two children, Amos F. and Anna, former being a prominent merchant of Bradford, married to Amanda Potter, of Friendship, N. Y. They have two children, Charles and Lillian Maude. In politics Mr. Moore is a Republican.

J. L. MORRIS, farmer and oil producer, P. O. Custer City, is a son of William S. Morris, and a grandson of Simeon M. Morris, a native of New England and a settler in Madison county, N. Y. Simeon M. Morris came to McKean county when a young man, and first located on a tract of land near Eldred. About 1812 he married Miss Louisa McCrea, second cousin of Jennie McCrea of Revolutionary fame, and about 1828 moved his family to Bradford township, where he purchased a farm at \$1 per acre. He participated in the war of 1812, and his father was a Revolutionary soldier. He was a licensed exhorter in the Methodist Episcopal Church. His family consisted of four children: William S., deceased; Emeline, wife of Lyman Imus, of Bradford township; Dersy, deceased wife of David DeGolier, and Sarah, who died when young. William S. Morris was born near Ceres township, in McKean county, October 15, 1815, and obtained a good education for that early day. In 1843 he married Miss Eliza P., daughter of Jonathan Seaman, of Westfield, Tioga Co., Penn. He was a farmer and lumberman by occupation, and rafted lumber and shingles down the river. He started in life poor, but by hard labor and frugal habits met with fair success financially. He was identified with the Whig party, and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died in 1859; his widow still resides on the homestead. Six of their children are still living: Emma, wife of John A. Bell, of Bradford township; J. L.; Robert, of Stillwater, Mont.; Julia, wife of William Helenbrook, of Bradford township; Charles, of Bradford township; Adeline, wife of I. H. Burton, of Bradford township. J. L. Morris was born on his present farm January 1, 1846. He received the advantages of a limited education, and remained with his parents until twenty-six years of age. Since then he has been principally engaged in farming and lumbering, also in producing oil. In 1876 he married Miss Alice, daughter of John Helenbrook, of Olean, N. Y., and to them have been born five children: William, Minnie, George, Earl and Claud. Mr. Morris is an active member of the Republican party, and has filled various township offices. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., Tununguant Lodge, No. 111, Bradford.

EUGENE MULLIN, attorney at law, Bradford, a member of the firm of Mullin & Mullin, is one of the most able criminal lawyers in the county of McKean. He is a native of the Empire State, born in Monroe county, a son of Timothy and Catherine (Wallace) Mullin, natives of Ireland, where they were married. Of their seven children, all save one daughter, were born in America. They came to the United States, and first located in Monroe county, N. Y.; then in 1846 moved to McKean county, Penn., and settled in Annin township, where they still live. Mr. Eugene Mullin was reared on a farm, receiving his early education in the schools at Turtle Point, in Annin township. His first occupation for his own account was teaching, but having

chosen the profession of law, he entered the office of John C. Backus, at Smethport, and in 1876 was admitted to the bar at that place. He first opened an office at Port Allegany, but removed to Bradford, where he has since lived. He has met with marked success in criminal cases. He makes an able plea before a jury, stating the case with such clearness and force as to generally carry the jury with him. His arguments are convincing, and his own conviction of the justice of his client's claims makes him, for the time, oblivious of all else but the point at issue. Mr. Mullin was married in Cedar Falls, Iowa, in 1864, to Mary C. Harding, a native of Canada, of Scotch descent, daughter of John Harding, and they have a family of five children: T. F. Mullin, John, Wallace, Edward and Francis. Mr. Mullin and his family are members of the Catholic Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

P. MULQUEEN, proprietor of the United States Hotel, Bradford, was born in Ireland in 1848, a son of Thomas and Jane (Hennessy) Mulqueen, also natives of Erin. In 1865 he came to America, learning and working at the boiler maker's trade at Titusville, Penn. He subsequently went to New York State and opened a hotel at Hornellsville, where he remained until 1875, when he came to McKean county and carried on a hotel at Tarport, six years, and in 1877 removed to Bradford, where he has since conducted the United States Hotel, and is, besides, the owner of thirteen producing oil wells. Mr. Mulqueen was married, November 18, 1873, to Miss Rose A. Biggins, and they have had nine children, two of whom are dead. Mr. Mulqueen and his family are members of the Catholic Church.

S. A. MUNDY, of the firm of W. S. Weed & Co., dealers in lumber, Bradford, was born in Bradford county, Penn., May 3, 1858, a son of H. F. and Adelaide (Curtis) Mundy, former a native of Broome county, N. Y., and latter of Connecticut. He was reared and educated at Williamsport, and when eighteen years old entered the employ of an extensive lumber firm at Buffalo, N. Y., being their purchasing agent until 1884, when he became associated with the firm of W. S. Weed & Co., in Broome county, N. Y. Having large interests in McKean county, it became necessary to establish an office in Bradford, and in 1888 Mr. Mundy was appointed to represent the firm. They own 18,000 acres of land in McKean county, and give employment to 400 men the year round. Mr. Mundy was married, in 1878, to Elizabeth, daughter of John F. Swartz, and they have two children: Willie A. and Bessie S. Mrs. Mundy is a member of the German Reformed Church. In politics Mr. Mundy is a Republican.

FRANK H. MURDOCH, M. D., Bradford, is a native of Ontario, Canada, born March 5, 1846, a son of John A. and Jean (Hall) Murdoch, natives of Scotland. His father was a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, and came to Canada in the employ of the government, becoming ultimately superintendent of public instruction in Lanark county. He died in Canada in 1868. Frank H. Murdoch was reared in Canada, and for a time, after the usual common school training, attended the collegiate institute at Woodstock, Ontario, then taught school four years. In 1871 he entered the State University at Ann Arbor, Mich., and in 1873 graduated from the medical department of same, when he at once entered upon the practice of his profession at Parker City, Penn. In 1878 he removed to Bradford, where he has become established in a lucrative practice. In 1884 he took a post-graduate course at Post Graduate School, New York City, and then spent several months in Europe, visiting the London, Glasgow and Edinburgh hospitals. Dr. Murdoch is a member of the State, County and American Medical Associations, and is president of the county medical society. He is medical examiner

for several insurance companies, and also for the Royal Arcanum, of which he is a member. In politics he is a supporter of the Republican party. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

JAMES MURTY, proprietor of the Capital restaurant, Bradford, was born in Union county, Penn., in 1853, a son of Owen and Harriet (Conrad) Murty, of German ancestry, former of whom died in Union county in 1878. Mr. Murty came to Bradford in 1878, and from that time until 1884 was employed as clerk in a restaurant; in the latter year he commenced business for himself, locating at No. 42 Main street, where he has met with good success. Mr. Murty was married in 1879 to Nellie Shields, and they have one child, Charles. Mr. Murty is a member of the A. O. U. W. His wife is a member of the Catholic Church.

W. O. NEELY, druggist, Bradford, was born November 2, 1858, in Columbiana county, Ohio, a son of Dr. William and Eliza (Black) Neely, the former of Irish and the latter of Scotch descent. Mr. Neely's father, who is a physician, now lives in Kansas. W. O. Neely, who was given a good education, graduated from the high school of Stark county, Ohio, in 1877, and in the regular classical course from Mount Union College, in 1880. He then began the study of medicine, and took one course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, and coming to Bradford in 1883, he here, in 1886, embarked in the drug business, and at the same time continued his medical studies. He keeps a full line of drugs, giving especial attention to filling physicians' prescriptions.

AUGUSTUS WILLIAM NEWELL was born at Newton, Mass., October 9, 1832, the eldest of the nine children of Artemus and Martha (McIntosh) Newell, former of whom died, in 1873, in Massachusetts, where he had spent his life. His ancestors in this country were among the first settlers of Massachusetts, coming from England in 1642. They have for generations been farmers, never having aspired to political distinction, but in an early day one was appointed magistrate under George III, and for five generations this office has been held by some member of the family. Both great-grandfathers of Mr. Newell were soldiers in the war of the Revolution. A. W. Newell attended school at Brookline, Mass., until thirteen years of age, when he began to learn civil engineering, and from that time he has made his own way in the world. While studying his profession he clerked for two years in the office of his father (who was a magistrate), and while there acquired the habit of exactness. He had from a child a thirst for knowledge and decided literary tastes, and here he had some opportunity to gratify them. After leaving his father's office he was employed four years as clerk for different railroad companies, among others being the Boston & Maine, the Erie, and the Atlantic & Great Western. His uncle, Daniel Kingsbury, had bought the property of the United States Land Company, which embraced 200,000 acres of land in McKean and adjoining counties, and when he was twenty years old Mr. Newell gave the money he had saved to his uncle to invest in land in McKean county, and two years later took up his residence in Bradford. He was for thirty-five years a civil engineer, and was in the employ of the Buffalo, Bradford & Pittsburgh Railroad Company, when the line was built through Bradford. His uncle, Daniel Kingsbury, already referred to, was president of and a large stockholder in this company. When the company went into bankruptcy, and stopped running their cars, he could not get his pay, and he finally conceived the idea of hiring an engine and running a train himself. Having obtained permission to do this, he hired a man, and together they mowed the track, with old-fashioned scythes, from Bradford to Carrollton, a distance of twelve miles. He

then hired an engine and commenced railroading. He was fireman, engineer, conductor and brakeman, doing all the work himself. He soon made enough to pay the company's indebtedness to him, and here was laid the foundation of his own fortune. The enterprise was also very beneficial to the prosperity of Bradford. What money he had accumulated he invested in lands, and thus began his extensive real-estate business. Since Bradford has become the great oil town and railroad center, he has sold his land, which was laid out in town lots, at a great advance on the purchase price. He still owns 200 town lots, and fifty or sixty dwelling houses in the city, besides other valuable real estate. Mr. Newell was married February 17, 1861, to Anna M. Haynes, who died in 1864, leaving one child, Frederick Haynes Newell, who is now a promising young man in the employ of the United States Government as mining engineer. In 1877 Mr. Newell married Miss Phoebe Lewis, and they have three children: Lewis, Henry Foster and Augustus William. Mr. Newell, though not an aspirant for political honors, has served the public in various relations. His knowledge of engineering enabled him to render important services to the city in organizing a system of water-works, and for eight years he has been a member of the board of water commissioners. He has also filled the office of school director, and was postmaster at Bradford under Lincoln's administration. He was a commissioner from the State of Pennsylvania, by appointment of Gov. Beaver, to the late International Exposition at Paris. He is a member of the American Association of Engineers, and accompanied its excursion to Europe in 1889, where the party was received under the auspices of the English and French engineers, and banqueted in Guildhall, London, and on the Eiffel Tower, Paris. Upon his return home, the Pompon Club, a permanent intellectual association of Bradford, afforded an opportunity for social welcome by giving a formal reception and banquet in his honor. Mr. Newell has been a member and director of the Bradford board of trade from the date of its organization, and scarcely any public enterprise of importance has been undertaken without his assistance. In measures for fostering the growth of the city his policy has, as in private life, been generous, but discriminating and quite independent of popular clamor. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and was the first member initiated in the oldest lodge of Bradford, No. 334. For eleven years he has served as a trustee in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

L. W. OAKES, in the real estate business at Bradford, was born in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., May 5, 1848, a son of Nichols and Mary (Rich) Oakes, natives of Massachusetts, former of German and latter of English descent. His father settled in Western New York in 1824, residing there until his death in 1884, after a married life of sixty years. Of his family of ten children, eight grew to maturity. L. W. Oakes obtained a good education, attending Griffith Institute, Erie county, N. Y. His first occupation was that of school teacher, which he continued two years, when he began to learn the printer's trade at Little Valley, N. Y., and after completing his apprenticeship worked at same, either as compositor or editor, seven years. In 1876 he came to Bradford in the employ of Ferrin & Weber, and assisted in establishing the *Bradford Era*. He subsequently went to Salamanca, N. Y., and acted as local editor of the *Cattaraugus County Republican* for one year, and then engaged in mercantile business until coming to Bradford. In 1879 Mr. Oakes was married at Jamestown, N. Y., to Miss Georgina C. Newell, a daughter of A. T. and Caroline (Rogers) Newell, early settlers of McKean county. Mr. and Mrs. Oakes have three children: Bertha Newell, Jessie Nelson and Ida Beatrice. In politics Mr. Oakes is a Republican. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum.

P. O'BRIEN, repairer of steam-boilers etc., Bradford, is a native of Canada, born January 7, 1854, a son of Martin and Kate (Leary) O'Brien, former a native of Canada, of Irish parentage, latter a native of Ireland. The subject of these lines learned the trade of a machinist in Canada, although he never served an apprenticeship. Being a natural mechanic, he gradually acquired a knowledge of the business. In 1876 he came to the United States, and worked in repair shops until 1884, when he began business for himself in Bradford, and now has a good trade, making a specialty of repairing steam-boilers. He is a self made man, and has by hard work and energy been successful in business. He is not allied to any church or any political party, but is an independent thinker on all subjects.

THOMAS OSBORNE, constable and tax collector, Bradford, was born in Newark, N. J., May 3, 1852, a son of John and Mary (Smith) Osborne, natives of Ireland, who came to this country in 1841. Thomas learned the trade of lathing and plastering in his native city, and followed that occupation until 1880, when he became interested in the production of oil in the Bradford field. In 1881 he was elected city assessor of Bradford, and in 1883 was elected constable and collector of State and county taxes, which position he holds to this day; in 1885 he was elected county auditor, and served McKean county in that position for three years. He is a prominent member of the Bradford fire department, and has been, from its organization, holding several offices in the department from time to time; he is now director and first assistant foreman of the Exempt Fireman's Association of Bradford. In politics he is a Democrat, and was chairman of the Democratic county committee during the years 1887 and 1888. In 1887 he was married to Miss Sophie H. Reilly, daughter of Patrick and Sophie Reilly, both now dead. Mr. and Mrs. Osborne have one child, Florence, three years old. They are members of the Catholic Church.

ENOS PARSONS, dealer in real estate, one of Bradford's early settlers, was born in Cortland county, N. Y., April 22, 1818, the fifth of ten children of Reuben and Matilda (Morton) Parsons. His early life was spent on his father's farm, and in attending the district school, later becoming a student at Homer College. After leaving school he invested a little money in clocks, which he sold in the country districts, being employed in this way during the Harrison campaign of 1840. In 1846 he came to McKean county, and in 1847 to Bradford, where for eight years he carried on the "Bradford Hotel." He then engaged in mercantile business, also in real estate, and was one of the prime movers in the building of the street car line from Bradford to Tarport, of which he now owns the most of the stock, his son, Newell B., being superintendent. He is one of the largest real estate owners in the city, and now devotes the most of his attention to that business. Mr. Parsons was married in 1849 to Mary Blair, and they have three children: Newell B., Charles and Grace. Mrs. Parsons is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In politics Mr. Parsons is a Republican, and in 1858 he served McKean county as treasurer.

B. D. PATE, painter and paper-hanger, Bradford, was born in Stark county, Ohio, November 22, 1842, a son of William and Maria (Helen) Pate, natives of Ohio, of Irish and English descent, respectively. He was reared in his native county, remaining with his mother (his father having died in 1859) till 1863, when he enlisted, in the defense of his country, in Company F, One Hundred and Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was afterward transferred to Company F, One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he served until the close of the war. He then returned to

Ohio, and soon after went to Cleveland, where he learned the trade of a painter and paper hanger. In 1877 he moved to Pittsburgh, and same year to the lower oil fields, thence, in 1879, to Bradford, where he has built up a good business. Mr. Pate was married in 1867 to Miss Maria Henderson, and they have three children: Hattie, Florence and Lulu. Mr. Pate is a Republican in politics. He is a member of Bradford Post, G. A. R. The family are members of the Baptist church.

GEORGE W. PIKE, farmer, P. O. Bradford, was born in Bradford township, this county, April 13, 1840, a son of Barnabas and Mary Ann (Colegrove) Pike, natives of Massachusetts, who came to McKean county, about 1828, and located on a farm in Bradford township, where they resided until their death. Barnabas Pike was a supporter of the Democratic party; he was a prominent member of the Universalist Church, helping to build the same. George W. Pike received a common school education, and remained at home until twenty years of age. He then engaged in lumbering, and for a number of years rafted lumber down the river. In 1874 he married Miss Emma, daughter of Peter Fox, of Cattaraugus county, N. Y., and they have one child, May Virginia. In 1875 they settled on their present farm of 100 acres, and also have a fine oil production. Mr. Pike is a Democrat.

HARLOW B. PIKE, farmer and oil producer, Bradford, was born in Bradford township, McKean Co., Penn., May 12, 1843, a son of Barnabas and Mary Ann (Colegrove) Pike. The father came to McKean county from Massachusetts in 1829, and settled on the farm now owned by his son, Harlow B., where he died in 1880, aged eighty five years. Harlow B. Pike was reared a farmer, attending school until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, when, in 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Seventy-first New York Volunteer Infantry, in which he served three months; then enlisted in the three-years' service, and participated in some of the most severe battles of the war, including Gettysburg, Chancellorsville and the Wilderness. Since the war he has lived in Bradford, with the exception of six years spent in the West. He was married in 1878 to Miss E. R. Beckwith, daughter of Simon and Elizabeth (Palmer) Beckwith, and they have three children: Daisy, Bertha and Olive. Mr. and Mrs. Pike are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Republican, and is a member of the Union Veteran Legion and of the Knights of the Maccabees.

T. J. POWERS, treasurer of the Bradford Oil Company, Bradford, was born in Erie county, N. Y., November 2, 1835, a son of P. W. and Esther (Huntley) Powers, former of whom died in 1887, at the age of seventy three years. Our subject is the younger of two children, his brother (R. F.) being a farmer of Erie county. T. J. Powers was given a good education, and taught school in his early days, for six years serving as superintendent of public instruction in Erie county. In 1876 he came to Bradford, but in 1887 he removed his family to the homestead farm in Erie county. He has been treasurer of the Bradford Oil Company since 1881, and has served six years as a member of the select council of Bradford, being president of the board. He is a member of the A. O. U. W.; was a member of the Ninety-eighth New York National Guards, and was in active service five months at Elmira, N. Y. In politics Mr. Powers is a Republican. He was married in Fredonia, N. Y., in 1858, to Miss Frances M., daughter of A. F. Taylor, and they have four children: Willis H., Robert E., Helen E. and Fitch T. Mr. Powers and his family are members of the Baptist Church.

EDWARD QUIGLEY, of the firm of Connors, Quigley & Granger, plumbers, Bradford, was born in Chili, Monroe Co., N. Y., July 8, 1857.

a son of Edward and Bridget (McVey) Quigley, natives of Ireland, who came to the United States in their childhood, and were married in the State of New York. Edward is the second of a family of nine children, and, his father being in limited circumstances, he was obliged when quite young to work for his own support. He was employed as a farm hand until 1878, when he came to Bradford and worked about the oil wells. For a time he was foreman of men employed by Wheeler & Whitney, oil producers, remaining with them until 1888, when the firm of Connors, Quigley & Granger, plumbers, was formed. They contract for all styles of plumbing and gas fitting, and also general repairing. Mr. Quigley was married in Wayne county, N. Y., to Mary McVey, daughter of John McVey, and they have two children: Edward and William. Mr. Quigley and his wife are members of the Catholic Church. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a member of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, and is vice-president of the order in Bradford.

CHARLES H. REED, M. D., Bradford, was born in Clarendon, Orleans Co., N. Y., January 17, 1851, a son of Ebenezer and Mabel (Snyder) Reed, the former a native of Vermont, of French descent, and the latter of New York, of German descent. He was desirous of obtaining a good, solid education, and when fifteen years old taught a term of school in order to obtain money to defray his expenses for further education, finally graduating from the Lockport high school. He then taught nearly five years, and in the meantime began the study of medicine. In 1873 he took a course of lectures at Buffalo, and in 1876 graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York. He began his practice at Wilson, Niagara Co., N. Y., remaining there three years, and in 1879 he moved to McKean county, Penn., first locating at Eldred, where he remained five years. In 1884 he took a special course on the eye and ear at Wills Eye and Ear College and Philadelphia Dispensary, since when he has made a specialty of the treatment of the diseases of those organs, and stands at the head of his profession in that branch of the practice. His headquarters are now at Bradford, but his fame extends to all the surrounding towns, and even counties. Dr. Reed was married in Niagara county, N. Y., January 9, 1878, to Ada M., daughter of Sylvester and D. M. (Wilson) Parsons, the former of whom is a prominent attorney of Rochester, N. Y. Mrs. Reed died in 1887, a member of the Presbyterian Church. Dr. Reed is a Democrat in politics, and is past master of Eldred Lodge, No. 560, F. & A. M. He is a member of McKean County (Penn.) Medical Society, and also of Niagara County (N. Y.) Medical Society.

MOSES REIS, of the firm of Wagner & Reis, theatrical managers, Bradford, was born in New York City, June 20, 1851, a son of Samuel and Caroline (Bear) Reis, who were natives of Germany. Mr. Reis removed with his parents to Titusville, Penn., in 1863, remaining there until 1876, when he came to Bradford. He was engaged in the grocery business, both in Titusville and Bradford, until 1877, in which year he and Mr. Martin W. Wagner became associated in theatrical management. In politics Mr. Reis is a Republican. He is a thirty-second degree Freemason, also a member of the Knights of Pythias.

T. W. ROBERTS, manufacturer of wooden oil tanks at Bradford, was born in Leyden, Lewis Co., N. Y., June 6, 1847, a son of William and Jane (Evans) Roberts, natives of Wales, former of whom came to this country in 1839, locating in Lewis county, N. Y., June 2 of that year. Mr. Roberts' mother died when he was but an infant, and from that time until he was eleven years old he had his home with Robert Morris. In 1871 he came to the oil fields of Pennsylvania, and drove a team for his brother, who was in business at

Parker's Landing, subsequently becoming a partner. In 1878 he removed to Bradford, where he has since been engaged in his present business. He was married in his native county in 1877 to Miss Winnie Jones, a native of Lewis county, N. Y., daughter of John E. and Mary (Perry) Jones, who were natives of Wales. Mrs. Roberts is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Roberts is a member of the I. O. O. F., lodge and encampment. In politics he is a Republican.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON, of the firm of Robertson & Son, manufacturers of oil well tools, Bradford, was born near Aberfeldy, Perthshire, Scotland, September 29, 1822, a son of William and Isabella (Fergusson) Robertson, both born within two miles of the town named. He was reared and educated in his native county, and there learned the blacksmith's trade. When twenty years of age he went to England, where for eleven years he worked at his trade, being in the employ of railroad companies or contractors for the same. His first railroad work was on the Lancaster & Carlisle, at Kendall, Westmoreland, for Brassey, McKenzie & Stevenson; he next went to Shiffnal, Shropshire, where he had charge of the shops on the Shrewsbury & Birmingham Railroad; then went to Grantham, Lincolnshire, and took charge of the shops on the London & York Railroad; thence moved to Bacup, and was engaged on the East Lancashire Railroad; from there he went to the Canada Works, Birkenhead, and for some time worked for Jackson, Peto, Brassey & Betts, and was by them engaged in 1852 to go to Canada to take charge of the shops on the Grand Trunk Railroad. Thither he went in 1853, and was manager of the Grand Trunk Railroad shops there for a few years, then left on his own account and was in business for himself in Strafford, county of Perth, Ontario, for some years, remaining in Canada a period of about ten years. In about the last year of the war of the Rebellion he came to the United States, and has been in the oil region of Pennsylvania ever since the Pithole excitement began until the present time. For the first six years after his arrival in the States, he was engaged in the manufacture of oil-well tools at Pithole City and Petrolia, and in 1880 came to Bradford, where he has since carried on the same business most successfully in partnership with his son, Daniel W. The marriage of Mr. Robertson took place in Grantham, Lincolnshire, England, in 1848, to Miss Harriet Guy, who was born near Wellington, Shropshire, England, and six children were born to the union, of whom only two are living: Maggie and Dan W. Mrs. Robertson and the youngest child died in Petrolia in 1880, and are interred side by side at that place; two of the children died at birth. Mr. Robertson is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and his son, Dan W., is a Knight Templar. In politics Mr. Robertson is a Republican, and while at Petrolia served as a member of the town council.

E. W. ROLFE, oil producer, Bradford, was born in Concord, N. H., August 12, 1849, a son of H. M. Rolfe, an iron manufacturer of Pittsburgh, Penn., where E. W. was reared. The first business experience of our subject was as clerk in his father's office, and in 1869 he was elected secretary and treasurer of the Pittsburgh & Castle Shannon Railroad, being the first to fill that position. He continued with the railroad company two years, and in 1872 located in Elk county, Penn., where he embarked in the lumber trade, and for eleven years conducted an extensive business, having in his employ from 300 to 400 men. A town was established near the place of his operations, which still bears his name. In 1883 he sold his lumber interests, moved to Bradford and began operating in oil. His first experience in that line of business was while clerking for his father, at which time he bought land near Parker's Landing, Penn., and had several wells drilled. He now has interests in the oil fields of

Washington, Allegheny and Butler counties, and also in the lower oil fields. He is an active business man, and is a member of the oil exchange. He has served as a member of the board of health of Bradford, four years, from 1884 to 1888. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Rolfe was married in 1870 to Elizabeth Davis, and they have four children: Herman, Margaret, Emma and Mary. Mrs. Rolfe is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

D. H. ROOK, funeral director and undertaker, Bradford, was born in Centre county, Penn., October 31, 1842, a son of William and Sophia (Woomer) Rook. William Rook was born in the town of Chambersburg, Md., January 4, 1816, and Sophia Woomer, his wife, was born near Bald Eagle, Penn., January 1, 1816. They were both of German origin, and were married July 13, 1837. William Rook was a forgeman by trade, which he followed until 1840, when he abandoned it and engaged in lumbering and various other pursuits until his death in June, 1874, his wife having died some years previously. The children born to the marriage of William and Sophia Rook were nine in number, and named, respectively: Susan, Decatur, Martin G., David H., Caroline E., Eliza, George W., William G. and Mariah J. The eldest of these, Susan Rook, born April 14, 1838, was married to Richard Phillips, of English origin, and became the mother of two sons and four daughters; she died in October, 1865, and her husband a few years later. Decatur Rook, born October 7, 1839, died at the age of about two years. Martin G. Rook, born November 1, 1840, married Miss Nettie Gearhart, a native of Pennsylvania and of German descent, and to this union have been born six children, all living but one; the family reside in Clearfield, Penn., where Martin G. is engaged in the clothing business. Caroline E. Rook, born October 25, 1844, was married to Abednego Woomer, of German extraction, and has borne four children, all girls; the parents and children are still living. Eliza Rook was born April 14, 1846, and died April 3, 1852, aged five years, eleven months and nineteen days. George W. Rook was born April 12, 1848, and died April 5, 1852, at the age of three years, eleven months and twenty-three days. William G. Rook was born September 27, 1850, and married Miss Anna E. Erb, of German extraction, and to this union have been born three sons and one daughter, but the eldest child, a son, died in August, 1889; the remainder of the family now live in Berwick, Penn., where Mr. Rook is conducting an extensive livery business. Mariah J. Rook, born March 25, 1853, was but a few months old when her mother died; she was reared and cared for by her aunt, Mrs. Betsey Goss, until her marriage with Jacob Moyer, of German origin, and settlement near Kylertown, Penn.

David H. Rook, the fourth child and third son of his parents, was born at the date and in the county named at the opening of this sketch, at Allegheny Forge, located on the Phillipsburg and Bellefonte turnpike, Rush township, in which forge his father was employed. The family soon moved to Phillipsburg, and a year later, when about six years of age, our subject was placed in charge of Henry Baughman, a cousin, residing on a farm in Samburn settlement, Clearfield county, with whom he remained until sixteen years of age, assisting on the farm for his board and clothes. He then returned to his father, who at that time lived about two miles from Phillipsburg on the old Erie Pike (the mother being then deceased), and went to work with him and an elder brother at lumbering, to the almost entire neglect of his education, the advantages for which were very limited. In the spring of 1860 he went to Phillipsburg and engaged at small wages with John Morgan, a cabinet-maker and undertaker as well as carpenter; a year and a half later he went to work for William McClelland, who was then running a muley saw-mill, but afterward

put up the first and largest steam-mill in Centre county, on what was then known as Bear Run, and here Mr. Rook gained a fair knowledge of the mill-wright trade, which, in conjunction with carpenter work, he followed for some years. In the spring of 1864 he went to Port Matilda, Centre county, where he went to work for John I. Thompson, in the lumber business. Here, in a short time, he made the acquaintance of Miss Margaret Griffiths Jones, youngest daughter of John H. Jones, a native of Wales, who came to America when a boy, and about 1816 married Mrs. Mary Tombelson, by whom he became the father of twelve children, viz.: John G., Eliza G. (deceased), Marshall W. (deceased), Edward P., Ann P., Levie, Elizabeth (deceased), Edie R., Johnston (deceased), Margaret G., George T. and Ellen (the last-named also deceased). September 10, 1864, Mr. Rook took to wife Miss M. G. Jones aforesaid, the ceremony taking place in the Methodist Episcopal parsonage, and the officiating clergyman being Rev. H. M. Ash, who then had charge of the denomination at Port Matilda. April 11, 1865, the young couple began house keeping, and in October they found themselves in a snug little home of their own, with workshop and wareroom attached, ready for the undertaking business, which Mr. Rook then began and has continued ever since, a period of about twenty eight years. In October, 1865, Mr. Rook united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his wife a few years later; subsequently, in 1868, he donated \$150 toward the erection of a new church edifice, the former one having been destroyed by fire. In 1873 he bought a site, and built an extensive planing-mill, with new machinery, and in 1876 purchased the Jones farm, on which his wife had been born and reared, and on which he erected a handsome new building and an extensive new barn, and other necessary outbuildings. In 1878 he sold his then prosperous planing mill to Hoover, Hughes & Company, but for two years was retained by that firm as its manager, when, finding his shop and farm demands increasing, he resigned and devoted his entire attention to these interests. In 1884 failing strength caused him to relinquish his farm and shop at Port Matilda, both of which he sold, together with his dwelling, and then took his family to Curwensville, Clearfield county, where he bought a new home, engaged in mercantile business, and continued undertaking until November 1, 1885, when he came to Bradford, his present place of residence, and bought out the Webster Undertaking Company, which he still continues to manage. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Rook have been born nine children as follows: Harry H. (married to Emma E. Evey, and the father of one son), George M. (deceased), Benner T. (deceased), Mary E. (married to Merritt E. Starr, and the mother of one son and one daughter, the daughter now deceased), Eliza T. (deceased), Edith A. (deceased), Chauncey B., David F. and Cambridge G. Mr. Rook is a member in good standing of the following secret societies: A. O. U. W., Knights of St. John and Malta, Royal Templars of Temperance, E. A. U., Iron Hall, S. K. of A. O. U. W., Improved Order of Red Men, F. & A. M. and the S. T. M. R. A.

HENRY SAALFIELD, proprietor of the "Arlington Hotel," Bradford, was born in Germany, December 8, 1854, a son of John C. and Margaret S. (Plogthoft) Saalfield, also natives of Germany. He left his native country for the United States in 1870, landing in New York City, and soon after removed to Titusville, Penn., where for a time he clerked in the "American House." He then went to Petrolia, Butler county, where he engaged in business for himself. In 1872 he moved to Lancaster, Penn., thence to Armstrong county, same State, and then again to Petrolia, where he conducted the "Griffin House" a time. In 1878 he formed a partnership with George R. Griffin in the production of oil, which he has since continued, and they are

also partners in the hotel business, Mr. Griffin having charge of the oil interests and Mr. Saalfeld of the hotel. Mr. Saalfeld was married, in 1883, to Mary, daughter of James H. Lewis of Meadville, and they had three children: John S., Florence M., and Charles H. (who died at the age of one year). Mrs. Saalfeld is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Saalfeld in politics is a Republican. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has taken the thirty-second degree.

CHARLES SAMUELS, dry goods merchant, Bradford, is a native of Germany, where he lived till manhood, receiving a collegiate education. In 1868 he came to America, and soon after located at Union City, Penn., where he engaged in the dry goods business. He has moved several times, but finally, in 1879, located in Bradford, where he has since lived, and is now carrying on an extensive dry goods, carpet, and millinery trade. He aims to keep a complete and varied stock of goods to please all tastes, and his store, which is well fitted up, is one of the best in its line of trade in the city. Mr. Samuels was married in 1881 to Miss Clara Rosenstein, and they have two children: Lillie and Rosa. He has three sons by a former marriage: Israel, Moses and Abraham. In religious faith Mr. and Mrs. Samuels are Israelites. In politics he is a Democrat.

GEORGE SANFORD, retired, Bradford, is one of the few men now living in that city who have watched the development of McKean county from a wilderness to its present state of thriving villages and towns. In the early days he cut logs, rolled them into the creek at Bradford, and took them thence to the river, and so on to Cincinnati, Ohio, having made thirty trips to and from that city on such business. He was born in Columbia county, N. Y., January 23, 1810, a son of John and Hannah (Hicks) Sanford, natives of New York, of English descent. He was reared a farmer, but after he attained his majority learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked in addition to farming. He came to McKean county in 1838, and here bought considerable land (a part of which was afterward within the corporation limits of Bradford), which, at the time of the oil boom, he leased for several years, and several good producing wells were drilled on his land. He has sold a number of lots, but still owns twelve acres within the city limits. Mr. Sanford was married July 21, 1841, to Lavantia Whitaker, a native of Rochester, N. Y., daughter of Jonathan and Betsy (Lafferty) Whitaker. They have two children: Albina T. (wife of F. W. Davis) and Emily R. (wife of Frank P. Wentworth). In politics Mr. Sanford is a Republican.

CHARLES E. SCHEANCK, wholesale produce merchant, Bradford, was born in Allegany county, N. Y., March 31, 1864, a son of W. C. and Polly M. (Ellsworth) Scheanck, natives of that county, and who still reside there. His father is a mechanic by profession, and politically a strong supporter of the Prohibition party. Charles E. was educated at the public schools, and learned the trade of a paper maker, which he followed for five years. In 1886 he came to Bradford, and engaged in his present business, the firm being then Russell & Scheanck, formerly Madison, Russell & Co., and during last year Mr. Scheanck purchased the entire business which he now conducts at 19 Kennedy street. In 1887 he married Miss Nellie, daughter of William Davidson, of Allegany county, N. Y. Mr. Scheanck is a member of Angelica Lodge, A. O. U. W., and the Bradford Tribe of the Maccabees. He is a strong supporter of the Prohibition party.

O. F. SCHONBLOM, president of the Bradford National Bank, Bradford, is a native of Prussia, born September 26, 1838, a son of John P. and Elizabeth (Schutz) Schonblom. He is the eldest of a family of six

children. His parents came to the United States when he was a child, and settled in Buffalo, N. Y., where he was reared. He has lived in Bradford since 1879, and is one of the leading business men of the place. Mr. Schonblom was married in Erie county, N. Y., in 1864, to Miss Christine Burkhalter, a native of New York, of French descent, and they have three children: Anna (wife of Thomas H. Kennedy), Clara and Harry. In politics Mr. Schonblom is a Republican. He is a Knight Templar.

J. L. SEYFANG, of the firm of Bovaird & Seyfang, manufacturers, Bradford, was born in Germany May 3, 1844, a son of George and Mary B. (Heim) Seyfang. His father died in Germany in 1849, and in 1850 his mother came to America with her three children, J. L. being the eldest, and settled in Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. Seyfang was reared in Buffalo, where for a time he attended the graded schools, but in his youth learned the machinist's trade, at which he served an apprenticeship of four years. He then worked at his trade in Buffalo two years, and in 1868 moved to Petroleum Centre, where he was employed at the oil wells five months, and then returned to Buffalo, and worked at his trade a year. Early in 1869 he came to Shamburg, Venango county; in 1875 he removed to Titusville, Crawford county, and in 1879 established his present business on a small scale. His trade has constantly increased from the start, and is now the largest manufacturing establishment in the city, giving employment to 200 men. In 1875 he admitted David Bovaird as a partner, who has charge of the outside work, Mr. Seyfang being manager and general superintendent of the factory. They manufacture steam engines, boilers, drilling tools, and all kinds of special machinery. Mr. Seyfang was married in July, 1869, to Miss C. T. Montgomery, a native of Franklin, Venango Co., Penn., a descendant of the old Dutch colonists. They have six children: Kittie A., M. M., John E., Charles F., Clarence L. and Herbert C. Mr. and Mrs. Seyfang are members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Republican, and was president of the common council of Bradford.

P. M. SHANNON, oil producer, Bradford, was born September 2, 1846, in Shannondale, Clarion Co., Penn., a son of C. S. and Martha (McFarland) Shannon, natives of Pennsylvania, of Scotch Irish and English descent. He was reared in his native town, and had just entered on his college course, when, January 1, 1862, in response to the President's call for more men to assist in suppressing the Rebellion, he enlisted, and being of manly appearance was able to deceive the enrolling officer as to his age. He was assigned to Company C, Sixty-second Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, under Col. Samuel W. Black, of Pittsburgh. He served with his regiment in the army of the Potomac, until the battle of Gaines' Mills, Va., where he was wounded in his right foot, and thus being disabled for further service he was discharged and returned home, and after his recovery was employed in Pittsburgh, Penn., as a traveling salesman. While visiting Parker City, Armstrong Co., Penn., in 1870, he became interested in the workings of an oil well, and immediately turned his attention to that business which he has since followed. He was one of the pioneers of Millerstown, Butler county, operating extensively in that section, as well as in most of the lower oil fields. He removed to Bradford in 1879, where he has since made his home, and has here been associated with some of the largest operators. Mr. Shannon has taken an active interest in politics in the ranks of the Republican party. In 1873 he was elected Burgess of Millerstown, and in 1876 he was nominated on the Republican ticket to represent his district in the Legislature, but on account of a strong feeling against the oil men the vote of the oil portion of the county was thrown out of the convention.

thereby defeating him. In 1885 he was elected mayor of Bradford, and being firm in his convictions in favor of morality and in enforcing the law, he gained considerable popularity and credit for such successful administration. His brother, ex sheriff Irwin M. Shannon, of Clarion county, is as strongly Democratic as he is Republican. Mr. Shannon married June 18, 1881, Miss Hattie M. McIntosh, daughter of George W. and Anna (Evans) McIntosh, and they have one child, Hazel M., born May 28, 1884. Mr. and Mrs. Shannon are members of the Episcopal Church congregation, of which church he has been a vestryman seven years at Bradford. Mr. Shannon is a prominent Mason, having attained the thirty-second degree. He is member of Union Lodge No. 334, F. & A. M.; past high priest of Chapter, No. 260, R. A. M.; member of Bradford Council, No. 43; past eminent commander of Trinity Commandery, No. 58, K. T., all of these bodies located at Bradford; he is also a member of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, thirty second degree, sitting in the Valley of Pittsburgh, Penn., of the N. M. J., U. S. A.

S. R. SHEAKLEY, superintendent of the Forest Oil Company, Bradford, was born in Butler county, Penn., July 14, 1846, a son of John and Catherine (Keep) Sheakley, natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. His father died in 1852, leaving a family of seven children, of whom S. R. was the fourth. He was reared on a farm and was given good educational advantages, attending Dayton College in Armstrong county, and Union Academy, from which he graduated in 1866. He then went to Kentucky, where he was engaged in the oil business. From there he proceeded to West Virginia, thence to Ohio, and from there to McKean county, Penn., in 1877. Mr. Sheakley was married in November, 1882, to Nellie C. Cameron, daughter of John Cameron, and they have two children: John C. and Fannie. Mrs. Sheakley is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In politics Mr. Sheakley is a Republican, and he is a Knight Templar in the Masonic fraternity.

W. P. SHOEMAKER, M. D. (deceased), was born in Armstrong county, Penn., June 6, 1848, a son of Jesse and Susan (Brubaker) Shoemaker, both natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent, former of whom died, in 1856, in Armstrong county, where he spent his entire life. Dr. Shoemaker was the seventh in a family of nine children, of whom the three youngest were physicians. He was given fair educational advantages, attending for a time the State normal school at Millersville, Penn. Choosing the profession of medicine, he began its study, and finally graduated in 1874 from the Michigan University (Department of Medicine) at Ann Arbor. He first located in Ontario, Canada, where he remained three years, when he returned to his native State, settling in the oil regions. In 1880 he came to Bradford, McKean county, where he soon had a good practice. He afterward took a post-graduate course at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, and in 1884 went to England, where for a year he practiced in the London hospitals. Returning to Bradford in 1885, he was for some time surgeon for the Erie, the New York & Pittsburgh, and the Bradford, Bordell & Kinzua Railroads. He was a member of the State and County Medical Societies (being president at one time of the latter), and also of the American and International Association. He was a Knight Templar. Dr. Shoemaker was generous in the bestowal of his charities, and left at his death a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.

HENRY J. SIEGFRIED, druggist, Bradford, was born in Mercer county, Penn., March 5, 1853, the eldest son of Daniel M. and Anna (Myers) Siegfried, natives of Berks county, Penn., of German and English ancestry, who now live in Dakota. After leaving school Mr. Siegfried began clerking in a drug store at Franklin, Penn., and later took up the study of pharmacy. In

1880 he removed to Bradford, where he became established in business for himself, and has built up a large trade. He makes a specialty of compounding physicians' prescriptions, and has a goodly share of that branch in the drug business in the city. He is recognized as a careful and reliable pharmacist, and his honorable and upright dealings with his customers have gained the confidence of the community. Mr. Siegfried was married August 11, 1885, to Miss Marion Baker, daughter of Daniel Baker, of Allegheny City, Penn. Mr. Siegfried is a member of the German Reformed Church; his wife of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics Mr. Siegfried is a Democrat. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

W. E. SLOCUM, agent for the United States Express Company, Bradford, was born in Troy, N. Y., October 5, 1847, a son of H. C. and Mary (Hyde) Slocum. He was well educated, having attended school in Washington county, N. Y., and also in Chautauqua county, N. Y. When a young man he was cashier for his father, who controlled the stock yards in Tioga county, N. Y., near Owego, the present home of his parents; later he went south, and finally to Chicago, where he remained until 1871, carrying on a farm and dairy near the city until about the time of the great fire. He then obtained a situation with the United States Express Company as messenger on the night line of the Erie Railroad, between Dunkirk and Elmira, N. Y. In 1881 he was appointed agent at Owego, and in 1886 was transferred to Bradford, Penn. Mr. Slocum was married in Owego, N. Y., February 4, 1873, to Miss Viola A. Goodrich, a native of Delaware county, N. Y., of Holland-Dutch ancestry, daughter of David Goodrich, and they have one child, May E. Mr. and Mrs. Slocum are prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Slocum is a member of the W. C. T. U., and takes a great interest in the workings of that association. In politics Mr. Slocum is a Republican.

B. P. SMITH, carriage manufacturer, Bradford, was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., February 26, 1854, the youngest son of Pliny and Fannie (Rhinehart) Smith, and is a member of the fifth generation from Henry Smith, one of the Puritan fathers. He was given a good education, attending the normal school at Fredonia, N. Y., and then taught two years. He afterward began to learn the carriage maker's trade, which he has since followed. He came to Bradford in 1882, and in 1887 embarked in business for himself. He is a prominent citizen of the city, and is serving his third term as a member of the council, representing the third ward. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Smith was married at Brockton, N. Y., in 1875, to Miss Sophia N. Fay, and they have one child, Viola F. The parents of Mrs. Sophia N. Smith are O. N. and Emeline Fay, the latter deceased. Pliny and Fannie Smith were both born in New York State, and are residents of Fredonia. Mrs. Sophia N. Smith is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

S. H. SMITH, a member of the firm of Smith & Bro., grocers, Bradford, was born in Northeast, Erie Co., Penn., June 18, 1856, a son of S. C. and J. A. (Valentine) Smith, former a native of Erie county, Penn., and latter of Michigan, both of English descent. Mr. Smith was given good educational advantages, and for a time taught in the schools of his native county. He then came to Bradford and became a member of the firm of Willis & Smith, and three years later bought his partner's interest, continuing the business alone until 1884, when he admitted his brother as a partner. The firm does an extensive business, both wholesale and retail, giving employment to six men, and keeping two delivery wagons busy all the time. The Smith Bros. are young men of good business ability, and their fair prices and accommodating ways have built them up a large custom. S. H. Smith is also associated with

B. F. Williams in the oil business. Mr. Smith was married in 1883 to Mary Hagerty, a native of Hornellsville, N. Y. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of Union Lodge, No. 334, F. & A. M.; Bradford Chapter, No. 260, R. A. M.; Trinity Commandery, No. 58, K. T., and of Council, No. 43; he is also a member of the Royal Arcanum. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, Bradford.

ALFRED L. SNELL, editor and associate manager of the *Bradford Era*, was born at St. Johnsville, Montgomery Co., N. Y., October 20, 1854. His parents were natives of that county, of which their ancestors were pioneers. Mr. Snell received a liberal education in the public schools, and passed three years at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. From 1877 to 1880 he was engaged in mercantile business in his native town, but university life and the great oil stampede suggested to him a different vocation, and on July 1, 1880, we find him enrolled on the list of the true Bohemians of the Pennsylvania oil fields as reporter and oil statistician for the *Derrick*. He, assisted by J. C. McMullen, compiled the elaborate report of wells and well owners in McKean county in 1881, and later reports of production for the producers' committee from July, 1881, to March, 1882. Afterward he became reporter for the *Evening Star*, but during the summer and fall of 1882 he was among the oil scouts at Cherry Grove, Balltown and the Cooper tract. Subsequently he served as a broker's clerk in the Bradford Oil Exchange; in 1882-83 he was clerk in the clearing house and member of Producers' Oil Exchange, and in August, 1883, with J. C. McMullen and W. C. Armor, he purchased the *Petroleum Age*, with which he was connected until December, 1887, when he was appointed editor and associate manager of the *Era*. On June 20, 1883, Mr. Snell married Mary L. Horn, of St. Johnsville, N. Y.

HENRY SONDHEIM, one of the well-known merchants of Bradford, is a native of Germany, born July 22, 1832. When he was four years old his parents came to America and settled in New York City, where, when he was a boy, he obtained a situation as clerk in a dry-goods house. In 1852 he went to California, returning to New York in 1859. In 1863 he began business for himself in Rochester, N. H., and in 1868 removed to Buffalo, N. Y., where he remained until 1878, when he moved his stock to Bradford, Penn. He carries a large and well assorted stock of dry goods, carpets, etc., his being one of the best stores in the city. Mr. Sondheim is a public spirited citizen, and one of the leading business men of Bradford. He was married November 10, 1861, in the city of New York, to Miss Alice Kahn, and has four children: Solomon, Philip, Ray and Sophia. In politics Mr. Sondheim is a Democrat. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and is a past worthy chancellor; has also passed all the chairs of the I. O. B. B.; he is also a member of the K. S. B., the I. O. F. S. of L., and of the Iron Hall fraternities. He and his family are members of the Hebrew Reformed Temple, Beth Zion. His parents, Simon and Rachel Sondheim, are both deceased.

H. S. SOUTHARD, Bradford, Penn., was born in St. Louis, January 9, 1841, a son of Allen and Jane (Hughes) Southard, the former a native of Brooklyn, N. Y., of English descent, the latter a native of Wales. His father was a sea captain who spent most of his life on the ocean and the great lakes. Mr. Southard was reared in Pennsylvania, was married in the spring of 1865 to Sarah Rose Mizener, of Millinburg, Penn., daughter of Rev. D. Mizener, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They have one son, H. S., Jr. While quite a young man, not yet of age, Mr. Southard became one of the pioneers in the oil business, putting down his first well on the Blood farm on Oil Creek, and from this on was an active operator in oil stocks in New York,

and at the same time a producer of oil, shipping the oil at that early date, in flat boats to Pittsburgh, down the Allegheny river, in all of which enterprises he met with good success. During the years from 1867 to 1870 he was engaged in the wholesale dry goods and notion business, under the firm name of Southard, Crawford & McCord, in the city of Erie. His health failing, he was obliged to leave the lake shore for a time and go west. While in Minneapolis he organized the Minneapolis Gas Light Company, and gave his attention to real estate, making some valuable investments. Returning to Pennsylvania he engaged again in the oil business, and he is now largely identified also in the lumbering interests of McKean county. He laid out the town of Bordell, the post office of which bears his name, and organized the Bordell & Rew City Plank Road Company. As a resident of Bradford he is a member of the common council, and president of the Bradford Building and Loan Association.

C. SPANGLER, proprietor of a meat market, Bradford, was born in Germany, January 15, 1835, a son of George and Rachel Spangler. His parents came to America in 1838, and settled in Pittsburgh, Penn., where the father died in 1878, and the mother in 1874. Mr. C. Spangler began clerking in a meat market in his youth, and has made that his business thus far through life. In 1865 he located at Oil City, Penn., and established a market, removing thence to Bradford in 1880. Mr. Spangler was married in Allegheny City, Penn., in 1859, to Dora Dune, a daughter of George Dune, who is of German descent, and they have nine children: Charles, Emma, Ida, Caroline, George W., Alfred, Arthur, Howard and Edna. Mr. and Mrs. Spangler are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, of the E. A. U., also of the Protected Home Circle, and is president of both the latter organizations.

H. M. SPENCE, of the firm of Spence & Dennis, dealers in torpedoes and nitro glycerine, Bradford, was born in Paterson, N. J., June 24, 1852, a son of Archibald and Mary Spence, former of whom was a native of Scotland, and latter of New York, of German descent. He remained at home with his parents, who had removed to Michigan, until twenty two years of age, when he went to Chicago and worked for the Chicago City Street Railway Company for two years. In 1876 he became interested in the account of the Pennsylvania oil fields, and accordingly moved to Bradford, where he engaged in the oil producing business two years, and in 1878 became established in his present business. Mr. Spence was married October 4, 1886, to Miss Dora Davis, daughter of Col. U. L. Davis. In politics Mr. Spence is a Republican, and is a member of the county central committee. He has served one term on the city school board, and is at present a member of the select council of Bradford City. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, of which he is past regent. Mrs. Spence's father, Col. Davis, is a resident of his native State, New York. He was born October 27, 1812, a son of Stephen and Sally (Frisbee) Davis, who were of Welsh and English descent, respectively, and a grandson of Capt. John Davis of the Revolutionary war. Col. Davis has in his possession three commissions granted to his grandfather, the oldest bearing the date of 1762. Imbued with true military spirit, and inheriting the patriotism of his grandsire, when the war of the Rebellion was declared Col. Davis raised the Eighty fifth New York Volunteer Infantry, and served as its colonel until obliged to resign on account of ill health in 1862. He has recently received the old sword he carried while in the service, and which was captured by the Confederates. He has been a prominent citizen of his county (Allegany), and has served as sheriff of the same. Politically he is a Republican. He has been married three times, and has three children, two by the first and one by the second marriage, viz.:

Helen R.; E. F., who was lieutenant in the Eighty-fifth New York Volunteer Infantry, and died in the service in 1862, and Dora S., now Mrs. H. M. Spence.

L. M. STERNS, of the firm of Sterns & Milligan, wholesale produce and commission merchants, Bradford, was born in Lake county, Ohio, November 3, 1844, a son of Ziba and Eliza (Emerson) Sterns, also natives of Ohio, of English descent. His parents still live on the farm near Madison, where he spent his childhood. After leaving the common schools of his native county Mr. Sterns started in life for himself, his first business venture being in the produce line. In 1878 he moved to Bradford and became established in his present business, conducting it alone until 1881, when Mr. Milligan was admitted as a partner, and their business increased. Mr. Sterns was married May 29, 1866, to Elma D. Hodges, daughter of S. S. Hodges, and they have three children: Mattie, Harry and Eva. Mrs. Sterns is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics Mr. Sterns is a Republican; he is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

RUFUS BARRETT STONE, counselor at law, Bradford, was born in the town of Groton, Mass., November 24, 1847. He is the son of Warren Fay and Mary (Williams) Stone, the former of English and the latter of Welsh descent. His maternal great-grandfather, Jacob Williams, was a Revolutionary soldier, and his first American ancestor, Thomas Williams, was one of the original proprietors of the town of Groton, which was settled in 1655, and a reputed relative of Roger Williams, founder of the Rhode Island colony. Mr. Stone's paternal ancestry was intermarried with the families of Warren, Prescott and Green, of heroic Revolutionary fame, and is traced directly to Simon Stone, who came to this country in the ship "Increase," in 1635, and settled at Watertown, Mass. His early descendants were engaged in the Indian wars, a garrison having been established at the house of Deacon John Stone, in Groton, in the year 1691, known in the early records as "Stone's Garrison." Just a hundred years later, and yet as early as 1790, a school kept at his house took the name of a lineal descendant, Jonas Stone. Of the same lineage was Rev. Thomas T. Stone, the oldest living Unitarian minister, the friend of Emerson and Alcott, and a contributor to the *Dial*. Mr. Stone's father followed the trade of a carpenter. He was an anti slavery Republican, and at the presidential election of 1856 was chosen to the lower house of the Massachusetts legislature. He had three children now living: Charles Warren Stone, of Warren, ex-lieutenant-governor of Pennsylvania, and at present secretary of the commonwealth; George Fisher Stone, late city superintendent of public instruction of Bradford, now engaged in the practice of law at Southport, N. C., and Rufus Barrett Stone, the subject of this sketch, of intermediate age. The latter, who was but ten years old at his father's death, was reared on his grandfather's farm, which the three sons cultivated during their minority. At the outbreak of the Civil war the lad applied for the position of powder-boy on a man-of-war, but was rejected. He has had the honor since the war to become a member of the famous Massachusetts Sixth Regiment. He attended the district school, high school and Lawrence Academy, where he graduated in the classical department. Subsequently he took a special course at Williams College in the junior year of the class of 1869, from which he was recalled by domestic bereavement. In the latter year he entered the United States Internal Revenue service as chief clerk of the assessor of the third district of Mississippi; and later as assistant assessor and deputy collector, he passed through the experiences incident to the performance of such official duties, including the capture of illicit border distilleries.

during the days of Southern reconstruction. While so engaged he took up the study of law, and was admitted to practice in 1872 at Hernando, De Soto Co., Miss., before the courts of that district, and later in the supreme court of the State. Having resigned from the revenue service he entered upon the practice of law at Okolona, Miss., in copartnership with F. S. Pate, Esq., a native of the State and formerly district attorney for the county. In the ensuing year Mr. Stone held the appointment of United States commissioner for the northern district of Mississippi. In 1873 he was appointed chancellor of the seventeenth chancery district, composed of the counties of Scott, Simpson, Smith and Covington, and six months later was unanimously confirmed by the senate, including Democratic senators representing the district. Of his decisions only one was reversed, although several were mooted in the newspapers and published at length, especially one relating to Confederate money as a contract consideration, and another relating to the statute of limitations as affected by the Civil war. In 1876 he resigned and removed to Bradford, Penn. During his residence in Mississippi Mr. Stone was deeply interested in the progress of reconstruction, and his active espousal of the policy of the Republican party rendered him obnoxious to the lawless element of the opposition. He was repeatedly assaulted, shot at, hung in effigy and made the recipient of death notices. He went to the State while it was a department of the fourth military district, and accepted an appointment under Gen. Ames as one of the registrars of the ensuing election in Chickasaw county. He was subsequently made chairman of the Republican county committee, and repeatedly sent as a delegate to political conventions. He not only took part in public speaking during several campaigns, and often before riotous assemblies with one hand resting upon his revolver, but also contributed editorial articles to the *Mississippi Pilot*, the State Republican organ published at the capital, and temporarily edited the *Prairie News*, published at Okolona. The constitutionality of a State revenue act, separating the offices of sheriff and tax collector, having been denied in a legal opinion published editorially by ex-Representative Watson, of the Confederate congress, and accepted with much demonstration by the Democratic press of the State, Mr. Stone controverted the position in a series of articles which, published over an initial signature, were commonly attributed to ex-Attorney Gen. Morris.

While a resident of Mississippi Mr. Stone became acquainted with Margaret Sarah Baldwin, a native of Ashfield, Mass., but then a resident of Montrose, Susquehanna Co., Penn., to whom he was married at the home of her uncle, P. H. Porter, in Newark, N. J., April 18, 1872, her father, Rev. Burr Baldwin, officiating, assisted by Rev. Jonathan Stearns, D. D., a brother-in-law of Sargent S. Prentiss, of Mississippi, the favorite orator and famous Southern statesman.

Life in the South, with its vigils and dangers, had not been without attraction hitherto. But a bullet hole over the mantel, a shattered shutter, the head gear of a Ku Klux, and an array of deadly weapons, were rather grim relics to constitute the brie a brac of a honeymoon. Right bravely the gentle wife bore the sight of an armed mob, the occasional news of neighborhood assassination, the duty of midnight entertainment to a vigilance committee. And Mr. Stone, with the quiet sympathy of the best people of the community, still sought among his neighbors to revive the broken confidence of the people in our national form of government, to encourage faith in its administration, and to commend the Republican policy as a just basis of mutual trust between the races. But public opinion seemed rigid, the future of the South locked up in sullen hatred, and the time far off when it could become a congenial and in-

aspiring home for people of Northern birth. Upon his removal to Bradford Mr. Stone lost no degree of interest in the cause of his political party. Upon the organization of a Republican club he became its president, and was twice re-elected. In 1878 he was made chairman of the county committee, and subsequently a member of the State committee. In 1882 he received a unanimous Republican nomination for mayor of Bradford, and was barely defeated by the intervention of an independent candidate. He has taken part in every campaign, speaking in his own county and occasionally in other neighboring counties. The *Evening Star*, a daily Republican newspaper published at Bradford, was founded with his aid in 1879, and soon after he became its sole proprietor and publisher. Having conducted it at an average loss for several years, he at length disposed of it. The paper passed through subsequent stages of ownership until finally it reached the Star Publishing Company, its present corporate proprietor, of which Mr. Stone is a director. While engaged in its publication he conducted its editorial department, and in periods of especial public interest wrote its leading articles. Thus, during the controversy between Conkling and Garfield, he sustained the position of the New York senators throughout, as in accord with the ideas of Franklin and Madison, and justified by custom and by the clearest views of public policy. Certain of these articles, having fallen under the eye of Mr. Conkling, received his graceful acknowledgment. In the New York campaign which followed the senatorial election the *Star* took earnest ground against the re-election of State Senator Sessions from the counties of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus, and its editorials were reprinted and posted on the dead walls and fences throughout the district. Sessions was defeated. The *Star* resisted the Independent movement in Pennsylvania under Wolfe and Stewart, against strong local influence and loss of patronage. It made successful opposition to the adherents of the Greenback theory when, under the remarkable leadership of David Kirk, they sought for him a seat in congress. Notwithstanding a threatened suit for libel in a season of great excitement among oil producers, it opposed the right of "mystery" owners to play with the fortunes of small producers by the publication or tacit sanction of false reports. In respect to municipal affairs, its criticism of the administration of Treasurer Critchlow for disbursing indiscriminately from distinct funds resulted in his defeat as a candidate for re-election. Its influence was exerted against the adoption of the Holly system of water-works, and in favor of the present gravity system, which it supported with diagrams and engineers' reports prepared under its direction. In 1879 Mr. Stone made an elaborate but ineffectual argument before the common council in favor of the seating of F. S. Johnson, a contestant, and in 1885 successfully conducted an investigation and trial before the same body, which resulted in unseating one of its members. Soon after his arrival in Bradford Mr. Stone became interested in the petroleum business, and served for a number of years as chairman of a limited co-partnership, which operated successfully as a pioneer company of Knapp's creek. He has since been continuously engaged in oil operations, with varying success, and his interests have extended to the counties of Washington and Allegheny, in Pennsylvania, and into the fields of Ohio, West Virginia and New York. In 1879, at a mass meeting of oil producers held at Bradford, he was chosen as a member of a committee to oppose the taxation of oil before a legislative revenue commission, and at the request of the committee prepared an argument which was submitted to the commission and supplied to members of the legislature. The measure was not afterward pressed. He subsequently drafted a bill, which in modified form became a law, requiring abandoned oil wells to be plugged. Mr. Stone is a corporator

and officer in several natural gas companies, and in like manner engaged in certain railroad enterprises. In 1884 he went to Leadville, Colo., as the president of the Muncie Mining Company, and the year previous visited the Pacific coast. At home Mr. Stone has exhibited marked interest in the growth and prosperity of Bradford. He drafted the charter and by laws of the board of trade, aided conspicuously in its organization, and, as its vice president and member of the board of directors, helped to shape its policy of encouragement to manufacturers, and conducted the negotiations which resulted in the location and erection at Bradford of the repair shops of the Rochester & Pittsburgh Railroad Company. He was a member and afterward treasurer of the Bradford Hotel Company, limited, which erected the St. James Hotel; a corporator and afterward president of the Bradford Manufacturing Company, which erected the furniture factory now occupied by B. F. Hazelton, and a corporator and treasurer of the Bradford Glass Works, which erected the works now conducted by the Bradford Glass Company, limited. He was a corporator and director of the Bradford, Smethport & DeGoliier Railroad Company, which was merged in the Bradford, Bordell & Kinzua Railroad Company, under an agreement that the line should be extended to Smethport; and a corporator and trustee of the Bradford Hospital, whose charter and by-laws he prepared. At the organization, in 1880, of the State Hospital for the Insane for the northwestern district, comprising the counties of Cameron, Clarion, Crawford, Elk, Erie, Forest, McKean, Mercer, Venango and Warren, he was appointed a member of the board of trustees, and in 1888 he was elected president of the board. Upon various public occasions he has not infrequently been called upon to preside or to respond. He has made reported remarks at a celebration of the Irish Land League; at the dedication of the Bradford City Hospital; at a stated meeting of the Temperance Rescue Corps; at the dedication of the McKean county court house, on the event of the death of Garfield, and upon numerous other occasions, but these are sufficient to show the breadth of his sympathies and public spirit. His published addresses include one delivered at the dedication of Armory Hall; a speech under the title "The Republican Idea," delivered at Rixford, in 1884; Memorial Day addresses delivered at Eldred, at Olean, N. Y., and at Bradford; an address of welcome to the survivors of the "Bucktail Regiment," and a lecture on political economy before the Bradford Business College. Comprehending the future growth of Bradford, and regarding it as his permanent home, he purchased at an early date desirable sites for his dwelling and office. The former is an attractive cottage in the foot hills, and the latter a brick building of pleasing architectural design, which he christened "Pompelon Hall," adopting the name of a noted Spanish city because it was borne by the tract or warrant, as originally granted, on which the city of Bradford is situated. A society known as the Pompelon Club, comprising a membership of about 200, meets in this building weekly, and has attained celebrity in this section for its discussions of important public topics. Upon his arrival in Bradford Mr. Stone at once resumed the practice of his profession, and at length formed a partnership with A. Leo Weil, Esq., with whom he subsequently opened a branch office in Pittsburgh, when that city had become an oil metropolis, attracting their clientage, and there Mr. Weil is now separately engaged in practice. Mr. Stone discovering that his professional business at Bradford demanded more exclusive attention than he could give to it without hazarding other business, which he had undertaken, the partnership with Mr. Weil was succeeded by the association of Hon. Wallace W. Brown (lately representing the district in congress) and George A. Sturgeon, Esq. (since elected district attorney for the county), under the firm

name of Stone, Brown & Sturgeon. Mr. Brown having temporarily retired from practice in 1889, the association with Mr. Sturgeon still continues. Mr. Stone is admitted to practice in the district and supreme courts of the State, the circuit and district and supreme courts of the United States, and his practice has extended to each of these courts.

R. J. STRAIGHT, one of the most extensive oil producers in the Bradford oil fields, has lived in Bradford since 1876. He began working in the oil fields when sixteen years old, being first employed in Venango county. He had charge of the famous Noble well on the Ferris farm, the output of which, from its beginning to its close, was over 442,000 barrels. He also worked for a time at the oil refining business, and while at this began drilling wells for himself. He went to Tidioute, Warren county, where he operated until he came to Bradford, and since coming here has been one of the heaviest producers in this section. Since beginning his career as an oil producer Mr. Straight has drilled over 1,000 wells, the output of which has been enormous. He is an active member of the Producers' Protective Association, which was organized in 1887. Mr. Straight is a native of Crawford county, Penn., a son of Randall and Maria C. (Clark) Straight, and a brother of Dr. A. M. Straight. He was married in 1870 to Miss Augusta Shirley, daughter of Alfred Shirley, of Niagara county, N. Y. Mrs. Straight died, a member of the Presbyterian Church, in 1876, leaving two children: Edith and Herbert. Mr. Straight is a Democrat.

A. M. STRAIGHT, M. D., one of the most successful physicians of Bradford, was born in Crawford county, Penn., August 5, 1847, the third of five children of Randall and Maria C. (Clark) Straight, who were natives of New York, the father of Madison county and the mother of Cattaraugus county, and both of English descent. The father died in 1879, in Warren county, Penn., where he had lived a number of years. A. M. Straight was reared and received his rudimentary education in his native county, later taking a course at Oberlin College. Choosing medicine as his profession he entered the Western Reserve Medical College, from which he graduated in 1870. Wishing to be still more thoroughly versed in his profession he then attended Bellevue Hospital Medical College, at New York City, from which he graduated in 1875. He then located at Wilcox, Elk Co., Penn., where he remained until 1885, when he moved to Bradford. His office is in the Berry block. Dr. Straight is an untiring student of his profession, and keeps himself well informed on all subjects of interest and benefit to the fraternity. He has met with remarkable success in his practice, which is large and constantly increasing. He is an active member of the county medical society, which he has served as president, and is also a member of the State, American and International organization. For sixteen years Dr. Straight was surgeon for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; since 1885 he has been surgeon for the Buffalo, Pittsburgh & Rochester Railroad Company. He is also secretary of the United States Examining Board for Pensions. Dr. Straight was married in September, 1873, to Miss Minnie Preston, daughter of A. B. Preston, and they have four children: Preston, Grace, Anna and Persis. Mrs. Straight is a member of the Presbyterian Church. The Doctor, in politics, affiliates with the Democratic party.

GEORGE A. STURGEON, lawyer, and district attorney for the county of McKean, was born near Girard, in the county of Erie, Penn., June 1, 1852. He is a son of Andrew and Eliza J. (Caughy) Sturgeon, the former being a native of Erie county, N. Y., and the latter a native of Erie county, Penn., both of Scotch-Irish lineage. The family name is distinguished in the history of the State by Daniel Sturgeon, who, as a colleague of Simon Cameron and his successor, James Buchanan, held the office of United States senator from 1839

to 1851. George A. Sturgeon was reared upon his father's farm near Girard, which was quite extensive, and took his part in its cultivation. He attended Girard Academy and completed his education under private tuition. He sought employment as a teacher, and while so engaged began the study of law, and finished his course under the instruction of J. C. Sturgeon, Esq., an older brother, who had been the district attorney for the county of Erie. From 1876 to 1878 Mr. Sturgeon served as deputy United States marshal for the Western District of Pennsylvania. He came to Bradford in January, 1878, and there completed his studies, and in the following year was admitted to the bar of McKean county, where he has since continued in active practice. He is also admitted to practice in the supreme court of the State, and in the circuit and district courts of the United States. He has been associated with Hon. W. W. Brown, who represented the district in congress, and R. B. Stone, and is now the junior member of the law firm of Stone & Sturgeon. In 1887, as the candidate of the Republican party, to which he belongs, Mr. Sturgeon was elected by a large popular majority to the office of district attorney for the term of three years. In the practice of his profession Mr. Sturgeon is distinguished for care and unswerving fidelity, which have won for him a reliable clientele, as well as the esteem of the bar and the court. His services are frequently sought in the execution of trusts and administration of estates. His quick comprehension of mechanical devices, and aptitude in their explanation, are appreciated by inventors and patentees. It is not unlikely that this gift of genius is shared as a family heritage, since William Sturgeon, of Lanchashire, England, is noted as one of the earlier inventors in electro-magnetism, and as a lecturer on science in the Royal Victoria Gallery at Manchester. Mr. Sturgeon was married November 10, 1881, to Miss Mary L. Davis, daughter of Charles Davis, a prominent citizen of Friendship, N. Y., and they have two children: Clara C. and Bertha L. The family attend the services of the Presbyterian Church, of which Mrs. Sturgeon is a member. Their home, in a desirable quarter of the city, is spacious and attractive.

MOSES SULLIVAN, attorney at law, Bradford and Butler, Penn., is a lawyer of superior ability, and has a large practice both in McKean and Butler counties. He is well educated, being a graduate in a regular classical course from Westchester University, class of 1866, and prior to his attendance there he was a student at the Moravian Boarding School at Nazareth, Penn. After leaving college he studied law with the Hon. E. McJunkin, of Butler, Penn., was admitted to the bar, and began his practice in that city. He opened his office in Bradford in 1880. Mr. Sullivan was born in Butler, Penn., March 28, 1848, the second of five children of Charles C. and Susan C. (Seltzer) Sullivan, who were of German and Irish descent, respectively. His father died in 1860. Mr. Sullivan is a Republican in politics. He is a member of Butler Lodge, F. & A. M. He is also an active member of the Presbyterian Church.

J. C. SWAIN, agent for the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad at Bradford, was born in Wellsville, Ohio, April 23, 1855, a son of Silas and Martha (Coffin) Swain, natives of Nantucket Island, Mass. He was educated at Ravenna, Ohio, and there learned the art of telegraphy. He came to Bradford in 1876, and in 1884 he was there employed as train dispatcher, serving in that position four years. He then went to Salamanca, N. Y., where he was clerk in the freight office until 1888, when he was transferred to his present position at Bradford. Mr. Swain was married in 1883, at Bradford, to Miss Mary A. Ringle, daughter of John Ringle, who was of Swiss descent, and they have one child, William E. Mrs. Swain is a member of the Catholic Church. In politics Mr. Swain is independent.

H. H. TAGGART, conductor on a passenger train of the Western New York & Pennsylvania Railroad, was born in Livingston county, N. Y., April 14, 1842, a son of Washington and Mary Ann (Havens) Taggart, former a native of Pennsylvania, and latter of New York, of English descent. His father dying when he was in his childhood, he was reared by relatives, living in his native State until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion. He enlisted in April, 1861, in the First Pennsylvania Regiment, Volunteer Infantry, known as the First Pennsylvania "Bucktails," as a drummer, and participated in many hard-fought battles, among others Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and the Wilderness. At the close of his term of service he went to Lawrenceville, Tioga Co., Penn., where he remained but a short time, going from there to Erie, Penn., where he was employed by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad until 1872, when he accepted a position as conductor on the B., N. Y. & P. R. R., now known as the Western New York & Pennsylvania Railroad, and in 1881 he was appointed to his present position. Mr. Taggart was married in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1869, to Fannie Clark, daughter of George R. and Caroline E. (Howard) Clark, and they have one daughter, Emma Henrietta. Mrs. Taggart is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics Mr. Taggart is a Republican. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Union Veteran Legion, and was the first chaplain of the Bradford Legion. He is also a member of Excelsior Lodge, No. 4, E. O. M. A., of Buffalo, N. Y.

JOHN A. THEETGE, of the firm of McIntyre & Theetge, proprietors of a meat market, Bradford, was born in Chemung, Chemung Co., N. Y., in October, 1844, a son of Oliver and Polly (Robberts) Theetge, former a native of New Hampshire, and latter of Maine. He remained in his native county until he was twenty four years old, and when thirteen years of age began the carpenter's trade, working at same seven years and six months before reaching his majority. He came to McKean county in 1868, and commenced working for the Lafayette Coal Company as foreman under Gen. N. J. Jackson; was superintendent for the same company until 1872, and then lived in Elmira, N. Y., until 1876, when he located in Bradford, where he worked at his trade four years, or until 1880, when he went to Custer City, same county, where he kept the Custer City Hotel seven years. Returning to Bradford in 1887, he became associated with Mr. McIntyre in the meat market business, and they have built up a good trade, having one of the best markets in the city. Mr. Theetge was married in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., in 1872, to Ellen, a native of East Randolph, that county, and daughter of M. and Mary (Curns) Callahan, and they have two children: S. L. and Gracie G. In politics Mr. Theetge is a Democrat. He is a past noble grand in the I. O. O. F. His parents are still living in Chemung county, N. Y., at the ages of seventy-seven and seventy-nine years, respectively, but the parents of Mrs. Theetge are both deceased.

MYRON ALLEN TODD, M. D., was born at Ovid, Seneca Co., N. Y., February 11, 1847. His parents moved to Angelica, N. Y., in the year 1848, where he received his academic education. At an early age he ably filled the position as manager in his father's store, consisting of drugs and general merchandise. In May, 1873, he commenced the study of medicine under his father, attended lectures at the university of Buffalo, N. Y., and the Homoeopathic Hospital College at Cleveland, Ohio, graduating from the latter February 16, 1876. He was associated afterward with his father in general practice at Angelica, N. Y., until May 1, 1878, when he located at Bradford, Penn. January 3, 1879, he was elected health officer and city physician of Bradford, Penn., was re-elected May 22, 1880, and June 14, 1881, and served

continuously till August 8, 1882. The Doctor is a member of the board of surgeons of the Bradford City Hospital, and medical examiner for the following secret orders: K. of P., K. of H., I. O. H., K. & L. of H., O. G. C., A. O. U. W., R. T. of T., S. K. of A. O. U. W., I. O. S. of B., I. O. R. M., I. O. F. S. of I., besides several regular and accidental insurance companies. He has confined himself exclusively to homeopathy and is considered one of the representative men of the city. The Doctor was united in marriage to Miss Anna Helena, daughter of J. O. Akerlund, of Trade Lake, Wis., January 6, 1873. His father, who successfully practiced medicine at Angelica, N. Y., thirty-seven years, was born at Hyde Park, Dutchess Co., N. Y., July 12, 1819. His only brother, Dr. W. S. Todd, Jr., located at Belfast, N. Y., is a practitioner of the same medical school. In politics the Doctor is a strong believer in the Democratic principles as far as they pertain to the government of the country.

CHARLES E. TUCKER, oil producer and manufacturer of ladies' and misses' fine shoes, Bradford, was born at Bath, Me., December 26, 1848, a son of George W. and Mary (Read) Tucker, descendants of early settlers of Maine. He was educated for the Universalist ministry, attending the St. Lawrence Theological University, and after completing his course entered the ministry, for thirteen years following his calling in Maine, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Illinois. He received a call to the church of Titusville in 1875, and four years later was called to Aurora, Ill., where he remained two years, and in 1881 he retired from the ministry to attend to his old interests. He then moved to Bradford, Penn., where he has ever since been actively engaged in business; he is also a member of the firm of Tucker & Marvin, Jamestown, N. Y. He was married in 1874 to Mary D. Drullard, daughter of Solomon Drullard, a wealthy iron manufacturer, of Buffalo, and now have four children: Charles M., Elwin D., Alice M. and Solomon D. In politics Mr. Tucker is a Prohibitionist.

W. N. VALENTINE, agent for the American Express Company at Bradford, was born in Fort Plain, Montgomery Co., N. Y., January 5, 1854, a son of Peter and Eliza (Van Slyke) Valentine, natives of New York, and of German descent. When W. N. Valentine was a child his parents moved to Erie City, Penn., where he lived till manhood. His first work was as clerk in a grocery store, and then he went west, and for two years clerked in a hotel. He has been in the employ of the American Express Company since 1879, first as porter, and by promotion has finally reached his present position. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

MARTIN W. WAGNER, owner and manager of the Wagner Opera House, Bradford, and also a member of the firm of Wagner & Reis, who have the management of eleven theaters in towns in Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, was born in Allegany county, N. Y., November 28, 1844, a son of H. and Eleanor (Sears) Wagner. Early in life he learned the carriage makers' trade, at which he worked until 1862, when he went to Venango county, Penn., and became interested in the production of oil. Later he opened a hotel in Pit-hole, Penn., and also dealt in coal and lumber. In 1866 he removed to Bradford, where he built the Wagner Opera House in 1876, which he enlarged in 1879, making it one of the best houses for dramatic, operatic and other entertainments in the State. He became associated in 1879 with Mr. Moses Reis, and they have made a success of their business above mentioned. Mr. Reis gives his entire time to procuring talent for and managing their various theaters, while Mr. Wagner gives part of his attention to his farm, on which he now lives, near Limestone, N. Y. Mr. Wagner was married in 1868 to Miss

Mary D. Frank, and they have three children: Frank M. (who is local manager of the theater at Olean, N. Y.), Fred W. and Charles A. In politics Mr. Wagner is a Republican. He is a member of the F. & A. M., Knights of Pythias and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

T. L. V. WAGNER, farmer, P. O. Bradford, was born in Oneida county, N. Y., April 19, 1822, a son of John and Sarah (Van Alstine) Wagner, who moved to Steuben county, N. Y., in 1827, and engaged in farming there until their death. T. L. V. Wagner remained on the homestead until 1843, when he married Miss Eliza, daughter of James Slocum, of the town of Pultney, Steuben Co., N. Y. In 1844 they came to McKean county, Penn., overland, bringing all their goods and chattels on a sled drawn by two teams of horses. They purchased a farm in Bradford township, and after living on it for some years and clearing and improving it, they traded for their present farm, where they have since resided. They were among the early settlers of Bradford township, there being but three houses in the present city of Bradford on their arrival in the township. Eleven children were born to their union, seven of whom are living: John, in Cattaraugus county, N. Y.; Diantha, wife of Joseph Story, in Bradford township; Albert, Arthur, Frank, in Bradford; Isabella and Della, at home. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

J. A. WALDO, wholesale and retail dealer in flour and feed, hay, straw, oats, corn meal, etc., Bradford, was born in Portage county, Ohio, May 17, 1843, a son of H. A. and Christiana (Kilpatrick) Waldo, former a native of New York, and latter of Vermont, of Irish and Welsh descent, respectively. J. A. Waldo learned the carpenter's trade with his father, working at it until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, when, June 13, 1861, he enlisted and was assigned to the First Ohio Artillery. He participated in many hard-fought battles, among the more important being Fort Donelson and Pittsburgh Landing. He was discharged in 1863 on account of disability, and returned home. He soon after came to Pennsylvania, first to Corry and then to Bradford, of which place he has been one of the leading citizens, and has served as a member of the select council. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Knights of Malta. In politics he is a Republican. When a boy at home in Ohio, his Sunday-school teacher was James A. Garfield, afterward president of the United States. Mr. Waldo was married January 3, 1864, to Eunice Johnson, daughter of Anson Johnson, and they have two children: Anson S. and Delia.

A. B. WALKER, oil producer, Bradford, was born in Harrisville, Butler Co., Penn., February 28, 1847, a son of R. R. and Jane H. (Wallace) Walker, natives and still residents of that county. A. B. Walker received his education at the common and high schools of Harrisville, leaving his home permanently at about twenty years of age, and after going through all the practical work—drilling and contracting for wells, etc.—he tried his first venture as a producer near Petrolia, in 1873, and in 1875 came with three others to Bradford, where they drilled their first well on a leased piece of ground, taken from P. T. Kennedy, and this well really started the Bradford oil excitement: later he became a member of the firm of Melvin, Walker & Co., who developed and held an interest in 7,000 acres of land, called the Moody tract. Mr. Walker also assisted in organizing the Bradford Oil Exchange, and was then and still is one of its directors; he is also a member of Union Lodge, No. 334, F. & A. M., of Bradford Chapter, R. A. M., and of Trinity Commandery, K. T., No. 50; he was also one of the original stockholders of the First National Bank of Bradford, and has always been one of its board of directors. In 1877 he married Miss Effie, daughter of James E. Blair, of Bradford, and to this

union have been born three children: Gertrude, Nellie and Ruth. In politics Mr. Walker is a Republican.

JAMES A. WALKER, of the firm of Bodine & Walker, hardware merchants, Bradford, is a native of Butler county, Penn., born in Harrisville, June 11, 1854, a son of Robert R. and Jane H. (Wallace) Walker, natives of Pennsylvania, of Scotch and German descent, respectively. He was reared in his native town, attending school until fifteen years of age, when he began clerking in the store of J. N. Culbison, remaining with him until his majority. He then came to Bradford, and was employed at the oil wells until the present partnership of Bodine & Walker was formed. Mr. Walker was married in 1881 to Miss Lizzie Elrick, daughter of Dr. J. H. Elrick, and they have two children: Charles and Bessie. In politics Mr. Walker is a Republican; he is a Knight Templar. Mrs. Walker is a member of the United Presbyterian Church.

LOYAL WARD, attorney at law and collector, Bradford, was born in Great Valley, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., January 4, 1827, the fourth in the family of eight children of Charles and Lydia A. (King) Ward, natives of Rutland county, Vt., and of English descent, the former of whom died in Great Valley in 1848. The subject of these lines was reared on his father's farm, and in his youth attended the common schools and the seminary at Springville, Erie Co., N. Y., after returning from Racine county, Wis., where he visited three years during his father's residence in the West. In early life we find the youthful aspirant teaching school at Tarport, Littleton, Limestone and Salamanca, being principal of the high school at the latter place for a time. In 1850 he came to Bradford, Penn., where he taught for two years in the academy, and in the meantime he read law. In 1871 he was elected associate judge of his county, serving a full term, and it may be remarked that during his incumbency much care was exercised in granting licenses. The Judge has given his attention mainly to the settlement of estates, and to the abstract and collecting businesses. He was married in 1853 to Adaline E., daughter of John F. and Lucretia (Farr) Melvin, who were of English descent, and pioneers of McKean county, settling here in 1826. Mr. Melvin became one of the wealthy men of the county, and at his death, which occurred in 1857, was the owner of 472 acres of valuable land. He was also proprietor, for many years, of the only store at Tarport. Mr. and Mrs. Ward have had seven children, four of whom are living: Bernice E., wife of Brewer Button; Wilber, in Lima, Ohio; Edna M. and Charles M.: one daughter, Edith (wife of S. D. Weaver), and two infants are deceased. Mrs. Ward is a member of the Methodist Church, the Judge of the United Brethren in Christ. In politics he is a Republican, and has been a member of the school board of Bradford several years. He is an earnest advocate of temperance, but not a third party man. In 1873 Judge Ward purchased the Porter farm, in Bradford, and in 1879 he became possessor of a few oil wells on the Babcock & Hulings Foster-Brook tract, by paying a nominal price. In 1878-79 he sold the oil privileges on his farm to the Enterprise Transit Company, who opened six producing wells, clearing heavy profits, and in 1884 he retired from the oil business. In 1875 the Judge was appointed agent of the Newell estate, subsequently, in 1880, of the Edson estate, and later was trustee of the Kingsbury estate, for four years. In February, 1890, the popularity of Judge Loyal Ward was made manifest by his election to the office of mayor of Bradford.

ALEX WATSON, one of the prominent oil producers of Bradford, and also proprietor of one of the manufacturing industries of the city, was born in Elgin, Morayshire, Scotland, October 23, 1842, the eldest of five children of

James and Ann Watson, who came to America when he was a young child, settling in Canada, where the father died in 1882. The subject of our sketch was reared in Crowsville, Canada East, coming to the United States in 1865, and in August of that year to the oil districts of Pennsylvania, where, being a carpenter, he found employment making derricks. He bought property which proved to be rich with oil, and he has been one of the successful men in the field, being now a member of three companies. In 1879 he began the manufacture of wooden tanks and bull wheels for oil wells, and now employs twenty men, his foreman being C. F. Madison, at Bradford. He also employs about twenty men in Washington, Penn., where his brother, R. D. Watson, superintends the works. Mr. Watson was married August 15, 1871, to Mary A. Madison, a native of Pennsylvania. The parents of Mrs. Watson are Charles A. and Hannah A. (Winegar) Madison, both born and reared in Washington county, N. Y., the former family coming from Rhode Island, and the latter being of Dutch descent. Mr. and Mrs. Watson have four children: Berdie, Earl, Clara and Clifford. Mrs. Watson is a member of the United Brethren Church. In politics Mr. Watson is a Republican. He is a member of the Knights of Honor, and also of the Improved Order of Heptasophs.

W. R. WEAVER, hardware merchant and oil producer, Bradford, was born in Hillsdale county, Mich., March 24, 1840, a son of William and Mercy (Willetts) Weaver, former a native of Vermont, and latter of New York, both of English ancestry. His father died in Michigan in 1886, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. W. R. Weaver was the sixth of seven children, and was reared in his native county, attending in his boyhood the district schools. As soon as competent he began teaching in order to acquire means to further pursue his studies. In this way he attended for a time Hillsdale College, and then the State University at Ann Arbor, teaching alternately with attending school, to defray his expenses. After leaving school he again taught for a time, devoting in all about four years to this vocation. Preferring a business life to the school-room, however, he accepted a position in the store of Lewis Emery, Jr., at Hudson, Mich., which he managed from 1867 to 1870. In 1870 Mr. Emery sold out and discontinued the business. Mr. Weaver then joined Emery at Titusville, and took charge of his financial interests there until 1876, when he became a partner with him at Bradford, Penn., in the hardware and oil supply business, conducted under the firm name of L. Emery, Jr., & Co., and that of oil producing under the name of the Emery Oil Company. Mr. Weaver is the financial manager of this vast business, and his qualifications in this connection are well established by the marked success which is the result of his management, and also by the fact that from an employee he has risen to a partnership in the business. In addition to attending to the management of his business Mr. Weaver is secretary and treasurer of the Citizens' Light and Heat Company, which succeeded to the plant of the old Light and Heat Company of Bradford in 1888. He is a Republican in politics, in 1888 and 1889 was chairman of the McKean county central committee, and the county gave the largest Republican majority at the November (1888) election ever given since its organization. He is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F., and has passed all the chairs of both lodge and encampment. He is also a representative member of the F. & A. M., member of lodge, chapter, council and commandery, is past high priest of Bradford Chapter, No. 260, R. A. M., and captain-general of Trinity Commandery, No. 58, K. T. He is also a member of the thirty-second degree, Pennsylvania Consistory, at Pittsburgh, A. & A. Scottish Rite; a member of Syria Temple A. A. O. U. M. S., as well as member of thirty-third degree, ninetyeth degree and ninety-fifth degree Sov-

oreign Sanctuary of U. S. Royal Masonic Rite. Besides these he is president of the board of school control, and secretary of the Bradford Driving Park and Fair Association. He was married April 19, 1865, to Helen A. Gilson, and they have three children: Genovieve, Clarence E. and Mabel. Mr. and Mrs. Weaver are members of the Episcopal Church, of which he is a vestryman.

P. L. WEBSTER, surveyor, Bradford, was born in Lebanon, N. H., August 6, 1830, a son of Philip H. and Lucy J. (Dix) Webster. His father was a nephew of Daniel Webster, and his mother was a sister of Gen. John A. Dix, who was famous for having said "Whoever attempts to tear down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." His father died in October, 1830, leaving two sons, Charles D. and P. L., and in 1837 his mother married Col. L. C. Little. The Colonel was employed as their agent by the United States Land Company, who owned 140,000 acres of land, considerable of it lying in McKean county, and soon after his marriage started for Pennsylvania, where he established headquarters at Bradford, which town was called Littleton until about 1859. This country at that time was a wilderness, and the trip from New Hampshire was made with a team. Col. Little was a good father to his stepsons, and the subject of this sketch was given good educational advantages, taking an academic course at Springville, N. Y. The Colonel died in 1854, and his wife in 1858. After his stepfather's death, Mr. Webster was employed by the land company, and spent some time settling up the business. He learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for a time. For twenty five years he was engaged in the undertaking business, and has few superiors as a funeral director. In all his enterprises Mr. Webster has met with success, and is now one of the leading business men of Bradford. He has a fine orange grove in Florida, where with his family he spends his winters. He was married in 1871 to Mrs. Ellen (Johnson) Morrison, and they have one son, Frank Morrison. Mr. Webster is a Republican in politics, and has held most of the offices in the city of Bradford, among others those of treasurer and burgess. In 1862 he was appointed military storekeeper at Fortress Monroe, and had charge of twenty assistants, serving in that position until 1865. His brother, Charles D. Webster, was captain of Company E, Fifty-eighth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, serving throughout the war, and now lives at Tarpon Springs, Fla. Mr. and Mrs. Webster are among the prominent citizens of Bradford, both in social and religious circles, Mrs. Webster being a member of the Baptist Church.

W. L. WELLS, ticket agent for the Western New York & Pennsylvania Railroad at Bradford, was born in Dunkirk, N. Y., January 7, 1855, a son of W. R. and Ann (Lippencott) Wells, former of whom died in 1880. W. L. Wells, who is the only surviving member of his father's family, when a boy began learning telegraphy, and in 1872 he entered the employ of the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company at Dunkirk, N. Y., remaining with them four years, and since 1877 has been in the employ of the Erie Railroad Company, with the exception of one year, during which he was a clerk in the Bradford post office. He was married in Summit, N. J., in 1882, to Nina Effie, daughter of Rev. J. W. Loane, but she died March 30, 1884. Their only child, William Snow, died February 29, 1884. In December, 1885, Mr. Wells married Frankie Holt, daughter of J. T. Holt, and to this union have been born one girl and one boy, Coral Vane and Hugh Eugene. Mr. and Mrs. Wells are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in politics is a Prohibitionist.

C. B. WHITEHEAD, postmaster, Bradford, was born in Lawrenceville, Tioga Co., Penn., January 8, 1840, a son of Isaac and Sarah (Lurg) White.

head, former a native of Massachusetts, of Swedish ancestry, and latter a native of England. His father moved to Tioga county in 1830, and made that his home until his death, in 1848. He was twice married, and had a family of three children, C. B. being a son by his second marriage. C. B. Whitehead was reared in his native county, where he attended the common schools, and afterward became a student at the high school at Spring Mills, N. Y. In 1860 he went to Titusville, where he was employed by Brewer, Watson & Co., oil producers, two years, and then for four years was in the employ of Fisher Brothers at Oil City. He then returned to Tioga county, and with his uncle, A. W. Lugg, was engaged in mercantile business at Nelson, four years. He sold his interest in 1870, and went to Blossburg, Penn., where he carried on a hotel four years; but not liking that business he opened a drug store in Wellsboro, Penn., which he conducted until 1878, when he removed to Bradford, and has since been engaged mainly in oil producing. He is a Democrat in politics, and has served three terms as a member of the select council, a part of the time as chairman of the board. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. In 1875 he married Miss Mary Ferris, daughter of H. W. Ferris, and they have two children: Sarah and Waldo M.

R. E. WHITELEY, manager of the Star Publishing Company, Bradford, was born May 5, 1838, at Hyde Park, Dutchess Co., N. Y., whither his parents (who came to the United States in 1823) had removed from Philadelphia about 1837. Mr. Whiteley was educated in the last-named city, to which the family returned in 1843, and in 1859, when twenty-one years of age, he moved to the lumber woods of Maine, where he followed lumbering until September 28, 1861, at which date he enlisted in the First Maine Cavalry. During Banks' retreat from the Shenandoah Valley he was captured at Middletown, Va., and imprisoned at Lynchburg and Belle Isle from May 24 to October, 1862, when he was paroled. In December of same year, being exchanged, he rejoined his old corps at Frederick, Md., and served with it until mustered out in November, 1864. During the three years following his discharge from the army he was in the employ of the C. & A. R. R., and then embarked in business in Jersey City. Mr. Whiteley was married in 1866 to Allie E., daughter of Joshua King, of Smethport, and nine years thereafter moved with his family to Port Allegany, McKean county, taking up his residence in 1876 at Bradford. Later Mr. Whiteley became paymaster during the construction of the Tide Water Pipe Company's line, and in 1880 he was engaged in a similar position during the construction of the Buffalo Company's pipe line. From 1881 to 1885 we find him filling the position of deputy sheriff of McKean county under Col. A. I. Wilcox, and in June, 1885, he assisted in organizing the Star Publishing Company, in Bradford, of which he is manager.

WHITNEY & WHEELER, Bradford. Among the representative oil producers in the city of Bradford mention should here be made of the well known firm of Whitney & Wheeler. This firm is composed of Charles S. Whitney and Samuel A. Wheeler, both of whom have been identified with the oil-producing interest at Bradford from its infancy, and are among the largest producers at the present time. Mr. Whitney, who has been in the oil country since the "sixties," at present resides at Belmont, N. Y. Mr. Wheeler came to the oil country in 1871; he was formerly a wholesale dealer in dry goods in Toledo, Ohio, and his present residence is in Buffalo, N. Y.

C. A. WILBUR, merchant, Custer City, was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., December 6, 1850, a son of Simeon and Christina (Griffith) Wilbur, natives of Otsego and Chautauqua counties, N. Y., respectively. His father, who was a farmer by occupation, was one of the early settlers of Chautauqua

county: he was a supporter of the Republican party, and filled various town-ship offices; was a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died in Chautauqua county: his widow is still living on the homestead. C. A. Wilbur and his brother and partner in business, were the only children born to their parents. They were reared on the homestead farm, and received a common school education. C. A. Wilbur engaged in mercantile business in Chautauqua county for a number of years, and in 1876 came to McKean county, establishing a general store at DeGolier. In 1883 Mr. Wilbur moved to Custer City, where he has since conducted a general store—oil well supplies, etc. In 1871 Mr. Wilbur married Miss A. Damon, of Chautauqua county, N. Y., who died in 1873, leaving one child, Florence E. He was again married, on this occasion, in 1883, to Miss Adell Carrier, daughter of Timothy Carrier of Cattaraugus county, N. Y., and to them have been born two children: Ralph and an infant unnamed. Mr. Wilbur is a supporter of the Republican party.

FRANK S. WILBUR, was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., July 20, 1862. In 1878 he came to McKean county, where he engaged in mercantile business with his brother C. A. This partnership still exists, under the firm name of Wilbur Bros. They are also oil producers, owning at the present time fifteen wells. In 1880 Mr. Wilbur married Miss Jessie, daughter of John Cobb, of Chautauqua county, N. Y., and they have two children: Daisy and Lillian. Our subject is a member of Columbia League of Custer City, E. A. U., and is an active supporter of the Republican party.

COL. A. I. WILCOX, vice-president of the Bradford, Bordell & Kinzua Railroad, Bradford, was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., March 22, 1819, the only son of William P. and Betsey (Paine) Wilcox, who were natives of the New England States, of Irish and English descent. His father was a merchant in Connecticut when a young man, and thence moved to Nunda, N. Y., where he lived until 1832, when he came to McKean county, Penn., and settled in Williamsville, but removed to Port Allegany, where he died. He was a prominent Democrat, was speaker of the State senate during the administration of Gov. Porter, and for many years took an active part in State politics. The subject of this biographical record was reared under Democratic doctrine, and adhered to the faith of his father until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, when he became a strong Union man, and has since voted the Republican ticket. He was given good educational advantages, first attending the common schools, and then the academy at Lima, N. Y. After reaching his majority, he embarked in the lumber trade, in which he was very successful until the flood of 1861, when, in one night, \$100,000 worth of his lumber was swept away. He had built a neat and substantial residence at Wilcox (a place which had its origin in his lumber interests, and was named in his honor), at that time the best private residence in the county. After his loss by the flood, Mr. Wilcox began contracting and building railroads, becoming superintendent of the construction of a large part of these roads. He next embarked in the oil interests, as a producer, and he has carried on an extensive business in this line. Col. Wilcox has experienced many ups and downs in his business career, having seen fortunes vanish in a few hours, then made fortunate investments, and thereby retrieved his losses. He has not been scoured by misfortune, but through all the varied vicissitudes of life, his manliness and integrity have been manifest. He has taken an active interest in the prosperity of Bradford, and it was largely through his influence that the Board of Trade, of which he is now general manager, succeeded in establishing many new industries in Bradford. He earned his title of colonel by serving on the staff of Gov.

William F. Packer, and Gov. John W. Geary. In 1847 he represented Warren, Elk and McKean counties in the legislature as a Democrat, and was re-elected, serving two terms; and in 1871 he represented Jefferson, Elk and Cameron counties as a Republican, although at that time those counties were strongly Democratic. In 1881 he was elected and served one term as sheriff of McKean county. He was married in June, 1845, to Miss Louisa Horton, daughter of Judge Isaac Horton, of Elk county, Penn. She died in 1880. Their only child, Ida, is the wife of Ernest Koester, an attorney of McKean county.

D. J. WILDER, proprietor of the Pierce House, Bradford, was born in Franklin county, Mass., September 18, 1837, a son of Josephus and Louisa (Hastings) Wilder. In 1851 his parents moved to South Cleveland, Ohio, where he remained until after the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, and in 1862 he enlisted in the Forty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, his commander being James A. Garfield. Prior to this enlistment he had served three months in the Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry. While in the service he had seven holes shot in his clothes, and one bullet-hole in his hat, but was never seriously wounded. After the war he returned to Ohio, and for seven years was engaged in the flour and feed business, and then for six years was in the ice business at Cleveland, Ohio. In 1878 he came to Bradford, and in 1888 embarked in his present business. He was married, in Ohio, to Miss Lilian Yeager. They have no children. Mr. Wilder is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

E. S. WILLIAMSON, proprietor of Williamson's restaurant, Bradford, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., March 12, 1847, a son of Ely and Elizabeth (Riding) Williamson, natives of England. His father was a mechanical engineer, and established the Buffalo Steam Engine Works in Buffalo, N. Y., known now as Tiff's Engine Works. He still lives in Buffalo, and is now eighty-one years old. E. S. Williamson was given a good business education, graduating from Bryant & Stratton's Business College at Buffalo. In 1864 he removed to the oil regions and worked in the oil fields, buying an interest in some wells. He then became manager of the hardware store of D. C. Backus, and in 1877 established three stores for Kerr, Geider & Co., in Bradford, and superintended their business till 1879, when he again turned his attention to the oil industry. In 1882 he went to Richburg, Allegany Co., N. Y., and established the Central Machine Shop which afterward burned, and in 1883 he returned to Bradford and opened the restaurant which he is still conducting. He was married in 1878 in Buffalo, N. Y., to Miss Lottie A. Keeler, and they have two children: Pearl and Hazel. Truman Keeler, father of Lottie A., is now deceased; Nancy A. (Hoard) Keeler, her mother, still survives. Mrs. Williamson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Williamson is a Master Mason, and in politics is a Democrat.

THOMAS WILSON, farmer, P. O. Bradford, was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., July 5, 1825, a son of Thomas and Margaret (Rogers) Wilson, former a native of Ireland, latter of Pennsylvania. The father was a stone mason by trade, and moved with his family to Ohio in 1828, where he remained until his death. Thomas Wilson received an ordinary education, and came to McKean county in 1845, and purchased his present farm, where he has since resided. In 1854 he married Miss Amanda J., daughter of Dyer Crammer, who moved from Steuben county, N. Y., to McKean county in 1844. Five children were born to this union, two of whom are living: John E. (farmer of Bradford township, married to Miss Lina Black, and has three children: Fred E., Alice and an infant), Rose B. (wife of Hill Burroughs, of Bradford township, also has three

children: Laura, Harry and Nellie. Mr. Wilson has always been identified with the Republican party.

F. J. YOUNGS, oil producer and dealer in boots and shoes, Bradford, was born in Normal, N. Y., June 8, 1859, a son of Charles and Caroline (Tator) Youngs, natives of New York, and of English descent, who moved to Bradford, Penn., in 1860, and are still residents of the place. They have three children: James, F. J. and Charles. F. J. Youngs has spent the most of his life in Bradford, and since 1876 has been engaged in the production of petroleum, owning several good wells. In 1888 he embarked in the boot and shoe business, and now carries an extensive and well assorted stock. He is a young man of good business ability, and is one of the prosperous and active men of Bradford. He is a prominent Freemason, and has taken the thirty second degree in that fraternity. In politics he is a Democrat.

JOHN P. ZANE, oil producer, Bradford, was born in Bridgeport, N. J., February 15, 1826. He was the only child born to James and Catherine (Bender) Zane, natives of New Jersey, former of Danish and latter of German descent. His ancestors were among the pioneers of New Jersey who figured in the Revolutionary war. They came to America from the Old World in search of a country where liberty prevailed, and where men's rights were not due to birth, but where every one succeeded according to his own merits. The mother of the subject of these lines dying when he was eighteen months old, his father married again, but died in 1834. When John P. was but eight years old he went to live with a farmer, and when fourteen went to Camden, where he was bound to a saddler and harness maker, understanding that he was to have three-months' schooling. This contract was not kept, as Mr. Zane never attended school a week in his life. Having an innate desire for knowledge, however, his spare moments were given to study, and he is now, purely by his own efforts, one of the best-informed men in the county. He has been a frequent contributor to the papers, writing extensively on political subjects, and as his position has given him the opportunity of knowing the needs of business men, his articles are read by many, and have been the means of doing much toward helping men in the ordinary walks of life. He was a personal friend of President Lincoln, and was a delegate to the convention that nominated him for the presidency. Mr. Zane was engaged learning his trade until eighteen years of age, when he concluded to start in life for himself. He went to Philadelphia, and served a further apprenticeship of two years at the harness maker's trade; in 1846 he proceeded to New Orleans, where he worked as a journeyman for a time, and then embarked in business for himself. In 1851 he sold out and went via the isthmus to California, where he engaged in various speculations and business enterprises, and became the owner of large landed interests. He was an active member of the vigilance committee, and prominent in political circles. In 1861 he was appointed, by President Lincoln, United States appraiser for the port of San Francisco, and was confirmed by the senate July 29, 1861. He held that office until 1863 when he concluded to resign, on account of business speculations, and was permitted to name his own successor. Mr. Zane built a street railroad in San Francisco, but before doing so was obliged to get a bill through the legislature, granting the charter. The road cost \$400,000; Mr. Zane put in \$100,000 cash and borrowed \$47,000 to bear interest at 2 per cent a month, compounded monthly. He found the interest growing so rapidly that he concluded to go to New York and borrow the money to pay the indebtedness. He, however, found that he would have to borrow nearly three times that amount as it was to be paid in gold, and owing to the expansion of currency during the war, gold was at a

high premium. Hearing of the oil excitement at Titusville, he concluded to try and make the money instead of borrowing it. He accordingly went to the oil fields, where he took in the situation and bought and leased land. He soon after sold one half of his land for \$200,000 to a Hartford company, but six days before the papers were made out panic came and the price of oil went down, and the company backed out. Mr. Zane lost his all, and was obliged again to commence at the foot of the ladder. He remained in the oil fields, and September 10, 1877, came to Bradford, bought land and took leases. Since coming to Bradford he has been successful, and is now the owner of a large number of producing oil wells. He has a pleasant home on Congress street, and is counted among the leading business men of Bradford. He was married in San Francisco, November 9, 1854, to Miss Jane Herrington, daughter of John Herrington, and they have one child, Anna Jane, who is now the wife of J. W. Vantine, and has five children.

JOHN R. ZOOK, dealer in wall paper, etc., Bradford, is a native of the State of New York. He was born in Williamsville, Erie county, in 1831, the son of David and Anna Zook, natives of Lancaster, Penn. Joseph Zook, the youngest of the family of seven sons and two daughters, was born in Canada in 1833. John R. Zook married Jennie A. Youngs, of Williamsville, Erie Co., N. Y., daughter of Hon. Jasper B. Youngs, who was elected member of assembly of the State of New York in 1854, was also elected several terms as supervisor of the town of Amherst, and was appointed one of the commissioners for the building of the city and county buildings, erected in Buffalo, N. Y., and was one of the founders of the Republican party. He died in 1886, at the age of seventy-one years. John R. Zook moved, in 1858, to Kansas, was appointed station agent for the Pike's Peak Express Company, and settled seventy-five miles from Denver City, then a small town. The family, which then consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Zook and one son, moved back to Buffalo in 1861, and in company with his brother, Joseph, opened a store on Commercial street, where they carried on business until 1877, when they removed to Bradford, Penn., and began a business, dealing principally in wall paper, at No. 68 Main street, where they may still be found. The firm name is Zook & Co. In politics Mr. Zook is a Republican; he is a member and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and one of the directors of the new Commercial National Bank of Bradford; his family consists of Jasper F., Florence E., Clara B., Minnie V. and Gertrude G.

CHAPTER XXIII.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—KEATING TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF SMETHPORT.

N. W. ABBEY, merchant, Smethport, son of Timothy and Betsy (Jaycox) Abbey, was born at New Berlin, Chenango Co., N. Y., in 1819, and with his parents removed to Norwich township, McKean county, where his father became a farmer. Their family consisted of four sons and four daughters, of whom three are deceased. N. W., the second son, received a common-school education, and learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed until 1886,

when he started a grocery, flour and feed store in Smethport. He married Emily P. Patterson in 1850, and they have two sons: J. B. and Pitt E. Mr. Abbey is an active Republican, and was elected county commissioner in 1881, serving a term of three years.

M. N. ALLEN, justice of the peace and insurance agent, East Smethport, was born in Steuben county, N. Y., January 21, 1854, a son of Alfred and Jane (Davis) Allen, natives of New York State. He received a practical business education in Watkins, N. Y., and when only thirteen years of age began working in a foundry and machine shop, where he remained five years; then engaged with Matteson Brothers, of Watkins, N. Y., to learn the mill wright trade; he worked there for six years, when he came to East Smethport with the same firm for the purpose of building the extract works. Since that time he has rebuilt the works throughout, and has also been engaged in constructing bridges, etc. He married July 3, 1878, Miss Emma, daughter of William S. and Belinda (Hall) Oviatt. William S. Oviatt published the first newspaper in this section of the country. Mr. and Mrs. Allen are the parents of four children, named as follows: Barber D., Bessie O., Rena R. and Frank, all at home. Mr. Allen worked at his trade until 1884, when he was elected justice of the peace at East Smethport, since which time he has been engaged in the duties of his office and in the insurance business. Mr. Allen has erected a handsome residence in East Smethport, and is one of the wide-awake men of the town.

JAMES F. ANGLUN, county commissioner, Smethport, was born in County Clare, Ireland, in 1846, and with his parents, Thomas and Bridget Anglun, came to Steuben county, N. Y., in 1849, where he remained until 1860, when he removed to Scranton, Penn. In 1861 he enlisted in Company K, Seventeenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry. He was twice wounded, first at the battle of Gettysburg, and again at Five Forks. He was promoted to first lieutenant, was discharged at the close of the war, and removed to Bradford, Penn., where he was engaged in hotel keeping and the oil producing business, and was for eight years member of the council and of the school board. There he remained until July, 1888, when he came to Smethport, having been elected as one of the county commissioners in 1887. He married May 16, 1857, Catherine Cannavan, and they had ten children, six of whom are still living: John F., aged twenty years; Nellie, fifteen years; Thomas C., thirteen years; Mary, nine years; Charles, six years, and William, three years. Mr. Anglun is a member of the Union Veteran Legion and of the Catholic Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

A. B. ARMSTRONG, druggist, Smethport, is a son of Alexander and Julia Armstrong, and was born at Cuba, Allegany Co., N. Y., in 1838. His parents were originally from Seneca county, N. Y., but removed to Allegany county about 1830, being among the pioneers of that county. They were married at Nunda, Livingston Co., N. Y. Alexander Armstrong was a cabinet maker by trade, and for many years resided at Cuba, N. Y.; he was also a contractor, engaged upon the construction of the Erie Canal, but moved to Rushford, Allegany county, in 1849, and went west in 1860, locating in Iowa. They reared a family of eight children, of whom but three are living: A. B., M. L. (a merchant in Smethport) and Alice (now Mrs. J. L. Anderson, of Kansas). A. B. Armstrong completed his education at Rushford Academy, Allegany Co., N. Y., and in 1854 became an employee of Joseph Hyde, of Ridgway, Penn., with whom he remained about a year; then was clerk in a store and hotel for James M. Miller at Smethport, and later with Ford & Smith, merchants. In 1857 he became associated with Gideon Irons in the purchase of the grocery store of H. F.

Williams, and the general store of Ford & Smith, the firm name being Irons & Armstrong. He continued in business for about two years, when he sold his interest to his partner and began the study of law with John C. Backus, of Smethport, being admitted to the bar in 1861. He, however, never became a practitioner, and that year found him in the grocery trade as the senior member of the firm of A. B. Armstrong & Co. In this he was engaged until 1866. In that year he, with H. L. McCoy, purchased the drug store of Seems & Hogarth, corner of Main and State streets—it being the only drug store in the county at that date. In 1869 he was elected a member of the legislature, representing the counties of Clinton, Cameron and McKean, which necessitated a dissolution of partnership, and since his return to private life he has been in business alone. In 1860 Mr. Armstrong married Carrie, daughter of David R. Bennett, and they have one child, Ethel. Mr. Armstrong is a member of McKean Lodge, No. 334, F. & A. M., and of the Chapter at Olean. Politically he is a Democrat. Mr. Armstrong is practically a self-made man, and in the evening of his years enjoys the fruits of a successful business career, having the esteem and confidence of the community generally. Domestic in his tastes, he has never, with but one exception, accepted positions of a political nature which tended to separate him from the home circle, although he served as justice of the peace for ten years, and was a member of the borough council many terms; an active member in the Rose Hill Cemetery Association, holding the position of treasurer for the last twenty years; was also among the first to organize the Smethport Water Company—securing to Smethport one of the best systems in the State—being the treasurer and manager and director from its first meeting; he was also among the first citizens of Smethport to secure and make successful the Smethport Gas Company, which supplies the borough with fuel—being its treasurer and managing director; also any enterprise with which Smethport was to be benefited found in Mr. Armstrong a champion and an earnest supporter. He is contented with his lot, and is the owner of the oldest drug store in McKean county.

M. L. ARMSTRONG, jeweler, express agent and telegraph operator, Smethport, son of Alexander Armstrong, was born in Cuba, N. Y., in 1845. In early years he attended school at Cuba, and when thirteen years old his parents removed to Denmark, Iowa, where he completed his studies, remaining there until he was nineteen years of age. In 1865 he came to Smethport and engaged in the jewelry trade, which he still continues. He is also agent for the American Express Company and has charge of the telegraph office; he was also postmaster for many years. Mr. Armstrong married Alice, daughter of John R. Chadwick, but she did not long survive her marriage, dying in November, 1877, and he afterward married Miss Nettie Ripley, daughter of William Ripley. She died in November, 1887, leaving two children—one son and one daughter. Mr. Armstrong is a member of the Select Knights of the A. O. U. W. He has been burgess of the borough, and for the past three years has been a member of the council and trustee of the borough.

L. J. BACKER, one of the proprietors of the Smethport Extract Works, East Smethport, son of Peter and Lovisa Backer, was born in Tioga county, Penn., in 1836, where he was reared and educated and began his business career. For several years he was in the employ of a large hemlock extract company, and as their traveling agent and salesman visited nearly all the territories of the United States, also Europe. While in their employ he contemplated the establishing of a company, and the erection of works for the manufacture of an extract for tanners that would be in every way serviceable and reliable. With that purpose in view he devoted a year's time, and expended over \$1,000

in traveling through the hemlock districts in search of a location. Finally his attention was called to Smethport, which is located in one of the finest white hemlock districts in the world, and he decided to make this the place of his operations. He accordingly had the necessary buildings erected, supplying them with the latest improved machinery, and in 1877 began the manufacture of the extract. In 1883 the buildings were destroyed by fire, but were immediately rebuilt, and greatly enlarged, having now a capacity of 300 barrels weekly, being the largest works of the kind in the United States, and affording employment to a large number of men. The factory is now under the superintendence of Mr. Backer's son, Clarence A. Mr. Backer and his family residing in Boston, Mass. Mr. Backer was married in 1860 to Miss H. E. Peters, and they have three children, two daughters and one son: Minnie E., Effie L. and Clarence A. In religion Mr. Backer is a Methodist, and in politics a Republican.

MAJOR JOHN C. BACKUS (deceased). Among the leading and representative men of Smethport, no one has held a higher place in the affections and esteem of its people than the late Maj. John C. Backus, who for nearly half a century was closely connected with all their efforts for its welfare and improvement. Maj. Backus was generous almost to a fault, no one needing help ever applying to him in vain; naturally positive and energetic, he pursued with untiring zeal every cause he championed, and every work he undertook. He was born in 1817, at Lee, Berkshire Co., Mass., and had seven brothers and two sisters, of whom Cornelia (the eldest, born in 1801), William and Seth survive him. In his fourth year his parents, Thomas and Rebecka Backus, removed to Lansing, N. Y., where his childhood and youth were spent. He was a graduate of Oberlin College, Ohio. After attaining his majority, he with his older brother, Seth, engaged in the lumbering business at Wellsville, N. Y., and in 1845 they came to Turtle Point, McKean Co., Penn., where they purchased a saw mill (the remains of which are still to be seen), and continued their lumbering operations at that point, until 1848, when, becoming tired of the business, John C. removed to Smethport, and commenced the study of law with N. W. Goodrich, a then prominent lawyer of the county. Mr. Backus was admitted to the bar in 1851, and to practice in the supreme court in 1856. For over twenty-five years he was engaged in nearly every important case tried in the county, and at the time of his death, which occurred October 26, 1888, he had practiced law for a longer time than any other attorney in McKean county, except Hon. B. D. Hamlin. In politics Mr. Backus took an active part, being a lifelong Democrat, and in 1851 was elected register and recorder of McKean county; was Burgess of Smethport borough about ten years, and was a member of the legislature in 1875 and 1876. He was one of the first to answer the nation's call to arms in 1861, and in December of that year was commissioned captain of Company E, Fifty eighth Regiment, P. V. I., afterward rising to the rank of major; he participated in all the engagements of his regiment until he was compelled to resign on account of ill health, in 1863. In 1877 Sheridan Gorton, of Friendship, N. Y., became his law partner, continuing with him until the major's decease, and succeeded to his extensive law practice. He was a charter member of McKean Post, No. 347, G. A. R., and its second commander. In 1857 he married Mary, the only daughter of Solomon Sartwell, one of the oldest residents of the county, and to them were born two children: Frank, who died in infancy, and Cora, who died in 1880. This wife died in 1860, and in 1861 Major Backus married Mary A. Windsor, daughter of Ebed and Mary A. Windsor, who, with eight children—six sons and two daughters—was left to mourn his loss. His funeral obsequies were conducted by the Masons, of which order he was a prominent member. No more

fitting tribute can be paid his memory than that said of him by his brethren of the bar. "In him his country has lost one who proved, by his acts, that he fully appreciated the duty of a good citizen and true patriot. In him his wife has lost a kind husband, children an indulgent father, and kin of every degree a generous friend."

JOHN BAKER, proprietor of planing-mill, Smethport, son of Ezra and Sarah (Sweet) Baker, was born at Stanbridge, Canada, in 1821. With his parents he removed to Malone, Franklin Co., N. Y., and thence to Red Rock, and in 1847 he became an employe on a railroad. In 1873 Mr. Baker came to Smethport, where he bought a planing mill of Sheridan Gortou, and is still engaged in planing and manufacturing moulding, sash, doors and blinds. In 1854 he married Miss Betsy P. Barnum, and they have had eight children: Charley, Frank S., Fred M., John W., Josie E., George W. and two who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Baker are members of the Methodist Church. In politics he is a Republican.

GEORGE N. BARRETT, farmer, P. O. Smethport, is a son of Gardner and Elizabeth Barrett, was born in Keating Township, McKean Co., Penn., in 1849. His father was one of the pioneers of the county, coming here in 1825, and engaging in farming. He had a family of four children, of whom three are living, viz: John C., George N. and Cyrus E. The father died in March, 1887; the mother still survives. George N. Barrett attended the schools of McKean county, also other educational institutions abroad, and after the completion of his studies married, in 1872, Ellmerett, daughter of J. W. Stark, of Keating township, after which they located on the farm he now owns in that township, and where he has since been engaged in farming. They have one child, Frances E. Mr. Barrett is an active and prominent worker for the Republican party, having been for three years auditor of the county. He has also been supervisor, overseer of the poor, and has filled various political positions in his township. He is a member of McKean Lodge, No. 388, F. & A. M.; Arnold Chapter, No. 254, R. A. M.; Bradford Council, No. 43, R. & S. M., and Trinity Commandery, No. 58, K. T.

E. M. BELL, merchant, East Smethport, was born in Susquehanna county, Penn., in 1846, where he attended school until 1859, when his parents, Worthy and Julianna Bell, removed to Cattaraugus county, N. Y., where he completed his education. He then accepted a clerkship with a commercial house in Olean, N. Y., remaining there until the disastrous fire of 1865 threw him out of employment; then he entered a wholesale dry goods house in New York City, remaining till December, 1867, and then became one of the firm of Bell Bros. at Limestone, N. Y., still retaining an interest there. He, however, became associated as partner with Messrs. Stickney & Co., the firm now being Stickney, Bell & Co., of East Smethport, dealers in general merchandise, and they are now doing an immense business. He is a member of Henry Renner Lodge, No. 780, F. & A. M. He affiliates with the Democratic party, and is a member of the Methodist Church. In 1869 he married Nellie C. Beardsley, and they have two children: May and Carl.

R. W. BLOODSWORTH, merchant, East Smethport, is a son of John and Elizabeth (Pew) Bloodsworth, natives of Hamilton, Canada, who came to Pennsylvania in 1867. He was born in Hamilton, Canada, in August, 1863, and came to Erie county with his parents when four years of age. When twelve years of age he entered a store in Oil City, Penn., where he remained until 1881, when he went to Olean, N. Y., and was employed in the store of N. S. Butler, dry goods merchant, for one year, at the close of which time he went to Philadelphia, and engaged with the dry goods firm of Sharpless & Sons.

Here he remained for one year, at the close of which time he came to Carlton, Penn., and took charge of a store for Stickney, Bell & Co. In December, 1886, he came to East Smethport, where he is now employed by Stickney, Bell & Co. as overseer. Mr. Bloodworth married in November, 1883, Miss Minnie, daughter of Rufus Page, of Olean, N. Y., and they have two children: Robert and Charles. He is a member of Smethport Lodge, No. 389, I. O. O. F. Mr. and Mrs. Bloodworth are members of the Baptist Church of Smethport.

ALFRED J. BOND, farmer and lumberman, P. O. Smethport, is a son of James A. and Elizabeth P. Bond, and was born on Marvin creek, Keating township, McKean Co., Penn., in 1860. James A. Bond purchased what is known as the Bond coal vein, a tract of land containing about 400 acres, the occupation of which necessitated the opening of a railroad. After making the purchase, James Bond, grandfather of Alfred J., removed to this locality, and they were the means of developing the coal mines here, which have been extensively operated. They sold that tract, however, and located on Marvin creek on the old Marvin farm, the first settled farm on the creek. Here they passed the remainder of their lives engaged in agriculture. The family of James A. and Elizabeth P. Bond consisted of two sons and two daughters, viz.: Laura A., now Mrs. Harley Sawyer; Emma, now Mrs. Strong Hayden, of Wyoming county, N. Y.; Alfred J. and Erastus, the latter attending college in Eastern Pennsylvania. Alfred J. Bond completed his education at the Smethport Academy, and in 1886 married Miss Christine, daughter of Casper Hafner, of Sergeant township, this county. After his marriage he located on the old homestead, and has since been engaged in farming, and also extensively in the lumber business. His father was one of the representative men of this portion of the county, liberal in dispensing charity to the needy, and respected by all. He died in 1881, having lost his wife, Elizabeth P., about eight years previously, and, after remaining a widower about five years, married Miss Amy K. Lackey, who still survives. A. J. Bond is a member of McKean Lodge, No. 388, F. & A. M. He is in politics a Republican, and for two terms has been supervisor of his township.

JOSEPH W. BOUTON, attorney at law, Smethport, son of Enoch E. and Mary L. (Crandall) Bouton, was born in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., in 1856. When a child of twelve years of age he began life's struggle, and although young in years, seeing the value of an education, secured the best his limited means afforded. He was engaged in the hardware business about two years in Port Allegany, McKean county; then accepted a position as book-keeper, which he held for five years. He was also deputy clerk of courts and recorder of deeds of McKean county, during which time he read law with the Hon. Judge Morrison, and was admitted to the bar in 1885. He began the practice of law in Smethport, and in October, 1887, became associated in the practice with J. N. Apple, the firm name being Apple & Bouton, and they enjoy a large and remunerative practice. Mr. Bouton was candidate for district attorney, but was defeated by a small majority. In 1877 he married Julia A., daughter of Luther Eastman, of Ceres township, McKean Co., and they have one child, Victor B., nine years of age. Mr. Bouton votes with the Democratic party.

W. S. BROWNELL, retired merchant, Smethport, was born October 27, 1818, and is a native of Cicero, Onondaga Co., N. Y., whence he removed in the spring of 1857, to Smethport, Penn., where he became a merchant, and carried on business until 1882, having previously to latter year admitted his sons as partners. He married, on August 22, 1852, Miss Octavia Howard, born October 13, 1822, and became the father of three children: G. R., F. W. and

Addie, the last of whom was married to William F. Specht, May 15, 1889. Brownell Bros. (G. R. and F. W.) is now the style of the firm, which upon the retirement of W. S. Brownell became successor to Brownell & Sons, and they are now doing a prosperous business in general merchandise. Of these brothers at Smethport, Fred. W. is a member of McKean Lodge, No. 388, F. & A. M., of Bradford Chapter, No. 260, R. A. M., and of Trinity Commandery, No. 58, K. T., and has been master of McKean Lodge for three years. He was elected burgess of the borough of Smethport in 1888. G. R. Brownell is a member of the Select Knights, A. O. U. W. Both brothers are identified with the Democratic party.

JOHN T. BURKHOLDER, general merchant, P. O. Cyclone, was born June 19, 1841, and was reared and educated in Lycoming county, Penn. He served an apprenticeship of three and one-half years in the *Illuminary* office, one of the oldest papers in the State. On December 20, 1860, the day South Carolina passed a secession ordinance, he was married to Margaret A. Rook. They located at Hughesville, where he carried on blacksmithing until he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Sixth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. At the close of the war he returned to the same place, resumed his former business which he continued until 1873, and then removed to Williamsport, same State, where he was in the lumber trade, remaining until the close of the Centennial, when he came to State Line, McKean county, and was in the employ of the Forest Oil Company. Later he became a merchant at Davis City, whence he removed to Kinzua Junction, and went into the hotel business. Afterward he was on the ill fated train that burned with such a fearful loss of life. Removing to Simpson, also in McKean county, he here commenced his present business as dealer in general merchandise. He has suffered severe losses by fire, but has rebuilt, and is still in trade. Mr. Burkholder is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of P., G. A. R., A. O. U. W., Order of the Iron Hall, and Knights of St. John and Malta. In politics he is an active Democrat.

JOHN W. BUSH, farmer, P. O. East Smethport, is the third son of Elisha and Hannah Bush, and was born on the farm he now owns in Keating township, McKean Co., Penn., in 1837. His father was a native of Oneida county, N. Y., where he married, and in 1828 located on the farm now owned by his son, John W. When Elisha Bush settled on his purchase, McKean county was an unbroken wilderness. Dense forests of pine, hemlock, cherry, maple and almost every species of timber stood in majestic grandeur; sloping hills and fertile valleys spread out before them, and little streams of pure soft water flowed in great abundance through these grand old forests, winding their way to the Allegheny river. Land was cheap, and his keen eye foresaw that with industry and economy he could soon possess a comfortable independence, for McKean was soon to develop mines of wealth and stand as one of the first counties for health and industries in the State. True, it must be a life of toil and privation, with land to clear before he could raise food for himself, wife and little ones; during this time of waiting he must work wherever opportunity offered, and has worked all day from sunrise till sunset for the small sum of 50 cents, or eight pounds of flour, and was thankful for even that. To day you hire a man, and he will work nine hours and charge \$1.50 or \$2. At that time there were no mills where grain could be ground nearer than twenty miles, but for the convenience of himself and the little settlement where he lived, Mr. Bush invented a small hand-mill for grinding corn, and this convenience supplied many a want. But if they had privations, they had blessings also, and, when want pressed hard, each neighbor felt his friend's

trouble was his also. If a family had sickness it was not necessary to ask help, for friends or neighbors came miles to assist. There were no schoolhouses or churches, but mothers taught their little ones what they could, and the inhabitants would assemble in some neighbor's house and unite in prayer, feeling even in their rude homes they were sure of the same blessing from their Heavenly Father that they received in the prosperous far-away home they had left. The woods abounded in wild game, and if meat were needed it was not necessary to go far from home to fetch down a fine deer or go to the brook and catch as many speckled trout as might be desired. But there were animals that were not so harmless as deer, for bears were plenty and often tore down the ripening corn or committed depredations on the sheep-fold; and Mrs. Bush states that in this lonely place, without a neighbor within a mile of her, she has stayed alone with her little ones for a week at a time when their necessities kept her husband away to work, and all night long the hoarse bark of the wolf in an adjoining thicket, or the scream of the panther, kept her company. Woman is said to be weak and dependent, and in many things it may be true, but in times of trial she is strong, and when a man would despair and die, *she* is hopeful, ever assisting, ever cheering him on, so that difficulties may be overcome. As the settlers had not yet cleared land for grazing purposes, their cattle were obliged to seek food in the forest, and the cows were brought at night and secured in a yard till after they were milked in the morning, when they were driven away again. One night Mr. Bush returned home rather late, and hastened in search of his cow; having found her and started her homeward, imagine his horror when the terrific scream of a panther in a tree near by sounded on his ears. The cow did not need farther urging to start at full speed down the irregular foot-path for the clearing, and Mr. Bush, preferring the company of the fast fleeing cow to that of the panther, seized hold of her tail, and in a remarkably short space of time the two arrived at home. In due time his children were able to assist him, and at length he got control of the United States mail route from Smethport to Wellsborough, a distance of seventy miles, but, carrying the mail part way the most of the time, and a Mr. Barnaby carrying the other end of the route, the services of his son, John W. Bush, were called into requisition, and he (being a boy about fourteen years of age) was intrusted with the mail, and, there being hardly an apology for a road, he was obliged to carry it on horseback, making two trips a week. For nearly six years he performed this duty through mud and storm with the utmost promptness and fidelity. He had the benefit of an academic course at school, and to-day is an honored citizen of McKean county. Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Bush, however, in course of time, retired from active life, and removed to the town of Smethport, where the mother died in 1883, and the father followed her November 22, 1885. Their children were Hiram (deceased), Charles, John W., Mary (wife of Homer Howe), Silas, Andrew, Saloma (wife of William Stanton, of Keating), Melinda (wife of Walter Evans, of Smethport) and Wallace (deceased). John W. Bush bought the farm adjoining the old homestead, and after his marriage located on his purchase and engaged in farming, until now he is a large land holder, also owning the old homestead, to which he removed, April 29, 1875, and which is still his residence. He was married in 1856 to Mary, daughter of John and Maria Dexter, of Port Allegany, and they have three children: O. D., Jane (wife of J. L. Smith) and Desdemona (wife of O. B. Cooper). Mrs. Bush is a member of the Baptist Church. In politics he is a Republican.

W. T. CALLAR, druggist, Smethport, son of William and Alvira (Lewis) Callar, was born in Sharon township, Potter Co., Penn., in 1841. His father was a native of England, where he was reared and educated. He emigrated

to America and located in Allegany county, N. Y., where he married; soon after he went to Potter county, Penn., and from there to what is now the county seat of Cameron county, where he was engaged in the lumber and milling business. He died in 1848, and his widow in January, 1885. W. T. Callar, their only son, began life as a farmer, but removed to Kane, where he started the first drug store, and in 1876 came to Smethport and opened a drug store, which he still carries on. He is a thirty-second degree Freemason, and a member of the consistory at Bloomsburg; also a member of the I. O. O. F., lodge and encampment. Mr. Callar is identified with the Democratic party, but is no politician, as he devotes his entire time to business. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

J. R. CHADWICK, Smethport, son of Richard Chadwick, was born at Williamsport, Penn., in 1825. His father, who was a native of Monmouth county, N. J., came, with his parents, to what is now Cameron county, and in 1811 settled at the mouth of North creek. Richard Chadwick there married Prudence Freeman and reared a family of three children: Freeman and Temperance (both deceased) and J. R. March 9, 1826, his wife died, and the following year he removed to Smethport, entered the prothonotary office as deputy, and afterward taught school; eventually he returned to Cameron county and made his home with his daughter, Temperance, until his death in 1866. J. R. Chadwick was his father's assistant in the various positions he held. In 1846 he married Miss Nettie Wright (now deceased), by whom he had two sons. In politics he is a Republican, and in 1887 he was elected superintendent of poor.

HOMER M. CHOATE, deputy register, recorder and clerk of the court of McKean county, with residence at Smethport, was born August 22, 1843, at Portage, Genesee Co., N. Y., where his father carried on a lumbering business, saw mills, etc. The record of the ancestry of Homer M. Choate in America is as follows: John Choate, born in 1624, in Groton, Suffolk, England, came to Ipswich, Mass., about 1645, and settled in that part of Ipswich which is now the town of Essex; Thomas Choate was born in 1670; Francis Choate was born in 1701; Isaac Choate was born in 1733; Joshua Choate was born in 1768; Isaac W. Choate, the father of Homer M. Choate, was born in 1794 at Lansingburgh, N. Y. About 1690 John Choate gave his son, Thomas, all his land on an island on the coast of Massachusetts, known as "Hog Island," and the house that was built there by Francis, son of Thomas, about 1725, is still occupied by his descendants. In this house Isaac Choate, Sr., was born, also Isaac's son Joshua. The farm is still in possession of the descendants of John Choate, and has never been out of the family, a period of more than 200 years. Rufus Choate, the lawyer and orator, was born in this house about thirty years after Joshua Choate was born. William Choate, who bought from Isaac Choate (his brother) his half of the farm in 1770, was the grandfather of Rufus, the lawyer. While yet young Homer M. Choate was brought by his parents from Portage to Clarence, Erie county, same State, and there he attended the common schools and the academy until the outbreak of the Rebellion, when, in 1861, at the age of eighteen years, he enlisted in the Twenty first New York Volunteers for two years, served out his term and was honorably discharged. He was then appointed a United States inspector in the custom house at Buffalo, N. Y., which office he relinquished in the fall of 1865 to accept the position of book-keeper in the First National Bank of Oil City, Penn. Here he remained, part of the time as cashier, till the fall of 1875, when he resigned in order to go into business in the Oil Exchange, same city. Mr. Choate continued in this and in the brokerage business until 1883, in which year he accepted the position of paying teller in the Seaboard Bank,

New York, but having the misfortune to shoot and kill a burglar in his wife's room at Newark, N. J., on November 10, 1883, the shock to her, which no doubt precipitated her early death, was so great that he had to resign his position and move his wife and family back to her home in the oil country, where he received the appointment to his present position. Mr. Choate was married September 11, 1867, to Helen E., daughter of Stephen McCoy, of Ellicottsville, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., and niece of Dr. William Y. McCoy, of Smethport, Penn. She died January 22, 1886, from cancer of the stomach. Mr. Choate is commander of the G. A. R. Post at Smethport, and is a member of the F. & A. M. and of the I. O. O. F.

WILLIAM B. CLARKE, sheriff of McKean county, Smethport, was born in Westbrook, Conn., in 1845, and when he was two years of age his father moved to New York City. He was educated in the high schools of that city, from which he subsequently graduated. When about eighteen years of age he entered the employ of Jacob Lorillard, the celebrated tobaccoist, for whom he worked for four years. The Lorillard establishment employed over 600 men at that time, and Mr. Clarke was the principal book-keeper, having also entire charge of the internal revenue branch of the business. There was a heavy tax on tobacco in those war times, and thousands of dollars of internal revenue tax was paid monthly by this one establishment. Mr. Clarke had the confidence of his employer to such an extent that very few men possess before the age of twenty one years, and he has in his possession a letter of recommendation from Jacob Lorillard which he values very highly. In 1866, at the instance of a brother-in-law, who owned a majority of the stock of the Home Petroleum Company, he visited Oil creek, the valley of which was then booming as an oil territory. This company owned the Blood farm, which was then a fine producing territory, and Mr. Clarke was induced to take the position of assistant superintendent, and was given considerable charge of the property. He remained in the employ of the company nearly nine years, during five of which he lived at Titusville. He came to McKean county in 1875, locating at Tarpport, and for four years had charge of the oil properties of Col. A. I. Wilcox. For a long time he was in the employ of his father-in-law, Frederick Crocker, whose producing interests were very large, and during a portion of the time he superintended the extensive coal business of Sheriff Bannon. In January, 1884, he was appointed the principal deputy sheriff under Sheriff Bannon, and in 1887 was elected to the office of sheriff, proving himself one of the most popular officials of the county. He was married in 1876 to Edna Crocker, daughter of Frederick Crocker, and they have one son. Mr. Clarke has taken the thirty-second degree in Freemasonry and is a member of the consistory at Bloomsburg; is also a member of the Knights of Pythias.

W. J. COLEGROVE, Smethport, was born in what is now Norwich township, McKean Co., Penn. His father, Jonathan Colegrove, late of McKean county, was one of the pioneers of said county, having removed hither from Chenango county, N. Y., in 1815, and was one of three brothers (the others being Park and Benjamin), all of whom resided for many years in what was then Sergeant township, but is now Norwich township. They were born in the town of Sterling, Windham Co., Conn. Jonathan Colegrove was educated at the district school of his native town, and at Plainfield Academy, Windham county, after which he taught at the Catskill Academy. He was married to Miss Eliza Gallup, a native of Griswold, Conn., and removed to Chenango county. After serving in the army at Sackett's Harbor in the war of 1812, he lived on a farm which he worked summers, and taught school, winters, for some years.

after which they came to McKean county, where he followed farming and teaching, also had charge of the large Ridgway landed property until 1852. He was twice county commissioner, being the first at its organization, and when it was connected with Potter county; he was also treasurer one term; served one term as representative of his district in 1824-25; was the first postmaster of Norwich when the mail was carried from Smethport to Lock Haven once in two weeks on horseback, the rider carrying a "tin horn" to give warning of his approach. The children born of this union were Eliza F. (the late Mrs. Daniel Rifle), William W. (who died when five years old), Horace (who married Emily Burlingame, and whose death occurred in Norwich township in 1888), William J., Laura Ann and Laura Ette (twins). The only survivors of these children are William J. and Laura Ann. Mrs. Colegrove died in 1859 in her seventy-fourth year. Jonathan Colegrove was respected by all who knew him for his sterling integrity and his business qualifications. He was an old-line Whig from their organization, and on the dissolution of that party became a zealous Republican, and so continued to his death. Through his influence, while in the legislature, he obtained an appropriation from the State for the Smethport Academy, which was subsequently built and opened to the public. He died in 1872 in his ninetieth year. W. J. Colegrove, the subject proper of this sketch, was born in 1821, and was educated at the common schools of Norwich township, and Smethport Academy, after which he married, in 1841, Miss Ennice H. Wright, of Kanona, Steuben Co., N. Y., and they began their married life on the old homestead farm in Norwich township, McKean Co., Penn., he teaching school, winters, for some years. There they remained until 1880, when they removed to Smethport, he having since 1852 had charge of the Ridgway estates, which were located in McKean and Elk counties, embracing two tracts of land, each containing 40,000 acres, situated in said counties, and of which he had exclusive control, being authorized to sell, collect and make titles without restriction. This continued until the decease of the principal, when the executor wished Mr. Colegrove to continue as before, which position he still occupies. A portion of the estate had been sold when Mr. Colegrove assumed its management, but he has now disposed of all, except about 16,430 acres in McKean county. Mr. Colegrove was elected justice of the peace, in 1842, while residing in Norwich township; has also served two terms as commissioner of McKean county, and was a member of the board during the erection of the present fine court house, which was begun and completed during his term from 1879 to 1881, inclusive. Mr. Colegrove was instrumental in the creating of a new post-office at Colegrove, of which he was postmaster until 1880; he was also appointed by Gov. W. F. Johnston as sheriff of McKean county, in 1851, to fill the unexpired term of E. Bard. He is a prominent and active worker in the Republican party, his first vote, however, having been cast for Clay and Frelinghuysen, Whigs; but he has voted for every Republican candidate since the organization of the party, and he was the elector of his district at Grant's last election. He is a Prohibitionist in principle, but not a third-party man. Mr. and Mrs. Colegrove have four children: Harriet Amelia, who married Thomas Saunders, of Westfield, Tioga Co., Penn.; Alpha William, now on the old homestead; Lydia Sophia, widow of the late John S. Ross, of Coudersport, Penn., and Clarence Melville.

DAVID D. COMES, farmer and lumberman, P. O. Smethport, is a son of David and Hannah (Marvin) Comes, and was born in Norwich township, McKean Co., Penn., in 1824. His mother was a daughter of Seth Marvin, one of the first settlers of McKean county, from whom Marvin creek derived its name. David Comes, the father of our subject, was a native of Cheshire

county, N. H., and Hannah, his wife, was a native of New York State. David removed to McKean county in 1810, locating at what is now Clermont, Sergeant township, where he purchased and partially cleared a farm, and then removed to near the head of Potato creek. They reared a family of nine children, viz.: Calvin S., who bore the proud distinction of being the first white child born in McKean county; Roxy, the late Mrs. Edward H. Dickinson, of Norwich township, same county; David D.; Lucy, now Mrs. Chauncey Holden, of Liberty township, same county; Florilla and Floretta (twins), the former Mrs. William Rumsey, of New York, and the latter Mrs. Orlando Gallup, of Norwich, McKean county; Jane, the late Mrs. Bishop Lucas; Herrick T., and Mary, the late Mrs. Daniel Forsyth. David D. Comes early purchased the farm he now owns in Keating township, and has since been extensively engaged in the lumber business. He built a steam saw-mill on Red Mill brook, Norwich township, having a capacity of 30,000 feet of lumber daily. He is one of the prominent and self-made men of McKean county, and by good financiering and increasing effort, has secured a handsome competency. He was married March 11, 1847, to Miss Polly V. Smith, and they have had ten children, viz.: Jane, wife of J. B. Kelly; Almira, wife of D. M. Wright; Clinton D.; Charles; M. S.; Hattie; Millie, wife of Amos Smith; Eseek D.; Harriet and Benjamin F. Mr. Comes is identified with the Democratic party, though not an active politician, as he wisely devotes his entire time and energy to the supervision of his large business interests.

ASA H. CORY, farmer and postmaster at Coryville, is a son of Thomas R. and Litta (Howe) Cory, and was born in Sullivan, Tioga Co., Penn., in 1814. His father died when he was a boy, and he began his business life at Wellsboro, Tioga county, where he published the *Phoenix* for a period of two years, and September 13, 1837, he purchased the McKean county *Journal*, changing its name to the *Beacon*. He remained its publisher nearly three years, and was identified with the McKean county press for many years. He eventually removed to his present residence at Coryville, where he purchased a farm, and is recognized as one of its most enterprising men. In 1861 he raised Company H, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and became its captain, but, becoming disabled through exposure, he returned home in 1862. Mr. Cory was married in 1838 to Lucy, daughter of the Hon. John Holmes, and their children are A. Orson and Ella C., now Mrs. F. S. Holmes, of Keating township. Mr. Cory is a member of the Sons of Temperance. He and his wife are members of the United Brethren Church. He has been postmaster at Coryville since 1872. Politically he is a Prohibitionist.

ASA R. CORY, lumberman and proprietor of saw-mill, P. O. Farmers Valley, is a son of A. B. Cory, and was born in Smethport, McKean Co., Penn., in 1845. His father was a native of Tioga county, Penn., and came to McKean county at an early time, locating at Smethport, but soon removed to Potter county, where he married Hannah Maria Rees, and finally removed to Arkansas, where he now lives. Their children were Asa R., Lytta E. (the late Mrs. Lyman Clinton), Benjamin F. and Mary A. (wife of Frank Caldwell). The mother died in 1879, and in Missouri the father married, for his second wife, a Miss West, and to them have been born four children: Lillian (wife of J. J. Johnson), Lucy (wife of Alexander Hull), Thomas M. and Azro. Asa R. Cory lived with his mother until her death, and he then became associated with the Messrs. Pelton in the lumber trade and in operating a steam saw-mill; also operated a mill in Keating township, which was burned in 1888, but was rebuilt the same year, and he is now quite heavily engaged in the lumber trade. In 1872 he married Emogene Smith, and they have had three children: Ella M.,

Orlo D. (yet living) and Lytta A. (deceased). Mrs. Cory was the daughter of Riley A. and Eliza J. Smith, both of Smethport, Penn. Mr. Smith served in the Union army during the Civil war, and died from disease contracted while in the army about two years after the close of the war. Mrs. Smith still lives in Smethport. Mr. Cory is a member of the I. O. O. F., lodge and encampment, and of the A. O. U. W. He has been supervisor and school director, and in politics is a Democrat.

ERASTUS CURTIS, farmer, P. O. East Smethport, was born in Plainfield, Mass., in 1809. His parents removed from Massachusetts to Tioga county, Penn., where they remained until 1814, and then migrated to Madison county, N. Y., where he grew to manhood. He remained there until 1847, when he removed to Keating township, McKean Co., Penn., where he cleared a farm. He is still leading an active life, engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was married in 1834 to Miss Mary Ette Starr, and they have had four children, of whom but one is living, Mary E., now Mrs. Frank Richmond, of Smethport. Mr. Curtis is identified with the Republican party, and has filled most of the township offices.

JOHN O. DODGE, lumberman, East Smethport, was born in Kennebec county, Me., January 14, 1846, a son of John P. and Rosannah (Richardson) Dodge, natives of Maine. He received his education in the common schools, and his early boyhood days were spent with his father upon the home farm. He enlisted in the United States service in September, 1864, and was assigned to Company K, Ninth Maine Regiment of Infantry, but his service was comparatively brief, being discharged the following May on account of disability. Returning home, he purchased a farm in Kennebec county, Me., and was married in May, 1868, to Miss Miranda, a daughter of J. M. and Olive Seammon Lane, of Penobscot county, Me., and they are the parents of one child, Jennie, wife of F. L. Sherburn, of Mount Alton, Penn. Mr. Dodge sold his farm in 1869, and went to Old Town, Me., where he began lumbering, remaining there two years. He followed the same business in Bartlett, N. H., until 1879; then came to McKean county, Penn., where he is still engaged in the lumber business. In 1888 he purchased the farm where he now resides. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., No. 182. In politics he is a Republican, and in religion is a Methodist.

MICHAEL DUNN, lumberman, Smethport, son of Thomas and Mary (Phalin) Dunn, was born in Cuba, Allegany Co., N. Y., in 1849. When he was three years of age his parents removed to Ceres township, McKean Co., Penn., where they engaged in farming. They had a family of six children, viz.: Michael, John, Mary (Mrs. Henry McMann), James, Anna and Patrick, all in this county but John, who lives at Austin, Potter Co., Penn. The parents are still living on the old homestead. Michael received his education in the old log schoolhouse, on Newell creek, and afterward engaged in farming and lumbering. In 1882 he married Flora A., daughter of Capt. Chauncey and Lucy (Comes) Holden, of Port Allegany, McKean county, after which they located at Larrabee, remaining until 1888, when they removed to Smethport. He is, and has been for the last eight years, engaged in the lumber trade. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., lodge and encampment, at Smethport. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party.

JOHN FORREST, attorney at law, Smethport, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., February 8, 1851, a son of John and Ann (Wright) Forrest, natives of Scotland, who came to Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1845. They reared a family of six children, John being the eldest son. He received a practical business education in the schools of Brooklyn, and when sixteen years of age entered

the law office of Edwin C. Delevan, where he remained until 1868. He then went to Fall Brook, Penn., where he was employed as clerk in the office of the Fall Brook Coal Company, until 1875; then he went to Clermont, McKean county, as paymaster for the Buffalo Coal Company; after remaining there about one year he went to Buffalo, N. Y., as book-keeper for the same company. In January, 1877, he came to Smethport, McKean county, and entered the law and land office of B. D. Hamlin. Mr. Forrest married in August, 1878, Miss Mary, daughter of B. D. and Harriet (Holmes) Hamlin, and to them have been born two children: Helen and Ruth. Mr. and Mrs. Forrest are members of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Forrest has always been a Democrat in politics.

DR. S. D. FREEMAN, Smethport, son of Edmund and Elizabeth (Chadwick) Freeman, natives, respectively, of Connecticut and New Jersey, was born in Potter county, Penn., January 29, 1829; his ancestors came over in the "Mayflower" in 1620 and 1623, his father having been a lineal descendant of Elder William Brewster, of "Mayflower" fame, and the name Edmund has been given to the eldest son from generations back. His parents after marriage removed to Potter county, thence to McKean county in 1832. To them nine children were born, five now living and four deceased. The deceased are Edmund Allen (named after Ethan Allen, his grandmother being a niece of the general), Sabra Calista, Mary Jeffery, and a son still-born. Those living are William Chadwick, Sylvanus Dwoley, Malinda Corbett, Francis Halleck and Mary Elizabeth. The subject of this biography received his early education in McKean county, eventually graduating from the University of Buffalo in 1856, and first began the practice of medicine at Smethport. In this he continued until the beginning of the Civil war, when he was made surgeon of the Pennsylvania Bucktails, and in October, 1862, he was promoted to surgeon of the United States Volunteers, a position he retained until after the close of the war, when he was breveted lieutenant-colonel and resumed his professional practice, continuing therein until the Mexican disturbance of 1876, when he proceeded to that country as correspondent for the committee on foreign relations. On his return home he again commenced active practice at Smethport. On June 1, 1855, the Doctor married Lucretia A. Reisdorph, the union being blessed with three children, of whom two are yet living: Kate (now Mrs. F. N. Taylor) and Ella (now Mrs. H. C. Wells); their second daughter, Bessie Kane, is deceased. Dr. Freeman is a prominent member of the G. A. R., a thirty second degree Freemason, and a member of the consistory at Bloomington; ex president of the McKean County Medical Society, member of the State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association.

MRS. L. A. FREEMAN, Smethport, is a daughter of John G. and Marilla (Johns) Reisdorph, and was born at Java, Livingston Co., N. Y., in 1836. Her parents removed to Ichna, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., and thence to Minnesota. Her mother died in 1838, and her father afterward married Mrs. Mabel Adams, widow of a Dr. Adams, and this lady also died, when the subject of our sketch was quite young. The father of Mrs. Freeman died in 1886, aged eighty eight years. Her mother was a lineal descendant of a family in England named Johns, of which family two bachelor brothers, very wealthy, at one time presented the Quaker Society at Philadelphia with \$40,000, and died leaving an immense estate in Europe to be divided among the heirs.

P. M. FULLER, commissioner of McKean county, P. O. Smethport, was born in Erie county, N. Y., May 4, 1823, a son of Chase and Nancy (Kenyon) Fuller. In 1840 his father moved to Cattaraugus county, N. Y., and the young man completed his school days in the common schools of that section and in

the seminary at Arcade, Wyoming county. In 1843 he left the seminary and traveled on foot to the Tuna valley for the purpose of teaching school, where the town of Limestone now stands. In 1845 he married Cornelia Kinsman, and in 1850, with his family of wife and three children, moved to McKean county, where he has since resided. In October, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Fifty-eighth P. V. L., under Capt. John C. Backus, and in 1863 re-enlisted, serving until January, 1865, when he was honorably mustered out of the service. He was promoted from time to time until he was, in October, 1864, made captain of his company, and at one time he was the ranking officer, and for six weeks had command of the regiment. He was in several engagements and battles in which the regiment participated, commencing with the driving of the forces of the rebel Gen. Magruder out of Norfolk, Va. He participated in the battles at Blackwater and Suffolk, Va., Sandy Ridge, Gum Swamp and Batchelder's creek, N. C., where Col. Jones of the Fifty-eighth was killed. He was with the regiment while it lay for a long time in front of Petersburg, and participated in the battles of Cold Harbor, Chapin's Farm and in the capture of Fort Harrison, south of Richmond. He had command of the regiment when it marched into Richmond, which was the day Jefferson Davis vacated his premises in that city. After Capt. Fuller's return from the army he was elected to several local offices in Bradford township, McKean county, including that of justice of the peace, and was subsequently elected an alderman of Bradford. He has served five years as associate judge of McKean county, has twice been elected county commissioner, the last time in 1887, and is now serving in that position. Capt. Fuller has a very extensive acquaintance in McKean county, and his popularity is co extensive with his acquaintance. He is a member of Post No. 141, G. A. R., of Bradford, and of the Masonic fraternity, lodge, chapter and commandery. His first wife died in 1868, and he was again married this time, in 1870, to Mrs. Elizabeth A. (Heyter) Drake, widow of Joshua J. Drake. She died in October, 1881, and in 1883 Capt. Fuller was married to his present wife, whose maiden name was Anna Sparks. He has three children: Ophelia (wife of William Monroe), Emma E. (wife of Webster K. Knye), and Royd E. (in Nebraska.)

REV. J. J. GALLIGAN, pastor of the Church of St. Elizabeth, Smethport, is a son of James and Catherine Galligan, and was born in Ireland in 1848. He received his early education in the parish schools of his native county (Cavan), and his training in classics at St. Patrick's College in County Cavan, Ireland, from which he graduated June 21, 1871, coming to America August 19, 1872. September 1, 1872, he entered Allegany Seminary, on the Erie Railroad, west of Olean, N. Y., and was ordained a priest July 6, 1877. Father Galligan was first sent to Erie, Penn., thence to Titusville, same State, where he remained three years; then, on November 11, 1880, he came to Smethport, and has here since most worthily filled his present incumbency.

MRS. LAURA ANN GALLUP, Smethport, is a daughter of Jonathan and Eliza Colegrove, and was born January 28, 1823, in Norwich township, McKean Co., Penn. Her father was a native of Sterling, Windham Co., Conn., but was chiefly reared in Griswold, Conn., and educated at Pentfield Academy. On completing his studies he married Eliza Gallup, of same place, and removed to Norwich, Chenango Co., N. Y., where he followed agricultural pursuits and school-teaching until his removal, in 1875, to Sergeant (now Norwich) township, McKean Co., Penn., and to what is now known as Colegrove, where he was engaged in farming throughout his active life. He, however, was specially employed for a considerable time in the Bingham land office. Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Colegrove reared a family of five children: Florilla (the late Mrs.

Daniel Rifle, of Norwich township, McKean county), Horace (who died in Norwich township January 16, 1888), W. J. (the present agent for the Ridgway estate in Smethport) and Laura Ette and Laura Ann (twins). The mother of this family died February 27, 1859, and the father April 11, 1872. Laura Ann Gallup, the subject proper of this biographical record, married, December 29, 1844, in Norwich township, Philetus Gallup, who was born October 12, 1822, a son of Cagswell and Dinah (Edwards) Gallup. Philetus located in Keating township, McKean Co., Penn., where he became engaged in farming and lumbering, and was also owner and proprietor of a saw mill. Mr. and Mrs. Philetus Gallup had a family of six children: Eliza, Dollie, Ella, J. C., Albert and Lincoln. Mr. Gallup died September 30, 1878. He was one of the prominent and representative men of this portion of the county. Politically he was a Republican. Mrs. Gallup is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

EBEN GALLUP, farmer, P. O. Smethport, son of Nathaniel C. and Dinah (Edmunds) Gallup, was born in Norwich township, McKean Co., Penn., in 1821. Nathaniel C. Gallup was among the first settlers of the county. He was a native of Connecticut, where he married, and where three of his children were born, viz.: Jabez, Andrew (deceased) and Orrin (deceased). He located in Norwich township, bought a tract of land and built the first saw and grist-mill on Potato creek. When he came to this county it was in the green woods, and the country was infested with wild animals. At one time, when on his way to this part of the county with a load of mill-iron and a quantity of pork, he was fiercely attacked by a pack of ravenous wolves. Being far from any assistance he was compelled, in self-preservation, to build fires around his team to keep the wolves from devouring the whole outfit. The children born to Nathaniel C. Gallup in McKean county were Nathaniel C., Jr. (deceased), California, Daniel, Eben, Philetus (deceased), Orlando (deceased), and Alfred. The mother died, and the father married, for his second wife, Indiana Arnold, by whom he had one child, Arnold. The father died in 1833. Eben Gallup was twelve years old when his father died, and he made his home with his brother, Jabez, until 1849, when he married Phoebe Windsor, and located in Keating township, on the farm he now owns. He has been engaged all his life in farming, and is one of the successful men of the township. Mr. and Mrs. Gallup have two children: Emma (now Mrs. Warley Gifford) and Carrie (now Mrs. Fred Smith), and two grandchildren: Roy and Ethel Gifford. Mr. Gallup, in politics, is a Democrat. He received the nomination for county commissioner, though defeated at the polls, but has occupied various official positions in his township. Mrs. Gallup is a Seventh-Day Baptist, while her daughters are Episcopalians.

W. D. GALLUP, merchant, Smethport, is a son of Daniel and Lucina Gallup, and was born in Norwich, McKean Co., Penn., in 1846. His grandfather, Nathaniel C. Gallup, was a native of Connecticut, and removed to Norwich at a very early day, where he lived and died. He reared a family of ten children, five of whom still survive: Gabez F., of Hamlin township, McKean county; Daniel, of Norwich; Eben and Alfred D., of Keating; and Mrs. Philetus Corwin, of Foster township. Daniel, father of W. D., was born in Norwich. He has devoted his attention to agriculture, and still lives in his native place. His wife died in 1848. They had two children: Nathaniel C., of Norwich, and W. D. W. D. Gallup began his business life as an employe of the Hon. Henry Hamlin, with whom he remained four years, when he accepted a position at Emporium, where he also remained four years; he then returned to Smethport, and was with A. N. Taylor until his decease, and continued about a year after with Frank N. Taylor. In 1877 he engaged in busi-

ness at the old Sartwell store, on Main street, as dealer in general merchandise, and in 1881 removed to the one he now occupies. He is a member of McKean Lodge, No. 388, F. & A. M.; Bradford Chapter, No. 260, R. A. M., and Trinity Commandery, No. 58, K. T. He is a Republican in politics, and in the fall of 1877 was elected treasurer of McKean county; in 1885 he was elected county commissioner. He married, in 1871, Miss Elizabeth Shepard, daughter of David V. Shepard, and their union has been blessed with two children—one son and one daughter—Fred D. and Rena May.

SETH J. GIFFORD, lumber manufacturer, Smethport, son of William and Fanny L. (Hackett) Gifford, was born in Keating township, two miles east of Smethport, in 1847. His grandfather, Job Gifford, was a native of New Jersey, where he married Nancy Woodruff, and then removed to Norwich township, McKean Co., Penn. Here they reared a family of twelve children, namely: Jonathan, David, Sarah, William, Henry, Eliza, Job, Alexander, Rejoice, Leander, Jane and Alonzo. The parents of these children died a few years ago, having lived to a ripe old age. They were among the early settlers of the county, and endured all the privations and hardships of pioneer life. William, father of Seth J., was born in Norwich township, McKean county, in 1820, and eventually married and located in Keating township, and became a farmer. He has been a member of the Baptist Church for many years. He was the father of six children: Zavalia D., Seth J., Wasley, Leander D., Jennie E. and Will S. The father has sold the old homestead, and is now a resident of Smethport. He has served his township in various official capacities. Seth J., his second son, received his education in the public schools of Smethport. He began his business career in 1866, when he removed to Corry and became engaged in the construction of a railroad. He next became a contractor and builder at Smethport, and among other buildings erected Wright's hotel and the first extract works here. He also purchased a saw-mill, and for a couple of years manufactured hemlock lumber. He built a new mill, and entered into a contract with H. F. Good-year, and in three years sawed 16,000,000 feet of lumber for him; he has since made an agreement with the Allegheny Lumber Company, sawing from twelve to fifteen million feet annually for them, and has now purchased a property of the Allegheny Lumber Company, which gives him the controlling interest in the plant at this point. He received the appointment of inspector-general of the Pennsylvania Storage Company, but owing to his large interest was compelled to resign. He was also urged by his friends to accept the nomination of State senator, but business cares prevented his acceptance. He is identified with the Democratic party, has been burgess of the borough, school director, etc., and also a member of the fire department. Mr. Gifford is one of the live business men of Smethport, and is one of the heavy operators in hemlock lumber in Northern Pennsylvania.

I. S. GLEASON, harness maker, Smethport, is a son of Amos and Polly (Sias) Gleason, and was born in Livingston county, N. Y., in 1828. His parents removed to Warsaw, Wyoming county, same State, where his mother died in 1843, after which his father made his home with a daughter in Livingston county until his death. I. S. Gleason received but a limited education, laboring under difficulties common to many, and in 1844, when but sixteen years of age, he became an apprentice in a harness shop in Warsaw, N. Y., where he remained until January, 1851. He removed to Smethport January 11, 1851, where he was an employe of Steele & Johnson for three years; then went into the harness business for himself, and has occupied his present store since 1855. He married Emily A. Corwin in 1854, and they have had two children: Dora

M. (deceased) and Ralph C. Mr. Gleason is a Republican in politics. He appreciates the desirability of affording proper educational advantages to children, and was a member of the school board in the borough during the erection of its very elegant school building, in which he justly takes great pride. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church.

IRA M. GODFREY, Farmers Valley, son of David P. and Amanda M. Godfrey, was born at Olean, N. Y., in 1857, where he was reared and educated. He began his business life at Farmers Valley, McKean Co., Penn., as clerk in the employ of F. C. Olds, a dealer in general merchandise at that place, a position he still holds. He married in 1885 Miss Maud, daughter of Daniel E. Williams, of Black Creek, Allegany Co., N. Y., after which they located in Farmers Valley, their present residence. They have two children: Mabel and Elmer Lee. Mr. Godfrey is a member of the Sons of Temperance, and a Republican in politics. Mr. D. P. Godfrey, with his wife, was among the early settlers of Olean, N. Y., where he is a prosperous farmer. Mrs. Ira M. Godfrey's father was a soldier in the Civil war, but returned broken down in health, and died while his daughter, Maud, was yet a child. Mrs. L. S. Williams, mother of Mrs. Ira M. Godfrey, still lives at Black Creek, and is highly respected by all who know her.

SHERIDAN GORTON, attorney at law, Smethport, was born at Phillipsburg (now known as Belmont), Allegany Co., N. Y., in October, 1848. After finishing his studies he taught school in his native county and in Oakland county, Mich. He began the study of law with the Hon. Wilkes Angel, of Belmont, but about 1870 accepted a position which necessitated his traveling for about four years; he afterward completed the study of law with S. M. Norton, of Friendship, N. Y., and June 5, 1877, was admitted to the bar of the State of New York. He became associated in the practice of law with J. C. Backus, B. A., which continued until the death of Mr. Backus, October 26, 1888, since which time Mr. Gorton has retained the old office, and is engaged in business as before. In June, 1878, he married Lucy C., daughter of Judson G. Eaton, of Smethport, and they have three children—boys—now ten, eight and one years of age, respectively. Mr. Gorton is a prominent member of the A. O. U. W., and an officer in the grand lodge. Politically he is a Republican. His father, Sheridan Gorton, died in May, 1848, and his mother afterward married W. D. Renwick, of Allegany county, N. Y., a prominent teacher, who was school commissioner of that county for a period of six years, and they now have their home at Friendship. The mother of Sheridan Gorton bore the maiden name of Abigail Norton, and was the eldest daughter of Joseph B. Norton, one of the pioneers of Allegany county, N. Y., who died in 1882, at the age of eighty two years.

ORLO J. HAMLIN, whose name is identified with the old bar of this district as the pioneer and leading lawyer of that bar in this county, came to Smethport in December, 1826. He was born at Sharon, Conn., December 2, 1803, but at the age of eleven years moved to Pennsylvania with his parents, where, in Wayne and Bradford counties, he resided until the date of his settlement in McKean county. Sometime during the year 1824 he was appointed teacher of the pioneer school at Towanda, Bradford county. While holding that position, he read law in the office of Simon Kinney, and there was admitted to the bar two years later. In the fall of 1826, determining to seek his fortune in a newer country, he set out for Warren, Penn. From his pencil notes of this trip, the description of the country from Galeton to Condersport, given in the local chapters of Potter county, is taken; while his reminiscences of his first twenty-four hours at Smethport are given in the chapters on the courts

and bar, and in the one on Smethport. Shortly after his arrival at Smethport, he was called upon by John King (the agent of the Keatings), Jonathan Colegrove (the agent of the Ridgways) and Solomon Sartwell (the lumberman and merchant), who received him cordially, and prevailed upon him to make his home among them. He came a little too late to participate in the proceedings of the first court (September, 1826), but was in time for the December term, when he and John W. Howe were admitted *ex gratia* members of the bar of McKean county. In the summer of 1828 Miss Orra L. Cogswell arrived from Connecticut on a visit to her uncle, Jonathan Colegrove. By this time the young lawyer had won the esteem of the pioneers, and it is not a matter for wonder to learn that his suit for Miss Cogswell's heart and hand was favorably received by the grim old soldier of 1812, who was *de facto* guardian of the young lady's interests during her absence from Connecticut. The marriage of the pioneer lawyer and Miss Cogswell was solemnized that year, and for over half a century they resided here together, the center of a large circle of friends and of a happy family. In 1831 and 1832 Mr. Hamlin wrote the historical sketch published in Hazzard's Gazetteer of that year, the first history ever written of any section of the district. His political life may be said to have begun in 1828, when he took a leading part in the campaign. Four years later he represented his district in the legislature, and in the winter of 1832-33 he urged the bill appropriating \$20,000 for the improvement of the east and west State road through McKean county. His speech on this occasion continued for two hours, and won the attention of all readers throughout the commonwealth, owing to the excellence of the language, style and logical conclusion employed by the speaker. The bill, however, failed to receive a majority vote, as did also one for the extension of the canal up the north branch of the Susquehanna, which he earnestly espoused. Undeterred by the defeat of two such measures, he introduced a bill to organize the Eighteenth judicial district—Potter, McKean, Warren and Jefferson counties. He placed this measure before the house in such a strong light, that a legislature, which opposed everything necessitating further State or county taxes, was compelled to coincide with his views, so that, though the opposition was strong in numbers and influence, this bill was carried, and the perseverance of the young legislator rewarded. In the fall of 1833 he was nominated for re-election, but his name not being placed on the legislative ticket in Lycoming county, he withdrew, and in 1835 refused a third nomination unconditionally.

In July, 1836, he was admitted to the bar of the supreme court at Sunbury, and in 1837 practiced before the United States District Court at Williamsport, Penn., representing the defendant in the ejectment suit for possession of all the Trimble lands in McKean county. The constitutional convention of 1836 and 1838, which framed the constitution of Pennsylvania, claimed him as a representative of this northern district, with Hiram Payne, alternate. The poor state of Mr. Hamlin's health compelled him to retire from the convention, leaving his views of the subjects he had presented and discussed to Mr. Payne, who voted in accordance with them. At this convention his proposition to give each county a separate representative was negatived. In 1874 a similar proposition was adopted. In 1839 Judge Eldred resigned, and a meeting was held to consider the choice of his successor as president judge. Solomon Sartwell presided, with J. E. Niles, secretary. This meeting resolved that Mr. Hamlin should be appointed, and the resolutions were forwarded to the governor, to be presented by Senators S. Hays and A. V. Parsons and Representatives W. P. Wilcox and L. B. Cole. Other influences, supported by a more persistent candidate, militated against the wish of the people in this

instance. In 1841 and 1842 his name was prominent among the candidates for congressional honors. The *Democrat Analyzer*, of Troy, in February, 1842, speaking on the subject of his nomination, quotes John Sergeant, president of the constitutional convention, as follows: "I am very much impressed with the force of Mr. Hamlin's arguments, and would take this opportunity of saying that McKean county is ably represented." Writing in 1852, he states that he filled the offices of township collector; deputy postmaster; deputy prothonotary; recorder and register; treasurer of the township road funds for two years; postmaster, three years; deputy United States marshal, to take the census of 1830; deputy attorney general for McKean and Potter counties; and, in 1832, member of the legislature. He makes the further statement: "Complaint has never reached my ear of mismanagement in any of the offices, and I could have held them longer had I chosen to do so. I have learned to consider office rather as a matter of accident and peculiar fortune than the result of talent and management, and I have observed that those who seem most desirous of office are least fortunate in obtaining it. Consistency in politics should never be lost sight of." After resigning his seat in the convention in 1837, Mr. Hamlin partially recovered from the effects of the fatigue and study to which he was subjected during his service in that body, and at intervals gave some attention to political affairs and to his legal business. Though physically weak, he was fortunate in the possession of rare mental power. An analyst by nature, he was logical in all things, and each proposition submitted for his opinion or action was subjected to this process of logical dissection, so that when the conclusion was reached it was an eminently just and proper one. His successful law practice, up to 1851, is a testimonial to his high reasoning powers. In 1849 he engaged in his last criminal case, when he aided the district attorney in the trial of Uzza Robbins, who was convicted of murder. He also made the dedicatory address at the opening of the old court house, or second public building, which gave place to the present temple of justice. For over twenty years prior to his death, he had surrendered all hope of ever again appearing in court. To fill out the blank which this involuntary retirement from the courts created, he entered on new studies, taking up successfully the French and German languages, astronomy, geology and zoology, in which studies he was accustomed to consult and procure the physical assistance of members of his family. About 1870, Dr. Keating of Philadelphia, a grandson of John Keating, and a life-long friend of the lawyer, was called to his bedside. The doctor naturally expected to be interrogated in the matter of the patient's condition, but professional surprise may be imagined when Mr. Hamlin said: "Well, doctor, I have been reading the Marseillaise Hymn; I know you are a French scholar; I have it in the original as well as the translation; now I want you to take it in the French and translate it slowly; while I compare the translation, to see whether the translator is right or whether I am." The doctor assented, and when he came to the verse which gave the patient special anxiety, the latter said: "Now please be accurate." At the conclusion of the reading, a smile gladdened the invalid's face and he said: "I thought I was right, now I've proved it; you can tell me now what you can do to make a sick man well."

In his early years, Mr. Hamlin was somewhat skeptical with regard to the immortality of the soul, but in the year 1845 he became a member of the Presbyterian Church of Smethport, having received baptism at the hands of Rev. B. T. Babbitt of that communion. From that time to the close his faith grew stronger and more firm, as will be seen in the following lines written by himself, called:

THOUGHTS AND REFLECTIONS.

For a sick man whose sands of life are nearly run, when all experiments to regain health have failed, when even all possible hope is extinguished and Fate has put on him the seal of despair, and there is naught to look to as the future of Earth, of all consolations the ever busy imagination can unfold, the thought that he knows that God exists, that there is a God, and believes in Christ as his Mediator and Savior, and hopes for immortality, and believes that when life has once begun, we live forever; that death, instead of being a cessation of life, is but a change. It may be a fanciful one, from mortal to immortal, that when we die we shall sleep, not so, but sleep with our fathers; and when we awaken from that sleep, be it long or short, we shall awaken to everlasting life, with our bodily infirmities, our diseases, our cares, our sorrows, our weaknesses, both of body and mind, gone, all gone forever, being born again into a new, holy and perfect state of being. This is the most glorious, joyful, happy and, to find the fullest expression, most grand and sublime thought that can be conceived by mortals, and the one of all others that gives me most happiness.

October 2, 1870.

O. J. H

Mr. Hamlin's death took place, February, 13, 1880, the result of total exhaustion of the physical system. It was the end of an invalid condition of almost thirty years' duration, and consequently was painless and peaceful. His widow died April 17, 1881, in her seventy-sixth year, within that home in which she dwelt for fifty-three years. The fact of Mr. Hamlin's death was presented to the court in February, 1880, by Hon. C. B. Curtis, then residing in Erie, but practicing in this court, when the official action, reported as follows, resulted. Mr. Curtis said: "If the court please, I wish to announce to the court and bar that Orlo J. Hamlin breathed his last in this town on the 13th day of the present month. The oldest practitioner which I know, and one of the oldest members of the bar which I know in Western Pennsylvania; I know of but one person now occupying that position. And I can not pass over the announcement of this fact, without some reference to the character of the deceased. Having been admitted here as early as 1826—almost fifty-four years ago, he must necessarily have formed some character for good or for evil in this community, as well as in the surrounding counties, where he was well known. And it is but just to his memory to say of the deceased, that no man ever practiced before this bar, who had a more unimpeachable record than the deceased. There are but few men whose whole life for integrity was so unquestioned, so white and pure as Orlo J. Hamlin's. While he bore that high character fully among his professional associates, he was held in the same high estimation by all classes who had intercourse with him. He also had this commendable merit besides: he was a lawyer in the true acceptance of the term, high-minded, conciliatory and honorable, not only in all of his relations with his professional brethren and the bench, but also in his intercourse with all classes of our citizens, who will long remember him with the highest respect for his high character as a good lawyer and citizen. Orlo J. Hamlin was a thorough student, devoted to his books. As a practitioner, there was no member of this bar who came into court more thoroughly prepared, and master of the subject involved in the controversy than the deceased. He was, therefore, always prepared to make an able and learned presentation of his cause. Although Mr. Hamlin for many years had retired from the active labors of his profession, he nevertheless pursued his studies to the last, which seemed to relieve him somewhat from his pain and suffering, during so many years of sickness. Bright and promising as were his prospects in early life, yet they were somewhat clouded by delicate health, which finally settled down for a period of nearly thirty years into a sickness, making him a confirmed invalid during all these dreary years, and confined to his house, seeing but a few persons and conversing with but a few. But still, with all his afflictions, he bore them with Christian fortitude and grace, never forgetting the

profession to which he belonged, never forgetting to hold aloft the high standard of that profession. And so he lived as to make his memory revered, not only in the county of McKean, which ought to be proud of his career, but in the counties surrounding wherever he was known; and wherever his character was known he will be regretted. And while his character may be held up as a model for the profession, it may also be alleged that he had a model character as a good citizen. And that is saying a great deal for the deceased. I have, in view of the character of Mr. Hamlin, and the occasion, drawn a resolution, asking for the appointment of a committee by this court to express the sentiments of this court and bar, in relation to the character of Orlo J. Hamlin, which I will now present to your honor."

Judge Williams said: "Your idea, Mr. Curtis, is that this committee should report at a subsequent sitting of the court upon its action."

Mr. Curtis: "Yes sir; and that the resolutions be filed among the records of the court."

Judge Williams: "Has any other gentleman, at this time, anything to urge upon this subject?"

Mr. Backus: "Your Honor: I have been a member of the McKean county bar some twenty eight or thirty years. I knew O. J. Hamlin for some time previous to his being confined in consequence of ill health, and his retirement from the bar—probably some two years. I have known of his reputation pretty thoroughly; I have known of the man. Although he has been, as it were, buried for the last twenty eight years, yet I have learned from the records of this county, from the transactions that have transpired in consequence of his connection with the growth and political existence of this county, sufficient to enable me to know that he was a man of extraordinary character; that he was a man of large ability. He was not only considered one of the first attorneys in Western Pennsylvania, but he was trusted also with the keeping and maintaining of the honors of the State. He was a member of the legislature; he was a member of the constitutional convention of 1838, and of whom it has been said by very able men that there were none more capable, or none who rendered more service in the formation of the constitution, than Orlo J. Hamlin. In the constitutional convention of 1873, one of its most distinguished members, ex-Chief-Justice Woodward, in his address to this body on the proposition to give to each county at least one representative in the lower branch of the legislature, said of the deceased: 'Mr. President, in the convention of 1837, there was a young man by the name of Hamlin, who discussed this subject in such a manner as to wring from Mr. Sergeant, the president of the convention, a very high compliment, and I undertake to say, that from the beginning to the end of the session of that body there was no subject so scientifically and thoroughly discussed as this subject of county representation by that young man.' Since this debate has come up in this body, I have referred to the debates of the convention of 1837, and have read his speech, and I wish every gentleman here had done so.' The people who have known him for years have known him as a man of great ability. They have known him as a man of great honesty and integrity; one who was at any and at all times, not only when in full life, but often he was confined to his room, when he was unable to exercise his full powers of thought by reason of suffering and pain, ready to adjust differences and quiet law suits between neighbors, he was one who was looked up to. He was consulted as to the settlement of difficulties arising among neighbors. He was a man who did honors to the profession, who never urged a law suit, but invariably took all trouble and pains possible to make neighbors respect each other as men. Therefore, he has stood high in the

community. All who spoke of him gave him credit as being a man of worth, and a man, who, when he went out of society, was very much missed. His departure will be regretted so long as the old citizens of this county remain on this side of the dark and turbulent river over which Orlo J. Hamlin has triumphantly passed."

Judge Williams said: "It was not our good fortune to have a personal acquaintance with Mr. Hamlin. His active connection with the profession had closed before our connection with the courts of McKean county began. But through all the years of our attendance upon these courts we have heard but one opinion expressed of him. Whether he was spoken of as a citizen or as a lawyer, it has uniformly been in terms of high praise. From those who knew him when in his full strength, and met him in the contests of the court room, we have gotten the opinion that he was recognized as a lawyer of more than ordinary painstaking, and of more than ordinary attainments; while as an advocate he was earnest, eloquent, and, before a jury who knew his own character, almost irresistible. During the long years of his retirement in a sick room he is reputed to have kept up his acquaintance with the literature of the age, to have been a careful student of the sciences, and indeed to have watched with interest even the recent changes and developments in progress about him. His long and successful professional career, his public services, his high personal character, and his recognized ability make this motion eminently proper, notwithstanding the fact that many years have elapsed since Mr. Hamlin's professional career closed. We entertain it with pleasure, and in compliance with it appoint the following committee, viz.: Hons. C. B. Curtis, A. G. Olmsted, J. C. Backus, W. W. Brown and P. Ford, Esq. And it is further ordered that as a mark of respect for the memory of the deceased these courts do now adjourn, and that this order be entered at length upon the minutes."

The committee appointed by the court to prepare resolutions of the sense of this bar presents the following resolutions, February 18, 1880, in open court:

Resolved, That the Court and Bar of this County sincerely mourn the death of our esteemed deceased brother, O. J. Hamlin, a member of this bar for more than fifty years.

Resolved, That we entertain the profoundest respect for the unsullied character of the deceased as a good citizen and a lawyer of sterling integrity, and of more than ordinary professional learning and ability.

Resolved, That we tender to the family of the deceased our sincerest condolence in their bereavement for their irreparable loss.

And now, February 19, 1880, it is ordered that the resolutions, reported by the committee appointed on the 16th day of February inst., be entered at length upon the minutes of this Court as a part of the proceedings of the day, and that the prothonotary make and deliver to the committee a copy hereof certified under his official seal for presentation to the family of the said O. J. Hamlin, deceased.

The eulogies bestowed on the pioneer lawyer on that 18th day of February, 1880, only five days after he was called to the bar of the Supreme Court of the Universe, were not utterances of fashion or custom. The pioneer more than deserved this praise, for every act of his, during over half a century's residence in McKean county, was one bringing benefits to the community, county or district.

Mr. Hamlin was the father of three children: Henry, John C. and Pauline (wife of Robert King), who all live in Smethport.

BYRON D. HAMLIN. When the average young man of the present day is disposed to grumble at the fate that compels him to earn his living, and to complain of his "luck," it may be profitable to him to study the lives of the older men around him who are enjoying wealth and honorable position. He will discover that almost without exception their earlier days were fraught with struggling toil, and that their success is the result of earnest and perse-

vering application of the hand and brain, and the prompt improvement of every opportunity offered. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch holds a most enviable position socially and financially. In the declining years of his life he is surrounded with all the comforts of a competence and the assurance of the respect and honor of his fellows, and the love of a large circle of friends and family connections. This is not the result of chance, but the reward of patient toil and persevering endeavor. Equal success is in the power of any young man. Hon. Byron D. Hamlin, the senior resident member of the McKean county bar, was born on May 7, 1824, at Sheshequin, Bradford Co., Penn., the youngest of seven children. His father, Dr. Asa Hamlin, was of English descent, while his mother, whose maiden name was Delano, came of French ancestry. His parents and ancestors had resided for many generations in Litchfield county, Conn., his father removing to Pennsylvania in 1816. Dr. Asa Hamlin, who was one of a family of twenty one children, was bred on a farm, and brought up under the old Puritanical regime as practiced by the New England Presbyterians. Amusements were rare, and Sunday was a day to be dreaded. He had scanty opportunities for education or culture in his youth, yet he improved them so well that he secured a profession in which he held a respectable rank. In those days, however, doctors' fees were small and hard to get. In June, 1833, he removed to Smethport with his wife and two younger children—the subject of this sketch and his sister, Jenette, —and died in 1835, leaving his family without financial means for their support. In this condition of things young Byron, then but a slight lad of eleven years, set about to find some self-supporting employment. The first that offered was an opportunity to peel and gather bark from old hemlock trees that had fallen. This he sold for fuel at \$1 per cord, payable in store trade. In this occupation he succeeded in maintaining and clothing himself for some time, and even had sufficient surplus to purchase a handsome cream pitcher as a present to his mother. It cost 5 shillings and 6 pence, and is still preserved and highly prized as a relic of the struggles of his youth. After a time he was offered the position of mail-carrier between Smethport and Olean, N. Y., then the principal communication with the outside world, and he accepted it gratefully. He had to make two round trips a week, going to Olean and returning each Sunday, making a ride of fifty six miles, and going Wednesday and returning on Thursday. The salary was 75 cents a trip, or \$1.50 a week. The Sunday trip commenced at 4 a. m., and was generally concluded between 8 and 11 p. m., in all kinds of weather and at all seasons of the year. Young Byron began this occupation when thirteen years old, and continued it two years, during which time the mail rarely failed to be on time. His mode of conveyance was on the back of a mule, and Mr. Hamlin enjoys nothing better than to relate the comical, though often unpleasant, experiences of those days. By the improvement of odd hours with his books at the fireside, and an occasional few weeks at school, he had gained sufficient education to undertake teaching school at the age of sixteen on Marvin creek, about four miles from home, at \$10 a month and "board around." The term lasted three months, and from the proceeds he was able to purchase a suit of clothes and a few books.

His sister, Jenette, having married Rev. Moses Crow, a professor in Allegheny College, at Meadville, Penn., he accepted an invitation to make his home with them, and enter the college. After about a year and a half, his brother-in-law's health failing, so that he was obliged to resign his professorship, young Byron, having no means to pay his expenses and continue his studies, returned to Smethport. He then accepted an offer of partnership in a little store owned by his brother, Orlo J. Hamlin, the whole stock of which

would not inventory over \$500. After about a year thus engaged, his brother-in-law, who had in the meantime united with the Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and been stationed at Geneva, N. Y., again invited him to live with him, and attend the college in that beautiful town. The long hoped-for opportunity to complete a college course seemed to have arrived, and he hastily closed his interest in the store, and prepared to accept the offer. His profits in the year's business comprised a respectable wardrobe, and about \$100 in bills receivable. He had in preparation for his trip a wooden trunk made by a carpenter and joiner (which is still preserved in the attic of his residence), in which all of his worldly wealth was stowed, when a few days before starting he received a letter stating that both Mr. and Mrs. Crow were lying at the point of death, from typhoid fever. He went there at once, on horseback, but found that his sister was dead and buried, and his brother-in-law almost at the point of death, so he was obliged to return to Smethport with his hopes disappointed, and his spirits crushed. By the advice of his brother, Orlo J., who was then practicing law in Smethport, he gave up the idea of completing a collegiate education, and entered his office as a student and clerk. This was in 1843, and in 1846 he was admitted to the bar of McKean county. His brother had the care of a number of landed estates, for various owners, and the attention to the details of this part of the business falling largely upon the young student, he early acquired a taste for it, and having given the subject his principal attention during his long professional career, he is an accepted authority upon legal as well as practical business questions relating to lands and land titles. In 1855 he accepted the agency of the lands of Keating & Co., then comprising nearly two hundred thousand acres of the two hundred and ninety-seven thousand they had purchased from William Bingham, in the year 1796, in McKean, Potter, Cameron, Clinton and Clearfield counties. He had their care and management to the year 1884, when he became the purchaser of what remained of this estate, and interested some of his family relatives with himself in its ownership—the business being conducted in the names of Byron D. Hamlin, Henry Hamlin and John Forrest.

In politics Mr. Hamlin is a Democrat. When a young man he was active and prominent as a local leader, and his party, then largely in the majority in the county and district, recognized his abilities and usefulness. In 1848, at the age of twenty-four, he was recommended by his county as a candidate for the legislature, but declined at the district convention in favor of G. W. Scofield, of Warren county, who was elected; in 1850 he was elected treasurer of McKean county; in 1852 he was sent to the State senate, in which body, although one of the youngest members, he took a leading and prominent position, and was elected as its presiding officer at the close of the session of 1854. He was re-nominated by the convention of his district at the close of his term, in 1855, but was defeated by Henry Souther, of Elk county, the candidate of the American and Free-Soil parties. Having a good clientage and extensive land estates under his care, he considered it his duty to those interests, and to his family, to withdraw from active political life to more congenial and profitable pursuits. He was tendered the nomination (which, in that district, was equivalent to an election) for president judge of the counties of Clearfield, Clinton and Centre, in 1868, but declined it. Since that time he has been urged by the people of his own district, without regard to party, to stand as a candidate for judicial honors in it, but adhered to his often expressed determination to spend his life in domestic pursuits, without the slavery of public office. In 1882, however, he was induced, after repeated

solicitations, to allow his name to be presented as the candidate of his party for the legislature. Although the county was Republican by a considerable majority, and he was opposed by the strongest candidate who could at that time have been nominated against him, he was defeated by less than a score of votes. In the dark period of our Nation's history (1861-65) Mr. Hamlin stood on the ground that the only way to correct the fallacies of those who sought to break the bond of union of the States was the physical one; all arguments appealing to the patriotism and reasoning faculties having failed. He was examined, and pronounced physically unfit for service in the field, but, immediately following the news of the first shot on Sumter, he applied himself to the work of encouraging and aiding the valorous young men of his region to enlist, for the defense of their country and their homes. He rendered efficient aid to Gen. Thomas L. Kane, to whom he was much devoted, in selecting the valiant fellows who formed the famous Bucktail Regiment, and no compliment ever bestowed on him afforded him and his family more gratification than his election as an honorary comrade in that regiment, at the reunion of its survivors in 1888. Mr. Hamlin is now at the age of sixty-five years, a well-preserved gentleman, in the prime of his maturity and usefulness. Although his life has been full of toil and business cares, he has always been temperate in his habits, and has not wasted his energies or his health.

In 1846 he married Miss Harriet, daughter of John Holmes, of Smethport, who has by her faithful devotion, constant sympathy and good counsel, contributed largely to his success. They were blessed with children, one boy and two girls. The son, Delano R., died May 30, 1884, leaving a widow and two children. The eldest daughter, Jenette, married H. V. Redfield, the well known Washington correspondent of the *Cincinnati Commercial*, who died November 17, 1881, leaving his wife and three lovely children. Mrs. Redfield was next married September 24, 1889, to William E. McCoy, an enterprising and substantial cotton manufacturer of Augusta, Ga., and with her children now resides in that healthful and attractive Southern city. The youngest daughter, Mary, married John Forrest, who is a lawyer and a partner with his father in law in the law and land business, and the main reliance for the details of the business of the firm. Mr. and Mrs. Forrest have two young daughters, who are the pride of their parents and grandparents. Mr. Hamlin is very domestic in his tastes, and is happiest when surrounded by his family, children and grandchildren. He lives in a comfortable mansion in Smethport, and enjoys with his family the competence and ease earned by his hand and brain throughout a busy and useful life.

HENRY HAMLIN, eldest son of Orlo J. and Orra L. (Cogswell) Hamlin, was born at Smethport, McKean Co., Penn., April 9, 1830. At this time his father, Orlo J. Hamlin, a man of rare scholarly attainments, and, until obliged by physical weakness to give up his profession, the leader of the bar of his district, was an active practitioner, and his son, who had inherited in a marked degree his father's love of books and research, and whose mind fitted him to follow in his footsteps, naturally at an early age commenced the study of law. Finding, however, that his health demanded a more active life, he concluded to take up the mercantile business, and entered as a clerk the store of O. J. & B. D. Hamlin, of which firm, at the age of nineteen, he was admitted as a partner. From this time on until the year 1878, when he sold out his interest in the business to Mr. Haskill, he was successful in all his ventures; strict in integrity, close attention to business, and his wonderful faculty of acquiring a knowledge of the minutiae of everything he undertook, being the secret of his success, and the latter trait has followed him through life, not only in busi-

ness matters, but even in out-door and other amusements, in which he has always taken a lively interest, ever ready to take a hand in them during his leisure moments, and never satisfied until he has mastered every feature. As a financier Mr. Hamlin has been wonderfully successful, making investments only after thorough investigation; and while he has been and is at present largely interested in timber lands in his own and other States, in the production of oil and in other commercial ventures, he rarely makes a mistake or suffers a loss, his present banking establishment, known as the banking house of Henry Hamlin, being one of the solid institutions of Western Pennsylvania. A marked characteristic of Mr. Hamlin's business life has been his leniency toward the deserving poor among his debtors, as many a man in McKean county can attest, for while he has always worked under strict business rules and principles, he has never been an oppressor of the poor. Mr. Hamlin has done much for the prosperity of his native town: notably his connection with the present successful water-works system, the erection of his handsome bank building, which would be an ornament to a much larger place, his own handsome grounds, and his interest in all matters of public improvement. In 1854 Mr. Hamlin married Hannah L., daughter of Dr. W. Y. McCoy, a lady who by reason of her many virtues has endeared herself to all classes of people. They have four children: Laena D. (now Mrs. Robert H. Rose), Emma M. (now Mrs. J. H. McCandless), Eugenie M. and Orlo. To Mrs. Henry Hamlin and her sister, Mrs. John C. Hamlin, Smethport mainly owes its present Episcopal Church system. Mr. and Mrs. Hamlin and their children are all members of St. Luke's Church, Mr. Hamlin contributing largely toward the erection of the church edifice. In politics Mr. Hamlin was formerly identified with the Democratic party, but is at present an active Republican, coming into the Republican ranks by his support of Abraham Lincoln. In 1881 he was elected associate judge, and he performed the duties of that office with great credit to himself and in the interest of his constituents until the abolishment of the office by reason of the county becoming a separate judicial district, under the constitution of 1874, it then having a population of over 40,000. Mr. Hamlin is widely known and universally respected, and his career as a business man and as a citizen has been such as to be an example to young men, showing what can be done by application and a conscientious performance of business and other duties.

JOHN C. HAMLIN, hardware merchant, Smethport, son of Orlo J. Hamlin, was born March 4, 1836, at Smethport, McKean Co., Penn., where he was educated and where, in 1865, he opened the first store exclusively for hardware, a business he is still engaged in. In 1857 he married Charlotte M., daughter of Dr. W. Y. McCoy, one of the first practicing physicians of Smethport, which union was blessed with three children: William O., C. Aline (now Mrs. Dr. Lewis H. Robinson, of Brooklyn, N. Y.) and Mary E. (now Mrs. Charles Bosworth, also of Brooklyn, N. Y.). William O. married Miss Julia Lightbody, and is also a resident of Brooklyn. Mr. Hamlin is a member of McKean Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 388; of Bradford Chapter, R. A. M., and Trinity Commandery, K. T. He is a Democrat, but not a politician, devoting his time and energies to business cares. He and his family are members of St. Luke's Episcopal Church. The foundation and prosperity of the church afford an example of the reward of twenty years of untiring labor by Mr. and Mrs. Hamlin, who maintained the Sunday-school and church affairs in general, from 1857 to about 1880, when St. Luke's had grown to be a strong parish, and since then it has become one of the largest and most flourishing in the county.

DELANO R. HAMLIN was born at Smethport, McKean Co., Penn., August 10, 1847. He was the only son of Byron D. and Harriet Hamlin, and was the eldest of their family of three children. After having attended the public schools of his native borough until he was thirteen years old, he was sent to a public school at Flushing, L. I., and two years later entered Flushing Institute, conducted by that prince of educators, Prof. E. A. Fairchild. The damp sea air at that place disagreeing with his health, he was removed to Allegheny College, at Meadville, Penn., where he made excellent studies, and remained until 1868, when he returned to his home, and entered upon the study of law in his father's office. He was admitted to the bar, and on January 1, 1871, became a partner in his father's law and land business, under the firm name of Hamlin & Son, and continued as such until his death. In 1871 Mr. Hamlin married Miss Eugenia McCoy, a daughter of Dr. William Y. McCoy, of Smethport. This union was a happy one, the parties to it being congenial, each striving for the welfare and rational enjoyment of the other. They were blessed with two promising children: Paul and Jenette, the son being now a student in St. Paul's school at Concord, N. H., and the daughter at home with her mother, who keeps house in the beautiful family mansion erected for her by her husband a short time before his death. At an early age the subject of this sketch became a victim to attacks of inflammatory rheumatism, which continued at intervals, producing hypertrophy of the heart, and finally causing his death, which occurred May 30, 1884. His remains were buried in Rose Hill Cemetery, at Smethport, the funeral services being witnessed by a large concourse of sorrowing friends, assembled from all parts of the county. As a young man he started in life with bright prospects and high resolves, and, had his health and life been spared, no man in this region would have attained a higher station of honor and usefulness. His characteristics, habits and ambitions all tended toward the true and the right. He had not in his nature an impure, mean or ungenerous impulse. His sympathies were ever active, and his heart and purse always open to the demands of charity and the public good. He was eminently public spirited, and always ready to advance every enterprise for the benefit of the community. In politics he was of the Democratic faith, ardent in the support of his views, laboring earnestly for the candidates of his political party, but never seeking office for himself. He was sincerely and actively interested in the prosperity of his native borough and county, and his loss was deeply felt and deplored by all. He was a faithful member of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, was a member of Trinity Commandery, No. 58, K. T., of Bradford; Bradford Chapter, No. 260, R. A. M., and McKean Lodge, No. 388, A. Y. M., and an honorary member of the Smethport Hose Company, No. 1, many of the members of these organizations being present to sympathize with his bereaved family, and aid in the performance of the last sad rites. Following his death, action was taken as shown in the following resolutions of respect and condolence. At a meeting of the McKean county bar, the following resolutions were adopted:

The members of the bar of McKean county desire to express their deep sorrow over the death of Brother D. R. Hamlin. His amiable disposition, his gentlemanliness, his uniform conduct to all, and his hospitality, won the affections of his brethren of the bar as his ability, modesty, honesty, and truthfulness won their respect. The members of the bar desire further to express their sympathy with the parents and widow of the deceased in the loss of son and husband so richly endowed with qualities which make the relationship of parents and children one of unalloyed satisfaction, and the association of husband and wife uninterrupted happiness. John C. Backus, N. B. Smiley, J. M. McClure, committee. It was ordered that the resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the court, and a certified copy be sent to B. D. Hamlin and family. Appropriate and feeling remarks

were made by the following gentlemen: Judge Olmsted, and Messrs. Backus, Gorton, Keenan, Smiley, Milliken, King, Smith, Cotter, McSweeney, Weil, Chapman, McClure and Rose.

At a regular meeting of the Smethport Hose Company, No. 1, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The final roll has been called and one whose name appeared at the head of our list as the first honorary member of our association has courageously and even cheerfully answered its imperative summons, whereby we have lost a genial companion, a well loved friend, a ready helper, and a generous benefactor; and, WHEREAS, For the first time the darkened chambers of the silent city have been opened to receive one of our members, we, the officers and members of the Smethport Hose Company, No. 1, express our sincere sorrow for the loss of one whose aid and advice have been invaluable to our success, and whose patience and cheerfulness under great affliction were proverbial, and we desire hereby to express our heartfelt sympathy with the parents and family of our deceased brother, Delano R. Hamlin, in their great bereavement. *Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the widow of the deceased brother, and a copy furnished the McKean *Miner* and the McKean *Democrat* for publication. F. W. Brownell, S. Gorton, T. F. Richmond, committee.

At a regular meeting of McKean Lodge, No. 388, A. Y. M., the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Master of the universe, who doeth all things well, to call from this world of labor, sorrow and pain our beloved Brother, Delano R. Hamlin, whose life has ever been an exponent of the beneficent principles taught within the lodge and who by the constant exercise of charity, patience and resignation under suffering, and the faithful discharge of every duty, had endeared him to his fellows. *Resolved*, That while we mourn the loss of a friend and brother, we bow submissively to the decree of the great and all-wise Master, and tender to the bereaved family of our departed brother our deepest sympathy in this their great affliction. *Resolved*, That these resolutions be engrossed upon the minutes of the lodge, a copy presented to the family of our deceased brother, and that they be published in the *Miner* and *Democrat*; H. F. Barbour, L. O. Chadwick, G. M. Smith, committee.

ORREN E. HAVEN, farmer, P. O. Smethport, is a son of Luther and Jemima (Colegrove) Haven, and was born in Norwich township, McKean Co., Penn., December 1, 1820. His father came from Chenango county, N. Y., about 1820, and located at Colegrove, where he engaged in farming, remaining there until 1847, in which year he removed to McHenry county, Ill., where he died March 1, 1855, and his wife November 11, 1861. Their children were Lorinda P., Jasper J., Benjamin C., Orren E., Helen O., Edson G. and Edmund F. (twins), and Fidelia C., eight children, all living, the eldest now seventy-three years old and the youngest sixty one. Their father took an active interest in educational matters, and during his residence in Norwich township paid one third of the entire sum raised for educational purposes. Orren E. Haven made his home with his parents until twenty years of age, and having received a practical education became a teacher; for some time was also engaged in searing timber. In 1851 he married Eunice, daughter of Henry Lasher, of Norwich township, McKean county, and located in Keating township, on a farm he had previously purchased and where he has since resided. Mr. and Mrs. Haven have three children: D. L., Clyde P. and Mittie L. They are members of the Old Norwich Church. In politics he is a Republican, has filled nearly all of the local township offices, and was urged to accept the nomination for county commissioner, but declined.

F. S. HOLMES, proprietor of planing-mill, Coryville, was born in Geneseo, Livingston Co., N. Y., in 1850. He learned the trade of a carpenter and joiner, and located at Coryville, Penn., in 1874, where he had a planing-mill, which was destroyed by fire in 1885, after which he built what is known as the Iron Mill, of which he is at present proprietor. In 1874 he married Ella C., daughter of A. H. Cory, of Coryville, and they have a family of four

children. Mr. Holmes is a member of Eldred Lodge, No. 5, F. & A. M., and in politics is identified with the Republican party. He and his wife are members of the United Brethren Church.

P. D. HOPKINS, merchant, Smethport, son of P. C. and Anice (Franklin) Hopkins, was born at Lenox, Susquehanna Co., Penn., in 1818. With his parents he removed to Lafayette township, McKean county, where his father engaged in farming, and in 1863 the latter proceeded to Michigan, where he died in the fall of 1887. His widow makes her home with P. D. Their children were Clark B., Mary E. (now Mrs. William Foster), Patience C., Sarah L., Clarissa, Edwin L., Alonzo F., Caroline A. (now Mrs. Stephen Pattison) and P. D. P. D. Hopkins was reared and educated in McKean county, and after his school days engaged in business at Smethport as a dealer in general merchandise, in the building he still occupies. In 1884 he married Annie E., daughter of William and Mary Wilkinson, and they have one child, Bessie. Mr. Hopkins devotes his entire time to business, and although a staunch supporter of the Republican party is no politician. He and his wife attend the services of the Baptist Church.

OLIVER IRONS, farmer, stock raiser, and proprietor of cheese factory, P. O. Smethport, is a son of Gideon and Miami Irons, and was born in Keating township, McKean Co., Penn., in 1823. Gideon Irons was a native of Rhode Island, and removed to Keating township at a very early day, where he married Miami Stark, and engaged in farming. They were the parents of the following named children: Oliver, Clark, Otis, William, Stephen, George, Olive, Sirena and Lydia. Oliver Irons made his home with his parents until 1851, when he married Ann Housler, and to them were born six children: Wilbur O., Malissa A., Florence A., George C., Willis W. and Isadore A. He has devoted his attention to farming and stock raising, and has also erected a cheese factory on his farm, with a capacity of four tons annually. The milk is supplied from his own cows, and his cheese have more than a local reputation. Mr. Irons is a worker in the Democratic party.

OTIS IRONS, farmer, P. O. Smethport, son of Gideon and Miami Irons, was born in Port Allegany, McKean Co., Penn., in 1830. Gideon Irons, who was a native of Rhode Island, came to McKean county at an early day, and located on Potato creek where he engaged in business as a farmer and lumberman, and where both he and his wife died. Otis Irons made his home with his parents until twenty two years of age, when he bought the farm he now owns in Keating township, to which he removed after his marriage, and where he has since been engaged in farming. He was married in 1870 to Sarah Hand. In politics he is a Democrat.

STEPHEN IRONS, farmer, lumberman and oil producer, P. O. Smethport, is a son of Gideon and Miami Irons, and was born in Smethport, McKean Co., Penn., in 1834. Gideon Irons was born in Rhode Island and was one of the oldest settlers of McKean county, Penn. Stephen made his home with his parents until 1855, when he married Julia, daughter of Joel Cross, of Chautauqua county, N. Y. The mother of Mrs. Julia Irons, before marriage, was Miss Julianna Medberry, a native of Connecticut, born in 1812, and daughter of Joseph Medberry. They then located on Marvin creek, and from there removed to Minnesota, in 1864, but on account of the ill health of Mrs. Irons returned to Keating township, McKean Co., Penn., and in 1868 he purchased the old homestead in Irons Hollow, where he has since been engaged in farming, as well as in the oil and lumber business. Their children are Eugene, Gideon, Jephtha and Mrs. Emma Chadwick. Mr. Irons has been honored in having been supervisor of his township two terms. He is a Democrat in pol-

ities. Mrs. Irons, although belonging to no church, is a believer in baptism and the Church of God.

JOHN KEATING was born at Adare, near Limerick, Ireland, in 1760. The family was of Norman stock, emigrating to Ireland under Henry II. They were dispossessed of their lands by Cromwell. John Keating's grandfather, Byron Geoffrey, fought at the battle of Limerick, and was banished to France at the capitulation; subsequently he returned and married the daughter of Thadeus Quin, the progenitor of the lord of Adare, to whose title was afterward added that of Dunraven. When John Keating was five years of age, his father moved to France in order to escape religious persecution. There he was granted letters patent of nobility by Louis XV in recognition of the title held by the family in Ireland, previous to the forfeiture of their estates. Of his six sons, five entered the French army, one of whom attained the rank of general of division, and died from the effects of imprisonment during the "reign of terror." Geoffrey Keating, the Irish historian, was the brother of John Keating's great great-grandfather. John attained the rank of captain in the Irish Brigade, Walsh Serrant Regiment, and was awarded the cross of St. Louis in recognition of his meritorious service, a rare distinction. After the execution of the king, John, who was stationed in the West Indies, in 1795, refused command of the forces stationed in San Domingo, proposed by the government, resigned from the French service because of his disapproval of the atrocities of the revolution, and came to this country, bearing letters to Washington and others. He was immediately sought after by capitalists abroad to represent their interests here, and became the agent of large landed estates in Pennsylvania. The part of his life of especial interest to the people of the counties, for whom this volume is compiled, relates to his connection with the large body of lands acquired near the close of the last century, and known as the lands of John Keating & Company. The entire management of this property devolved on him. This region was then a dense wilderness, with not a white man dwelling in or near it. Mr. Keating at once set out to "settle" it in the interest of the owners, and for the benefit of such as he could induce to become pioneers, and come to it with their families to make homes. The labor, privation and peril attending such an endeavor are shown in other parts of this volume. He came early and frequently on the grounds. The trip then cost much more thought and exertion than are now required to circumnavigate the globe. The skill exercised to make the settlements he founded self-supporting, and at the same time render some revenue to the owners of the estate, though of a different sort, was hardly less than that necessary to conduct a campaign in the wars in which he had been engaged. He at once adopted a policy of great generosity; granting land in limited quantities to heads of families, without other considerations than its occupancy and improvement; giving contracts for sales at low prices and on long terms of payment; contributing money to build roads and to establish schools and places of religious worship. No settler who desired to remain was ever ejected because of his inability to pay for land he had contracted to purchase. Mr. Keating was known to many of the settlers as the "Squire," and his coming among them was an epoch in their isolated lives, they calling him so for advice in all their affairs, both business and domestic. His decisions were regarded by them as wise and just, and were generally accepted. He had a sympathetic and endearing word for all. These visits were continued for well nigh fifty years, and until he saw unmistakable evidence of the comparative comfort of the inhabitants he had placed here. When great age came upon him and these visits ceased, his people continued to inquire after him in terms of affection.

At the news of his death, some of the old men who knew him as their patron saint, and were indebted to him for all they possessed, shed tears. He was an intimate, social friend of Horace Binney, John Sergeant and others equally eminent in the professions, literature and business, and resided in a handsome old style mansion on Fourth street, below Walnut, in the city of Philadelphia, this then being the locality of the homes of its most cultured residents. The management of such estates, together with the financial and charitable institutions, with which he became connected in Philadelphia, occupied the balance of his days. He died in 1856, at the advanced age of ninety-five years, but still in the midst of active work, having scarcely ever known a day's sickness. In religion he was a devout Roman Catholic, and left an example of piety and good deeds, which his children and children's children cherish as their richest inheritance. Mr. Keating married Eulalia Des Chappelles, daughter of a rich sugar planter of San Domingo, who was forced to fly from that island during the negro uprising, and take refuge in Wilmington, Del. Mr. and Mrs. Keating had two sons—John Julius and William H. —who became eminent in their chosen professions, were both members of the legislature, but died in their early manhood. They had one daughter who married her cousin, Jerome Keating, and became the mother of Dr. William V. Keating, the eminent physician and surgeon of Philadelphia, who at his grandfather's death, in 1856, took charge of the landed estates his grandfather had so successfully conducted. Dr. Keating possessed the same noble and generous qualities of his grandfather, and while he was distinguished in the medical world, he became equally endeared to the people where the lands were situated. Dr. Keating has two sons residing in Philadelphia, both of whom have already made a mark in their respective professions: John M. Keating (a physician and medical director of a prominent insurance company in Philadelphia, and lately elected president of a society composed of all the principal medical directors of the United States) and J. Percy Keating, a lawyer of excellent attainments. Dr. Keating has four accomplished daughters, two of whom are well married, and all reside in Philadelphia.

E. L. KEENAN, attorney at law, Smethport, son of John and Eliza (Lloyd) Keenan, was born in the city of Philadelphia in 1844. There he pursued his studies, read law, was admitted to the bar on his twenty-first birthday, and first began the practice of law in that city. In 1870 he married Miss Mary S. Feitig, and removed to Venango county, same State, remaining until 1879, when he located at Smethport, McKean Co., Penn., where he has built up a good practice. He had always voted the Democratic ticket until 1888, when the issue on the tariff compelled him to suspend his connection with his old party, and become a supporter of Harrison. In 1884 he was delegate to the National Democratic convention held at Chicago, which nominated Cleveland for president; and in 1886 was the Democratic candidate for member of congress from the Sixteenth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, but was defeated by the Republican candidate, Henry C. McCormick, of Williamsport; in 1877 he was the candidate of the Democratic and Union Labor parties for additional law judge for counties of McKean and Potter. Mr. Keenan is one of the self-made men of the day, and has won an eminent reputation at the bar; by application he has secured a fine property and enjoys the respect and confidence of the community in which he lives. Mr. and Mrs. Keenan are the parents of three daughters: Mary E., Lulu E. and Dora V. He is a vestryman of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, of which his family are also members.

J. T. KENT, farmer and lumberman, P. O. Coryville, is a son of R. C.

and Prudence (Wood) Kent, and was born in Allegany county, N. Y., in 1844. In 1853 R. C. Kent removed from New York State to Liberty township, McKean Co., Penn., and thence to Keating township, same county, and located on the farm J. T. Kent now owns. He had a family of twelve children, six of whom are living, viz.: Cordelia, wife of Manville Tuttle; Louise, wife of S. Tuttle; Laura, wife of F. Moody; Alvina, wife of H. R. Frisbee; America, wife of Asa Champlin, and J. T. Our subject was reared in Keating township, and after his marriage located on the home farm which he now owns, and has since been engaged in farming and in the lumber trade. He was married in 1866 to Charity Otto, and they have a family of four children: Frank, Winnie, May and Fred. Mr. Kent is a Prohibitionist in politics.

G. W. KING, farmer, East Smethport, was born in Smethport, Penn., August 8, 1844, a son of H. B. and Jerusha (Rice) King, both natives of Rhode Island. H. B. King came to Smethport about the year 1818, and here met and married Miss Rice, who bore him nine children, of whom G. W. is the only one now living. The father died in June, 1880, the mother in June, 1862. H. B. King was a leading member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Smethport for over half a century, and in his death the church met with a great loss. G. W. King, the subject proper of this sketch, received his education in the public schools of Smethport, and in 1861 he enlisted in the United States service, in Company E, Fifty-eighth Regiment, P. V. L., served five months, and was discharged on account of disability. In December, 1863, he married Miss Henrietta, daughter of Andrew and Amelia (Dart) Rifle, of Hamlin township, McKean county, who bore him one son, Wilford A. In 1881 G. W. King embarked in the mercantile business in Mount Jewett, McKean county, and there remained two years, at the end of which time he came to Smethport, where he was engaged in the same line of business for a short time. In December, 1881, he married Miss Clara E. Hauer, of Pine Grove, Schuylkill Co., Penn., and by her has had three children: Horace B., Roxie and Lloyd L. Mr. King and family live on the old homestead, which he farms. He is a member of Smethport Lodge, No. 389, I. O. O. F., and has held various township offices. In politics he is a Republican.

MRS. C. A. McCOY, Smethport, daughter of Dr. George and Lavinia (Cannon) Darling, was born in Massachusetts in 1813, and with her parents removed to Bunker Hill, Penn., or what is now known as Clermont, in 1822, where her father engaged in the practice of medicine, which he continued until his removal to Jefferson county, Penn., where he died November 16, 1869. His wife died in 1831, after which he married, for his second wife, Julia Clark, and she died in Jefferson county. He was the father of seven children, three sons and three daughters by his first marriage, and one daughter by his second. Miss C. A. Darling was married to Dr. W. Y. McCoy, December 13, 1832, and located at Smethport, where she had lived since fourteen years of age, and where Dr. McCoy first began the practice of medicine, which he continued until failing health necessitated his retirement. By close application to his profession, although beginning poor, he acquired a handsome competency. He died January 5, 1886. This union was blessed in the birth of ten children, six of whom are now living: Hannah L., wife of the Hon. Henry Hamlin; Charlotte M., wife of J. C. Hamlin; Ellen M., wife of Adelbert Bishop, an architect of Buffalo; Henry L., a practicing physician of Smethport; Alice E., widow of D. R. Hamlin; Edgar B., a druggist of Mount Jewett. Mrs. McCoy is still living on the old homestead, where for forty years she has resided, and in her declining years is surrounded by her children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, who are never so happy as when

listening to Grandma's interesting recitals of events relating to the long ago. Mrs. McCoy had three brothers and two sisters, also a half sister, the record of whom is as follows: Jedediah was at an early day one of the noted practitioners, and was very prominent in the medical profession, died in 1871, at Smethport; Paul E. was a banker at Brookville, Jefferson Co., Penn.; George, Jane and Mary died comparatively young; Mary, the half sister, married Henry Gray, a merchant of Brookville, Penn.

HENRY L. MCCOY, M. D., Smethport, son of Dr. William Y. and Charlotte A. (Darling) McCoy, was born in Smethport, McKean Co., Penn., in 1846. His maternal grandfather, Dr. George Darling, was the first medical practitioner of McKean county. Henry L. was educated in Smethport, and read medicine with his father, who was a noted physician of his day, also with Prof. Sanford Eastman, of Buffalo; he then attended two courses of medical lectures, and graduated from the University of Buffalo in 1868, commencing the practice of medicine in Smethport. In the winter of 1870-71 he attended a course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City; thence returned and resumed practice at Smethport. In September, 1869, he married Clara, only child of P. Ford, and to them four children have been born: Alice, Grace, Agnes and Charles. Dr. McCoy is a member of McKean Lodge, No. 388, F. & A. M.; Bradford Chapter, No. 258, R. A. M., and Trinity Commandery, No. 58, K. T. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F., lodge and encampment. He is senior warden of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, of which his family are members. In politics the Doctor is a Democrat.

MRS. LOUISA MCCLURE, Smethport, was born in Lockport, N. Y., in 1846, and was educated at Lockport, Oberlin and Buffalo. She was married in 1867 to John Francis McClure, who was employed in the telegraph office at East Buffalo (Stock Yards) until the consolidation of the Western Union and Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Companies. He then received an appointment at Larabee, Penn., to which place he removed and there remained four years. On B. A. McClure's removal to Coudersport, John F. McClure became his successor at Smethport, a position he occupied until his death, which occurred September 20, 1887. He was a gentleman possessed of exceptionally good abilities, of sterling integrity and of moral worth. He was a member of the K. O. T. M. Mrs. McClure is a member of St. Luke's Episcopal Church.

JOSEPH M. McELROY, prothonotary, Smethport, son of William and Catharine (McClintock) McElroy, was born in Allegheny county, Penn., in 1842. He attended the common schools and took part of an academic course, but was compelled to leave school before completing his studies. When fourteen years of age he began supporting himself, and for three years was employed as salesman for a mercantile firm in Pittsburgh. When the war broke out in 1861 he enlisted in the first call for volunteers for three months, but a severe attack of diphtheria prevented his serving. Under the call for three years he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and joined his regiment at Washington in November, 1861. He participated in the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, the Seven Days' fight in front of Richmond, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, where he was slightly wounded and was captured; he was confined at Belle Isle, but was paroled after fourteen days, and being exchanged afterward took part in the Wilderness campaign and in front of Petersburg; was also with Sheridan in the valley, when his term of service expired. November 2, 1864, he was honorably discharged from the service, and arrived at Pittsburgh in time to cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln. After remaining home a month he went to Franklin, Venango Co.,

Penn., where he was engaged in the coal business, and upon the opening of the Allegheny Valley Railroad in 1869 he went to Oil City, where he lived ten years and was prominent in the organization of the city government, was a member of the council, and also mayor one term. In March, 1879, he removed to Bradford, where he has also been prominent in public affairs and served one term as president of the city council. He was in the coal trade in Bradford until 1884, when he was elected prothonotary of the county, which necessitated his removal to Smethport, and in 1887 he was re-elected. Mr. McElroy is an able man, and has taken a lively interest in all that pertains to the county's welfare. Although so prominently identified with public affairs, he still finds time to attend to an extensive business, and his friends find him always courteous and genial and ready to extend to them the hospitality of his home. Mr. McElroy was married in 1868 to Martha J. Woodburn, daughter of John Woodburn, and they have had three children, two of whom, Fred and Howard, are living. He takes an active interest in Freemasonry, and is a past eminent commander of Trinity Commandery, K. T. He is also a past commander of Post No. 347, G. A. R., and is a member of the A. O. U. W.

BERNARD McKEAN, farmer, P. O. Smethport, is a son of Patrick and Mary (Kiernan) McKean, and was born in County Cavan, Ireland, in 1811, and in 1840 emigrated to America, locating in Long Island, where he married, in 1843, Bridget Graham, a lady of Scotch-Irish descent. He removed from there, in 1847, to Franklinville, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., and from there to Keating township, McKean Co., Penn., in 1849, and purchased a tract of wild land which he improved, and engaged in farming, and here he still has his residence. Mr. and Mrs. McKean's children were Thomas and Phœbe (twins), the latter the wife of George Garlick; James A., Mary and Willie (twins), the latter deceased; Charles; Edward; Mary is now Mrs. Henry Gallup, of Smethport. Mrs. McKean died July 18, 1888. Mr. McKean is a member of the Catholic Church, and in politics a Democrat.

JAMES A. McKEAN, farmer and lumberman, P. O. Smethport, was born at Glen Cove, Long Island, N. Y., August 11, 1845, a son of Bernard and Bridget (Graham) McKean. In 1848 his father moved to McKean county, Penn., and located on what is known as the "Bond farm," on Marvin creek. This he afterward sold, and then settled on the adjoining farm to the south, where he still lives. The mother died in the year 1888. They had a family of seven children: Thomas and Phœbe (twins), James A., Mary A. and William (twins), Charles and Edward B. James A. McKean had the advantage of only a common-school education, but improved every opportunity to obtain a knowledge of the English branches. During the summer his services were required on the farm, and in the winter months he attended the district school, there being but one in a district of ten miles, and a tramp of miles through the snow of the valley was necessary each day. But it was this experience in his youth that helped to form the character of young McKean, and that has made him the successful business man of later years. When eighteen years old he entered the employ of James E. Butts, at Buttsville, for whom he worked two years, in the meantime having charge of the building of the high dam across Three-mile Run. Later, he worked at the carpenter's trade, and then went to Kane, where he was employed in the car shops of the Pennsylvania & Erie Railroad, five years. In 1874 he bought the farm where he now lives, which adjoins his father's on the south, and since then has been extensively engaged in the lumber and bark business, employing during the bark and timber season from fifty to one hundred men. Mr. McKean has always been a staunch Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Gen.

Grant, in 1868. He has served two terms as supervisor of his township, and, in 1887, was elected a member of the county board of commissioners. In January, 1869, he married Mrs. Julia S. Hubbard, and they have two children: William Hubbard and Maggie. Mr. and Mrs. McKean are members of the Catholic Church.

LINN W. MASON, hardware merchant, Smethport, is a son of Lewis J. and Nancy Mason, and was born in Franklinville, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., in 1843, and at an early age he removed to Smethport, where he attended the academy, after the completion of his studies he learned the hardware trade, and in 1859 became proprietor of a working interest in a wholesale flour and feed store at Emporium. He, however, returned to Smethport, and engaged in the hardware trade. In 1861 he went into the army with a sutler, remaining two years. He then purchased a hardware store of Mr. Nurse, but the Western fever had a strong hold upon him, and he is next found at Des Moines, Iowa, where he remained two years. He then removed to Tioga county, Penn., where he remained four years in a hardware store, and in 1879 he returned to Smethport, where he erected the very fine building he now occupies, and fitted it purposely for the hardware trade. Having started six hardware stores, it is not to be wondered at that the last was the crowning effort of all, and that his place of business is conveniently and elegantly arranged with everything accessible, and that he is enjoying a fine trade. He married Frances, daughter of David R. Bennett, and they have two daughters: Mary Louise (now Mrs. C. H. Kerns, of Smethport) and Cora. Mr. Mason is an active worker in the Democratic party. He and his family are members of St. Luke's Episcopal Church.

MRS. G. R. MOORE, daughter of Mander and Elizabeth A. Farnsworth, was born in Erie county, Penn., in 1830, and in 1848 married George R. Moore, son of William and Elmira (Rice) Moore, after which they located in Liberty township, McKean Co., Penn., where he was engaged in the lumber business, which was his life-work, with the exception of a brief time he was engaged in speculating in oil. He was at one time associated with A. M. Benton, of Port Allegany, this county, and also with E. S. Johnson, and sent the largest raft ever run down the Allegheny river. In 1873, during the coal excitement, when the railroad was built to Clermont, he put up the first mill there for the railroad company. It, however, was burned, and having become associated with his son, they together erected another on the same site, and eventually a second mill, operating both successfully. Mr. Moore was compelled, however, by ill health to abandon active pursuits, and died October 24, 1888. Mrs. Elmira Moore, his mother, is still living. His son still continues the business at Clermont. Mrs. Moore is residing at their old home in Smethport. They had four children, three of whom are living: Jennie E., wife of John Eberspacher, of Texas; Ella E., wife of Henry Lehman, of Mount Jewett, McKean county, and Charles H. Mr. George R. Moore was brought up in the Methodist Church, and in politics was a Democrat.

C. H. MOORE, lumberman, Smethport, is a native of Smethport, McKean Co., Penn., born March 10, 1849. He was reared in his native city, and was educated there and at Lima, N. Y. In 1876 he went to Clermont, Sergeant township, McKean county, and opened a hotel, which he conducted eighteen months, when he moved to Larrabee, same county, and there carried on a hotel until May 8, 1882. He then moved to Smethport, where he engaged in the livery business, and in 1883 he moved to a farm at Farmers Valley, but in addition to superintending his farm continued his livery business at Smethport until August, 1884, when he sold out and bought a tract of timber land and a saw-mill at

Clermont, and he now carries on an extensive business, cutting 40,000 feet of lumber a day. Mr. Moore was married October 9, 1878, to Miss Mary A. Goodwin, daughter of Thomas Goodwin, of Farmers Valley, and they have two children: Lloyd M. and Leatha M. Mr. Moore is a member of McKean Lodge, No. 388, F. & A. M., Chapter, No. 251, R. A. M., and Smethport Lodge. I. O. O. F.

THOMAS D. NASH, merchant, Smethport, was born in Vermont. He received a practical business education in the schools of his native State, and in 1863 came to Crawford county, Penn., where he was engaged as a clerk, and also worked in a printing office. In 1880 he came to Smethport, and same year married Miss Mary A. Tracy, a daughter of Edward and Bridget (Riley) Tracy, of Smethport, Penn. In May, 1883, he went to Harrisburg, Penn., under Hon. J. Simpson Africa, in the office of internal affairs, where he remained until May, 1887, when he returned to Smethport, and has here since remained, engaged in mercantile business. Mr. and Mrs. Nash are members of the Catholic Church.

JOHN E. OLDS, retired, P. O. Farmers Valley, is a son of E. C. and Jane (DeGolia) Olds, and was born in Prattsburg, Steuben Co., N. Y., in 1828. In 1840 his parents removed to what is now Bradford, McKean Co., Penn., where the father engaged in farming, also starting a tannery and shoe shop. In 1876 the parents came to Keating township, and made their home with their son, John E., the balance of their lives; the father's death occurring in 1878 and the mother's in March, 1880. Their children were Robert D.; Sibyl, the late Mrs. Edwin Colegrove, of Bradford; Marilla T., the wife of William McKean, of Nebraska; James, who was married, was a resident of Marshburg, in McKean county, and in blasting a well was killed; John E.; Rachel T., wife of Edwin Storms, of Michigan, and Abel W., of Nebraska, deceased. John E. Olds began his business life in the tan-yard and shoe shop of his father. He remained in Bradford until 1856, when he removed to Keating township and purchased a farm, which he cultivated in connection with his work in the tan-yard and shoe shop, for a period of ten or twelve years. In 1862 he purchased the farm where he now resides and erected a new and commodious residence, and now, in the evening of his life, is living at leisure, surrounded by his children and in the enjoyment of the results of his earlier labors. Mr. Olds was married March 7, 1847, to Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Tubbs, of Farmers Valley, and their children were Frederick C., married to Miranda C. Arnold; Hannah F., wife of Orren W. Godfrey, of Olean, N. Y.; Abner R. (deceased); John A., who married Jennie Heinline, and is now a resident of Olean, N. Y., and Charles C., who married L. E. Cooper, also a resident of Olean, N. Y. In politics Mr. Olds is a Republican. Part of his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and part of the United Brethren Church.

F. C. OLDS, merchant and lumberman, Farmers Valley, is a son of J. E. and Elizabeth Olds, and was born in Bradford, McKean Co., Penn., in 1848. J. E. Olds was a native of Steuben county, N. Y., and with his father located at Bradford. F. C. Olds removed with his father to Farmers Valley in 1857, where he was reared. He purchased a steam saw mill, and is extensively engaged in the lumber trade, in addition to which he is a dealer in general merchandise at Farmers Valley. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and in politics is a Republican. He is one of the enterprising men of this portion of McKean county, and has been postmaster at Farmers Valley for the past twelve years. Mr. Olds was married December 18, 1872, to Miranda C. Arnold, of Cuba, N. Y., daughter of Gilbert and M. S. Arnold, and born in Stark county, Ill. They have one child, Ethel M., born in November, 1874.

FRANK E. ORMSBY, farmer and lumberman, P. O. Smethport, is a son of W. F. and Loretta Ormsby, and was born in Smethport, McKean Co., Penn., in 1844. His father, who is a native of Vermont and a blacksmith by trade, located at Smethport, Penn., in October, 1842, where he carried on a blacksmith shop, but he is now a resident and farmer of Ormsby Junction, which place derives its name from him. His children are Mrs. Ella Newton, Mrs. Emma Helsel, Gideon I. and Frank E. The last named, who is the subject proper of this sketch, was reared and educated in his native town, and, in 1866, married Helen, daughter of Pardon Wright, and they have two children: Mrs. Clara Neeley and Mrs. Lottie Lamont. In 1887 Mr. Ormsby purchased the farm he now owns on Marvin creek, Keating township, McKean county, where, in addition to his agricultural interests, he is engaged in lumbering. In politics he is a Democrat.

A. H. PIERCE, JR., hotel keeper, Smethport, was born in Troy, N. Y., June 14, 1841, a son of A. H. and Esther (Oatman) Pierce, the former a native of Albany, N. Y., and the latter a native of Vermont. A. H. Pierce, the subject proper of these lines, left his home at the age of ten years, and worked on a farm for \$25 a year, clothing himself, until 1861, when he enlisted in Company D, Sixth Ohio Cavalry, and served faithfully until 1865, when he received an honorable discharge. In 1869 he married Miss Rosa A., daughter of Johnson and Fannie Glase, of Lymansville, Penn., and to this union were born four children, of whom two are living: A. H. and Hattie G. Mr. Pierce located in Condersport, Penn., in 1867, rented a building and kept a restaurant several years; in 1879 he came to Smethport, where he rented again and kept a restaurant two years, when he built for himself his present hotel, which he very successfully conducts. Mr. Pierce is a member of Tent No. 9, K. O. T. M., and of McKean Post, No. 347, G. A. R., at Smethport. In politics he is a Republican, and his family all attend church.

T. H. PURTLE, blacksmith, Smethport, was born in Susquehanna county, Penn., in 1854. He made his home with his parents until 1877, when he removed to Bradford, McKean Co., Penn., where he was in the oil business for five or six years; then removed to Jamestown, N. Y., and thence to Smethport, where he is now engaged in blacksmithing. In 1879 he married Lizzie McNelly, and they have two children. They are members of the Catholic Church, and he is a member of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association. In politics he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM RAMER, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Smethport, was born in Schuylkill county, Penn., in 1823. He learned the wagon maker's trade, at which he worked in his native county until 1856, when he removed to Smethport. In 1858 he purchased the farm he now owns, in Keating township, where he has been engaged in farming and stock raising, selling the productions of his dairy in the borough of Smethport. Mr. Ramer married Matilda Fry, and they have had six children, four of whom are living: Louis, Nathaniel, Samuel and Alice (Mrs. Samuel McClure). Mr. Ramer is a supporter of the Republican party.

A. REILLY, Smethport, was born in 1825, in County Cavan, Ireland. The Reilly family, consisting of father, mother, four sons (including our subject) and two daughters, moved from Philadelphia to McKean county in 1842, arriving after a tedious journey with horses and wagons, in the then wilderness, locating three miles east of Smethport. Here they built a log house, and began work to make themselves a home in the woods. The following recollection of those times, as narrated by Mr. Reilly, will be found interesting:

"Deer, which were numerous, would come to browse upon the fallen

brush, where they were killed for their skins, and a hunter who visited us killed seven in one day, taking their skins and leaving their carcasses in the woods. I was the first to buy and ship venison to New York and Philadelphia, and one winter, in company with Judge Arnold, I shipped fifteen tons, the saddles selling at 4 cents and the rest at 2 cents per pound. In 1842, the year we came here, a drove of seven elk was driven past our home by Joseph Coleman, and at another time a full-grown elk was captured by two Indians and led through the town. A half grown panther was trapped by Mr. Hugh Starkweather, bound with withes and taken to Smethport. Wolves and bears were so ravenous that the sheep had to be housed at night, at one time sixteen in my flock being killed by animals in one night. In the spring pigeons would come in immense flocks, at one time the nesting being ten miles long and five miles wide, every tree and limb in the forest being covered. Their last appearance was in 1870. Many made a business of catching them, and on Potato creek there were placed nets about one hundred yards apart for a distance of fifteen miles, each net capturing from ten to one hundred dozen per day. I was one of the first to buy them for shipping, and have shipped twenty to thirty barrels per day, each barrel holding twenty-five dozen, and selling at from 25 to 50 cents per dozen, but discontinued shipping when advised to do so by the commission men, who would no longer pay freight charges, as the market was glutted. In 1843 I walked all the way to Philadelphia, a distance of about 300 miles, sixty miles of the distance being through Potter county, a wilderness, with but one house in the sixty miles, and returned in 1844, also on foot."

Mr. Reilly was married in Philadelphia to Miss Ann Bryen, and became the father of six sons and four daughters: Joseph W., Emmet R., James M., Andrew R. M., Grattan and John M., being the sons; the daughters were Mary, Ann Celia, Maggie and Emma B. The family belong to the Catholic Church, and in politics Mr. Reilly is a Democrat. He was elected county commissioner in 1878, and re-elected in 1881. As a contractor and builder Mr. Reilly built the county poor buildings, on the cottage plan, a style being now largely copied by other counties. He also built the Grand Central Hotel at Smethport, at a cost of \$20,000, a large brick store and other edifices in Smethport, at a cost of \$8,000 each. He cleared a farm of 150 acres from the wilderness, planting 300 fruit trees, and has always proved himself to be a worthy, industrious and useful citizen.

F. O. RICHMOND, conductor on the Bradford, Bordell & Kinzua Railroad, Smethport, was born in Smethport, McKean Co., Penn., July 27, 1840, a son of Nelson and Amanda (Chapin) Richmond, natives of New York State, who came to Smethport about 1812. They were the parents of six children, of whom F. O. is the fourth son. His father died in 1846. He has followed various occupations, having been in a hotel in Smethport more or less for eleven years. He married September 4, 1861, Miss Mary E., daughter of Erastus and Mary (Star) Curtis, of Smethport, Penn. Since the completion of the Bradford, Bordell & Kinzua Railroad, at Smethport, he has been employed on it for nearly six years, and over four years as conductor. Mr. Richmond served at different times under Col. Wilcox as deputy sheriff.

LUCIUS ROGERS, proprietor of the *McKean County Miner*, Smethport borough, was born in Geneseo, Livingston Co., N. Y. When he was less than a year old his father moved his family to Jamestown, N. Y., where they lived until two or three years after the father's death, which occurred in August, 1847. The subject of these lines received a comparatively limited education, the public schools and Jamestown Academy being the extent of his

school training, and at the age of sixteen years he entered the *Journal* office at that place to learn the printing business. After serving about two and a half years he moved to Warren, Penn., where he worked in the *Mail* office for about a year; then went to Syracuse, N. Y., and worked in the *Journal* office of that city about six months. From there he proceeded to New York City, where he set type on the New York City directory, and afterward in the book and job office of Baker & Goodwin, in the old *Tribune* building, remaining in that city about fifteen months. Subsequently he worked about eighteen months in the city of New Haven, and the towns of Litchfield and Waterbury, in Connecticut, also a few months in Dansville, N. Y. Returning to Warren, Penn., about the year 1851, Mr. Rogers soon after entered into partnership with Hon. E. Cowan in the publication of the *Warren Mail*. In the summer of 1854, he was nominated by the Whigs as a candidate for county treasurer of Warren county, and at the October election was elected by a majority of about 150. At the session of the legislature in 1857 he was elected transcribing clerk of the senate of Pennsylvania, a position he retained, however, only one session, the Democrats having resumed control of that body at the following session. Late in that year he entered into negotiations for the purchase of the *Citizen*, of Smethport, which was owned by Prof. F. A. Allen. The purchase was finally concluded, and Mr. Rogers took possession of the office February 27, 1858. At the session of the legislature in 1860, the county of Cameron was formed partly from McKean county, and in the fall of that year he moved the *Citizen* office to Shippen (now Emporium), which would be the county seat, believing that the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Company would locate their shops there when the road was completed at that point. The first number of the paper was issued on December 28, 1860, and was the first paper ever published within the limits of that county. In a few months the war broke out, and the editor and printers shut up the office and enlisted. Under a commission issued by Gov. Curtin, Mr. Rogers recruited Company F, of the Fifty eighth Regiment, in July, 1861, with which regiment he served until the spring of 1863, when he returned to this county and purchased the *McKean County Miner*, which was moved from Bradford to the county seat a year or two before. About the year 1870 he sold the paper and in January, 1884, repurchased it and returned to his first love. In 1864 he was a candidate for representative, and carried his own county by a handsome majority, but was defeated by Clinton county, which was strongly Democratic. In 1869 he was elected prothonotary, and in 1871 to the assembly in the district composed of McKean and Potter counties, defeating F. W. Knox, of Potter county. He was a secretary of the State constitutional convention of 1873, and was several years secretary of the Republican State committee. Four years, from 1879 to 1883, he was deputy secretary of internal affairs, and for some eleven years was journal and reading clerk of the State senate. In the summer of 1889 he was nominated for county treasurer by the unanimous vote of the convention, and was elected. Years before the discovery of oil in McKean county Mr. Rogers had great faith in the existence of extensive coal beds in the eastern portion of the county, and spent a small fortune in seeking to develop this theory. He was wedded to the belief that there was a great future in store for the county, and was ever ready to devote his energies in furthering its development in any direction that appeared in the least feasible. In the face of repeated discouragements he never lost hope. For a number of years he was president of the school board of Smethport borough, and it was through his persistency, with the support of other members of the board, that the present fine building was erected and the founding of Smethport's excellent schools laid. He built and operated the first steam

saw-mill ever erected in the Potato creek valley, and has been identified with every effort for the development of the resources of the county. All earnest, aggressive men have their enemies, but though Mr. Rogers is a man very much in earnest in all that he undertakes, and has through life been an aggressive Republican, there is no bitterness in his warfare, and few men have come out of so many hard-fought political battles with so few personal enemies. In May, 1860, Mr. Rogers married Levia M. Goodwin, of Seneca county, N. Y.; this lady died July 27, 1889, at the age of fifty-two years. The result of that union was three daughters and one son, all of whom are living, excepting the first born, a daughter, who died in infancy. The family of Mr. Rogers attend the Presbyterian Church, but he is not himself a member of any denomination.

JOHN F. ROONEY, dealer in meats, fruits, etc., Smethport, was born in Portageville, Wyoming Co., N. Y., February 14, 1854, son of James and Ann (Lavelle) Rooney, both of whom died when John F. was comparatively young. The subject of our sketch received a common-school education in his native town, and since commencing life has been engaged in various occupations. He first went into partnership in the hotel business, but six months later sold his interest in the hotel and opened a grocery, which he carried on two years; then sold his grocery business and moved to Bradford, Penn., where the following winter he found employment with the Standard Oil Company, at Custer City. When the "shut-down" came in the succeeding spring, Mr. Rooney, with the other new men, was laid off with promise of first vacancy. Becoming impatient, however, waiting for an opening, he went to Coleville, Penn., where he entered into a partnership in the meat business, and when the oil excitement was over at that place he took an interest in a 500 acre lease and wild-cat well, located three miles from Shongo, Allegany Co., N. Y., near the Allegany county oil belt. This well proving to be dry, the venture reduced Mr. Rooney's capital to \$150, with which he came to Smethport, where he invested \$132 in the meat business, which he has since successfully carried on. Mr. Rooney is a member of the Catholic Church, and of the C. M. B. A.; in politics he is a Democrat.

ROBERT H. ROSE, attorney at law, Smethport borough, was born at Silver Lake, Susquehanna county, Penn., December 7, 1847. His grandfather, Dr. Robert H. Rose, of Philadelphia, was very prominently identified with the early history of Susquehanna county, buying from the Francis estate 100,000 acres of land, and building a beautiful residence on the banks of Silver Lake, where he finally took up his abode, Silver Lake still remaining the property of the family. Edward W. Rose, father of the subject of this sketch, moved from Silver Lake to Montrose, same county, where he was in the mercantile business for years, and here, at the academy, young Robert H. commenced his classical education. In 1868 he graduated from Cortland Academy, at Homer, N. Y., after which he became a student in the law office of Fitch & Watson, prominent attorneys of Montrose, Penn., and in 1873, he was admitted to the bar in Susquehanna county. In December of that year Mr. Rose came to McKean county, and to Smethport, as attorney and agent for the Bingham estate. The Bingham were the original owners of nearly all McKean county, as well as Potter and adjoining counties, and the largest owners of oil territory in this field. Mr. Rose is still attorney for the Bingham estate and acts for Robert C. Simpson, attorney in fact for the trustees. The first law partners of Mr. Rose were Hon. David Sterrett, now of Washington, Penn., and Hon. W. W. Brown, now of Bradford, Penn., the firm subsequently changing to Sterrett & Rose, and now, by the retirement of Mr. Sterrett, after ten years' copartnership, Mr. Rose is alone, his office being in the Hamlin Bank building. In

addition to his other interests, Mr. Rose is attorney for the county commissioners; and in this connection, at the time of his appointment, a local paper paid him the following just tribute to his ability as an attorney and his integrity as a citizen: "The Appointees. The new board of commissioners appointed, as their legal counsel, Hon. Robert H. Rose. Mr. Rose is one of the younger, yet one of the ablest, members of the bar of McKean county. He represented this county in the legislature of 1885 with great credit, and as a member of the law firm of Sterrett & Rose he has had very considerable legal experience. Other attorneys sought the position who were backed by strong friends, but the commissioners finally decided in favor of Mr. Rose, and no one can deny but that the selection is a singularly meritorious one." Mr. Rose has been actively engaged in the oil trade since 1878, and is a member of the Bradford Exchange; has operated in the Bradford, Allegany and Washington fields largely, and is recognized as a thorough, able and successful business man and financier. On September 5, 1877, he was married to Laena D., daughter of Hon. Henry Hamlin, and their union, a most happy one, has been blessed in the birth of two children: Robert Craig and Marion. Mr. Rose has represented his district in the State legislature, where he made an enviable record. He takes a just pride in being a thirty-second degree Freemason, a Knight Templar, and a member of the consistory at Pittsburgh; as also a member of the Mystic Shrine. In his political views Mr. Rose has always been a Republican. His home is one of the fine residences of the borough, and he is recognized as one of the leading representative citizens. Mr. Rose is of a remarkably genial and kindly nature, and his home is the center of a refined social life, to which his own personality gives much of the zest. Here he has also given free scope to his love of the fine arts, notably pictures by modern artists, of which he is an enthusiastic admirer and intelligent judge.

MOSES ROSENFELD, dealer in clothing and jewelry, Smethport, son of S. A. and Sarah Rosenfield, was born in Germany, near the Russian line, March 15, 1862, and was educated in the Hebrew school in his native country. His father, who was a merchant and dealer in produce, employed about 150 men, and Moses assisted him, making his home with his parents until he emigrated to America. His parents are still living in Germany. Their children were Joseph, Rebecca (who died in 1879, at the age of twenty two, having been married only eighteen months), Levi, Barney, Jacob and Moses. The first two sons are in Germany, Barney is a merchant at Bradford, Penn., and Jacob is with Moses. Moses came to America in 1878, and located in New York City, where he remained a little over two years. He began his business career as a merchant in a small way, and, as funds increased, enlarged his stock, until by hard work, economy and strict attention to business, he has secured a sum which enables him to do a trade on a large scale. He located at Smethport in the fall of 1880, and in 1888 he erected the building he now occupies (having previously purchased the lot), where he is now extensively engaged in the clothing and jewelry trade. Mr. Rosenfield is a member of the I. O. O. F., lodge and encampment. He is a member of the Hebrew Church.

H. W. RUBIN, merchant tailor and dealer in clothing, Smethport, was born in Germany, February 23, 1855, receiving his education in his native country. When fourteen years of age he came to Syracuse, N. Y., and commenced business for himself by selling goods upon the road, coming in 1879 to Smethport, where he engaged in his present business. He married September 28, 1879, Miss Sarah Rosenson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and they are the parents of four children: Rachel, Harry, Ida and Estella. Mr. Rubin is now one of the largest and most successful business men in Smethport. He is a

member of McKean Lodge, No. 388, F. & A. M.; also of Smethport Lodge, No. 389, I. O. O. F., and encampment No. 273.

ROSWELL SARTWELL, retired, Smethport. The first of the Sartwell family in America was Simon Sartwell, who located at Charlestown, N. H., and was killed by the Indians while he was plowing on his farm. He had two sons, Obediah and John. Obediah lived in the town of Langdon, N. H., and had a family of six sons: Solomon, Phineas, Joel, Obediah, Thomas and Roswell. John had a family of nineteen sons and one daughter. Solomon, the eldest son of Obediah, was reared in Langdon, N. H., and was there married and later settled on Sartwell creek, in Potter county, Penn., and about 1815 moved to Farmers Valley, McKean county, where he died. He was twice married, and had a family of eight children: Betsey, born May 20, 1794; Solomon, January 16, 1796; Joel, April 16, 1798; Asa, August 19, 1800; Sally, February 13, 1803; Almond, November 14, 1806; Armena, July 11, 1808, and Cordelia, September 11, 1817. Solomon Sartwell, the eldest son of this family, removed when a young man to Rochester, N. Y., where he worked at the carpenter's trade, and thence came to Smethport, Penn., where he engaged extensively in the lumber and mercantile businesses. He was a prominent man in his day. He was sheriff of the county, was appointed associate judge, and at the time of his death was a justice of the peace. January 1, 1822, he married Sally, daughter of Isaac and Phoebe King, and they had six children: Alfred Mortimer, born December 30, 1822, died June 12, 1831; Chester King, born May 12, 1824; George Washington, born February 22, 1826; Roswell, born November 7, 1827; Mary, born February 28, 1830, died May 16, 1860, and Samuel Babcock, born April 8, 1833, died June 8, 1882. The father died August 24, 1876, and the mother October 28, 1877. Of these, Roswell, the fourth son, and whose name heads this sketch, enlisted in 1861 in Company H, Fifty-eighth Regiment P. V. I., but was discharged after a short service on account of disability. He has been extensively engaged in the lumber and mercantile businesses, but is now living retired from active life. In 1878 he was elected sheriff of the county, and made an efficient officer. Mr. Sartwell married Mary A., daughter of Henry Chapin, and they have two sons, T. L. and F. C. T. L. is married and has one son, Roswell C. Mr. Roswell Sartwell is a member of the G. A. R. In politics he is a Democrat.

JOHN R. SHOEMAKER, late county treasurer, Smethport, son of Jacob Shoemaker, was born in Monroe county, Penn., in 1841, and received his education in the common schools. In 1865, for a couple of months, he filled a clerkship at Port Jervis, N. Y., and in May of that year he removed to Mankato, Minn., where he was engaged in a dry goods store, and in the winter of 1865-66 he had charge of a store at Winnebago City, same State. In May, 1866, he married Miss Sarah A. Wood, of Mankato, Minn., and returned east to Monroe county, Penn., the following winter. In 1867 and 1868 Mr. Shoemaker was engaged in the wholesale notion trade; in 1869 he was a traveling salesman for the house of H. C. Leet & Co., of New York City, and in 1870 he similarly represented the house of Huntington & Darn, wholesale grocers; also in 1871, owing to the death of a brother, he took charge of his store in Northampton county, Penn., and settled his estate; in 1873-74, he had charge of a store for Monroe Howell, at Troy, Morris Co., N. J., and in October, 1874, he removed to McKean county, Penn., locating in Clermont in November, 1875, where he filled a position as book-keeper and cashier for the Buffalo Coal Company for a period of five years. In July, 1880, he became clerk in the commissioners' office, of McKean county, where he remained until Jan-

nary 1, 1887, when, having at the preceding election been made treasurer of the county, he took possession of that responsible office, which, as an affable, courteous gentleman, he filled with honor to the county and credit to himself until his retirement, January 1, 1890. Mr. Shoemaker is an active Republican. He is a member of McKean Lodge, No. 388, F. & A. M.

CASPAR SMITH, farmer, P. O. Farmers Valley, son of George and Katrina Smith, was born in Germany in 1839, being one of a family of seven children, viz.: George C., John, Andrew, Margaret E., Dorothea, Lenora and Caspar. Caspar Smith immigrated to America in 1849, and located in Pittsburgh, Penn., where he was engaged at his trade as a tailor for a period of seven years. In 1852 he married Miss Anna D., daughter of Conrad Dean, of that city, and in 1856 came to McKean county, locating at Clermont, where he was engaged in farming until 1874, when he removed to Keating township to the farm he now owns near Farmers Valley. He erected a grist-mill there of three run of stone, of which he is a one half owner. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have six children, viz.: Margaret (now Mrs. George Boyer), John, Mary, Regina (now Mrs. Eugene Day), August and Ella. They are members of the Lutheran Church, and Mr. Smith is a member of McKean Lodge, No. 388, F. & A. M., of Smethport. He is a Republican in politics, was elected justice of the peace in 1869, and in 1877 was elected commissioner of the county.

WILLIAM SPECHT, dealer in furniture, Smethport, was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1825, son of Eingenhause and Louisa Specht. After the death of Eingenhause, Louisa Specht was married to Jacob Sasse, and became the mother of Carl Sasse, mentioned below. William Specht was educated in his native country, immigrated to America in 1851, and the same year located at Smethport, where he worked at the cabinet maker's trade. He married, December 3, 1854, Elizabeth Heineman (who died February 25, 1881), and they had two children: Carrie (who died December 23, 1886), and William F. In 1879 he, with Carl Sasse, erected a fine, commodious building in Smethport, and engaged in the furniture business, which they still continue. He is a member of McKean Lodge, No. 388, F. & A. M. He and his wife are members of the Catholic Church, and he is a Republican in politics.

CARL SASSE, his partner in business, was born in Duderstadt, Hanover, Prussia, in 1838, and immigrated to America in 1863. He located in Smethport, and engaged in cabinet making until he became associated with Mr. Specht in business. He married, in 1867, Margaret Koenig, also a native of Duderstadt, and they have had five children: Leonard (deceased), Amanda, Herman, Rudolph and Waldo. Mr. Sasse is a member of the A. O. U. W.

DR. M. A. SPRAGUE, merchant, Smethport, son of Parris A. and Elizabeth Sprague, is a native of Erie county, N. Y., born in 1833. He was educated at what is now Griffith Institute. He began his professional life as a dentist in Erie county, N. Y., and in February, 1860, removed to Smethport, McKean county, where he designed to remain only over night, but, finding a desirable field here for the practice of dentistry, located here and practiced until 1872. He then purchased a half square, and erected on the corner of Main and Fulton streets one of the first brick blocks built in Smethport, and engaged in the hardware trade, in which he has since done a pleasant and remunerative business, and where he is still to be found. The Doctor has been made the recipient of nearly all the honors the borough can confer upon an individual having been its burgess, member of council, school director, and having filled all the minor official positions in the borough. In 1866 he was appointed assessor of internal revenue for Cameron and McKean counties, a position he held for three years, when he was made deputy prothono-

tary, register and recorder of McKean county; upon the resignation of Mr. Rogers he was appointed prothonotary, and at the ensuing election was elected to that office. In 1882 he was appointed by President Arthur postmaster at Smethport, and after repeated requests to have a successor appointed, and his many refusals to retain the office, he succeeded in June, 1888, of being relieved of the cares of a public trust. He is a member of the Republican party, but never was an office seeker, and honors came without an effort on his part to secure them. He is a member of Smethport Lodge, No. 388, F. & A. M., and of Trinity Commandery of Bradford. In 1862 he married Emma J., daughter of Nelson Richmond, one of the prominent citizens of Smethport, having been judge of the county, and was one of the largest landholders in the county. Dr. and Mrs. Sprague have two children: Carlton R. and Rose A.

GEORGE A. STICKLES, farmer, P. O. East Smethport, the second son of Stephen and Elizabeth (Teal) Stickles, was born in Columbia county, N. Y., in 1827. He moved to Seneca county, N. Y., thence to Yates county, same State, and then, in 1841, to McKean county, Penn., remaining with his parents until manhood. His grandfather, Adam Stickles, lived on the place he now owns, and there he died. George A. Stickles married, in July, 1855, Caroline Grimes, daughter of John Grimes, of Liberty township, McKean Co., Penn., and their children are: Adelbert, Jay and Ella. Mr. Stickles is a supporter of the principles of the Republican party.

MILLER C. STICKLES, farmer and lumberman, P. O. Smethport, is a son of Stephen and Elizabeth Stickles, and was born in Claverack, Columbia Co., N. Y., on December 22, 1830. In 1836 the family moved to Waterloo, Seneca county, and thence, in 1838, to Yates county, N. Y., and, in 1841, to Keating township, McKean Co., Penn., where they located on a farm adjoining the one now occupied by Miller C. Here the parents reared their family of six children, named as follows: Jacob F., Catherine M., George A., Miller C., Hiram S. and Lydia E. The father died in August, 1864, and his widow then made her residence with our subject until her death, in February, 1880. Miller C. returned to Columbia county, N. Y., in 1855, and in May of that year married Miss Catherine E., daughter of W. H. Hurd. He remained the following summer in Columbia county, working for his uncle, Jacob Teal, at \$12 per month, until November 1, when, with his wife, he returned to McKean county, Penn., and settled on the farm he still lives on, and engaged in lumbering and clearing up his place. His first purchase was a contract for twenty-four acres, then in the hands of a third party, with about two acres improved. As fast as he acquired means he bought of his neighbors who wanted to go west, and in this manner secured five different lots, which comprise his present homestead. He has now one of the largest barns in the county, it being 100x50 feet, with outside posts twenty-four feet long; it has forty windows and a mow for hay 100 feet long. In addition to the homestead he owns several other farms, some timber land, and considerable village property. In politics Mr. Stickles is a Republican, and has filled many official positions in the township, in fact he is one of the most substantial and influential citizens. To revert to the pioneer days, a recital of the following circumstances may not prove uninteresting: When Stephen Stickles arrived in Keating township he had but \$2.50 left, and had but one acquaintance in his neighborhood, P. B. Fuller. Work was scarce and wages very low, and the father and boys went to making shingles, which brought 75 cents per thousand, and "store pay" at that; having little or no hay they chopped browse for the cow and yearling once a day, and thus worried through the winter of 1841-42. In the spring of 1842, the father, having a net, caught

thousands of wild pigeons, but, as there was no market for them, he hired himself and his net to his neighbors at \$2 per day, capturing 500 to 2,000 *per diem*. In 1844 Miller C. Stickles began carrying the mail for Capt. A. H. Cory from Smethport to Great Valley, N. Y., via the Tnuanguant, a distance of thirty six miles, going on horseback one day and returning the next day; for this service he received 25 cents per day. John F. Melvin was the postmaster at Kendall Creek, and A. K. Johnson, deputy. The next post office was at Rice's, two or three miles south of the mouth of Tnuanguant creek, but there was no bridge, and the Allegany river had to be forded. The next post-office was at Kill Buck, with John Green in charge, and the next office was at Great Valley, of which Daniel Farrington was postmaster, and there Mr. Stickles passed the night. At times the trip would reach far into the night, as late, very often, as 11 o'clock. This contract ended in July, 1848, when Mr. Stickles entered into a new one with Lemuel Southwick, to carry the mail from Smethport to Bellefonte, a distance of 126 miles. At that time the turnpike went over Bunker Hill and through Williamsville and Mountmorency to Ridgway; the next office was at Hyetts, seven miles from Ridgway; the next at Caledonia, on Bennett's Branch; then, from Caledonia through the Twenty four Mile woods to the Dutch settlement or Karthaus; thence to Snow Shoe; thence down Four mile Mountain to Milesburg; thence to Bellefonte, the round trip consuming six days, and the recompense being 35 cents per day. In 1849 Mr. Stickles carried the mail for John G. Young from Smethport to Coudersport; then from Coudersport on to Wellsborough, and then back to Smethport, the trip consuming four days, for which he received \$1.50 per round trip. Mr. Stickles was one of the most successful pigeon trappers in McKean county. In 1854 W. S. Oviatt agreed to pay him 31 cents per dozen for all he could catch between April 4 until May 4. Mr. Stickles trapped, April 4, 5 and 6, and in three days earned \$76.25; he could easily have made \$2,000 had he trapped until May 4, but after netting during the three days mentioned, the market dropped to 10 cents per dozen. In 1868, however, prices were good, reaching \$1 per dozen, and Mr. Stickles caught over 1,200 dozens, in one forenoon capturing 105 dozens.

JAMES H. STULL, proprietor of meat market, East Smethport, is the eldest son of John and Phebe Stull, and was born at Eldred, McKean Co., Penn., in 1839. John Stull was born in Reading, Steuben Co., N. Y., in December, 1808, and his father, Joseph Stull, settled in what is now Eldred township, McKean county, in 1808, during the winter, reaching his destination by traveling on the ice, Jacob, brother of Joseph, accompanying him. They each cleared a ten acre lot, when they discovered they were on a 600-acre tract owned by others and were compelled to remove. Joseph came to what is now Stull Town, McKean county, cleared a farm, and remained there throughout his life, dying at the age of ninety one years and ten months. His children were Alma, Abram, John, Abbey, Camilla, Baker, Lorinda, Mary, Jerome, George and Joseph. John, the second son of Joseph Stull, married Phebe Windsor, in 1831, located in Pennsylvania, and afterward in New York, remaining seventeen years, when he returned to Eldred and worked at his trade, that of carpenter and joiner. In 1884 he removed to Smethport, and has his home with his son, James H. His wife died September 17, 1883. Their children were James H., Phebe M., Almeda, John E. and D. L. James H. Stull married, in 1870, M. E. Keyes, and after their marriage they located on a farm in Eldred township, where they remained until 1883, when they removed to East Smethport, where Mr. Stull has since been engaged in his present business. They have four children: Myrtie, Cora, Grace and Hattie. Mr. Stull enlisted October 21, 1861, in Company H, One Hundred and Tenth

Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, which was afterward consolidated with the Fifty-eighth Regiment, and he was transferred to Company D, Fourth United States Light Artillery, in which he served until February, 1867. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Knights of the Maccabees, and in politics is a Republican.

A. N. TAYLOR (deceased) was a native of Madison county, N. Y., and was born June 11, 1822, of English descent, and died May 15, 1876, the result of a fall, on September 25, 1875. Some time in the last century Robert and James Taylor came from England, and April 10, 1785, the first named married Sally Bailey, at Groton, Conn., but was lost at sea about six months before his son, James, came into the world. Sally Taylor then married John Bailey, May 31, 1796, and by him was the mother of several children; again becoming a widow, she next intermarried, June 5, 1810, with Daniel Goth. Deacon James Taylor, son of Robert and Sally (Bailey) Taylor, was born at New London, Conn., December 28, 1788, and January 14, 1811, he married at Franklin, Delaware Co., N. Y., Lois Niles, who was born August 28, 1787, at Colchester, Conn., and they had a family of seven children, the subject of this sketch being the fifth child in order of birth. June 13, 1824, the family moved to McKean county, and settled on a backwoods farm. The father, James Taylor, was elected the second sheriff of McKean county. A. N. Taylor very early gave evidence of the untiring and indomitable energy that was so prominent a characteristic of his life, and, having a taste for mercantile business, at about the age of nineteen he entered, as a clerk, the store of Hawkins, Ford & Taylor, his father being one of the partners in the firm. Two years later he formed a partnership with his father, and commenced business in the old Astor building. A few years later he bought out his father's interest in the business, and built a store adjoining the Astor House, which he occupied until it was burned down in the fire of March 28, 1868. He afterward moved his store to the Sartwell block. When he first commenced business he had but \$400 in the world. Although it is impossible to give a correct estimate, it is believed by those best acquainted with his affairs, that he was worth at the time of his death not less than \$300,000. March 1, 1849, he became united in marriage with Ann E., daughter of William E. and Betsy A. (Bard) Fuller, and born December 28, 1828, at Unadilla, Otsego Co., N. Y. Five years after her birth her parents moved to Mexico, Oswego county, where her father carried on farming, and where he died May 4, 1854; her mother died at the age of twenty six, December 28, 1831. Mrs. Ann E. Taylor comes of "Mayflower" ancestry, her great grandfather having been one of the Lutheran ministers who crossed the ocean on that historic vessel. Her grandfather, Isaac Fuller, was a lieutenant under Washington, and was promoted on the field of Bunker Hill, where he was wounded; he was a native of New Hampshire, where he married a German lady, their children being William E., father of Mrs. Taylor, and Christopher, formerly a Presbyterian clergyman of Rochester, N. Y., now deceased. By the marriage of William E. Fuller and Betsy A. Bard three children were born, viz.: Ann E., Charlotte T. (now deceased, who married the late Hon. L. T. Moore, of Emporium, Penn., who in his lifetime had been made the recipient of various political honors) and M. C. (of Bedford, Iowa). To the union of A. N. Taylor and Ann E. Fuller were born three children: Ada M. (now Mrs. D. C. Young), Frank N. and Flora C. (now Mrs. J. J. Newman). A. N. Taylor was a man of remarkable business capacity, and should be classed among the most successful men of our day and time. His entire heart and mind was in his business during his earlier days. He was keen and shrewd, quick to detect the weakness of an opponent, and improve an opportunity of favorable invest-

ment. Many men may have complained that he was a hard man to deal with, yet the assertion can be ventured, without fear of successful contradiction, that no man whom he believed to be dealing honestly and fairly by him was ever oppressed or wronged by his authority, and that no man in McKean county was found to be more sympathetic and tender hearted when approached in a proper manner. He was a business man in every sense. He expected men to live up to their obligations. He took all manner of chances, and gave accommodation and time to men whom no other merchants would trust, in hundreds of cases. The loss that McKean county, and the borough of Smethport especially, sustains in the death of A. N. Taylor can not at once be estimated. When a town loses one of its ablest, most energetic, successful and wealthiest business men, the loss is not fully repaired in years. At the time of his fatal fall he had in contemplation the use of a portion of his ample means for the building up and improvement of the borough, and had already taken energetic steps in that direction. He left a widow and three children, one son and two daughters; and though well provided for as to the things of this world, nothing can fully compensate the loss of a kind and wisely indulgent father and husband. Mr. Taylor, always a Republican in politics from the organization of the party, was once elected associate judge by an overwhelming majority. During the days of the Civil war he had the fullest faith in the ultimate success of the Union arms, and he had lost since that time none of his love for the principles of his party or his zeal for their success.

EDWARD H. TAYLOR, merchant, Smethport, is a son of John B. and Elizabeth (Holecomb) Taylor, and was born in Smethport, McKean Co., Penn., in 1858. His father was a native of Burlington, Otsego Co., N. Y., and his mother of Granby, Conn. They each came to Smethport with their parents, and were here married. They had a family of twelve children, seven of whom are living: James V., John L., Myrtilla E., Mary E., Maria A., Edward H. and Ezra V. Edward H. Taylor was reared and received his education at Smethport, and at Randolph, N. Y. After the completion of his studies he engaged in jobbing, and eventually became one of the merchants of Smethport, dealing in boots, shoes and groceries. He married, in 1886, Laura M., daughter of H. M. Reynolds, of Mansfield, Tioga Co., Penn., and they have two sons, John H. and George R. (latter born April 4, 1889). James Taylor, grandfather of Edward H., was among the pioneers of the county, locating here in 1824, when the country was a wilderness. Mr. E. H. Taylor is a Republican in his political views.

JAMES M. TRACY, postmaster and merchant, East Smethport, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., in April, 1844, a son of Edward and Bridget (Riley) Tracy, natives of County Cavan, Ireland. They came to Philadelphia from their native land, but, thinking a newer country better adapted to their needs, came to Keating township, McKean county, in 1842, and purchased a tract of land for a farm. They were the parents of seven children, James M. being the third son, who during his youth attended the common schools and worked upon the farm. After his marriage, Mr. Tracy remained upon the farm with his parents until September, 1876, when he came to East Smethport, where he erected the building he now occupies, and engaged in mercantile business. Mr. Tracy married in June, 1863, Miss Ann, daughter of Bernard and Ann (Gallagher) Burns, natives of Ireland, who came to Union City, Erie Co., Penn., in 1845. Five children have blessed this union, viz.: Thomas A., Mary E., Lillie E., Annie E. and Paul E. In July, 1885, Mr. Tracy was appointed postmaster at East Smethport, which office he still retains. In politics Mr. Tracy is a Democrat, and he and his family belong to the Catholic Church.

F. E. TULL, merchant, Smethport, was born in Bath, N. Y., August 25, 1846, the only son of three children born to R. D. and Harriet (Colegrove) Tull, natives of New York State, who came to Ceres township, McKean Co., Penn., in 1860. He was educated at Portville, N. Y., and his boyhood days were spent with his parents upon the home farm. He married, in February, 1873, Miss Almira, daughter of Luther and Sophia (Maxon) Eastman, of Portville, N. Y., and they are the parents of two children, Herman and Ethel, both of whom reside at home. Mr. Tull, in 1875, engaged in mercantile business and became postmaster at Myrtle, Penn., which he continued until June, 1887, when he sold his business out to J. C. Burt, and went to Ceres, Penn., engaging as a drug clerk. From there he moved to Eldred, Penn., where he embarked in the clothing trade. Here he remained until March, 1889, when he came to Smethport and engaged in his present business. Mr. Tull served for six years as justice of the peace in Ceres township, and has held various township offices. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. of Eldred, Penn., and of the K. O. T. M. In politics he is a Republican.

MANVILLE TUTTLE, farmer and lumberman, P. O. Coryville, a son of Daniel and Lucina Tuttle, was born in Freetown, Cortland Co., N. Y., in 1815, and with his father removed to Wellsville, N. Y., in 1837, where the father died in 1842, the mother having died in Freetown, N. Y., in 1828. Manville Tuttle came to Pennsylvania about 1845, locating at Turtle Point, McKean county; eventually he purchased the farm he now owns in Keating township, McKean county, where he is interested in business as a lumberman and farmer. In 1838 he married Cordelia Kent, daughter of R. C. and Prudence Kent, and they have had a family of seven children, of whom but two are living: Prudence L., now Mrs. Orson Cory, and F. S., on a farm opposite the old homestead. Mr. Tuttle is a Republican in politics, and is a prominent man in this portion of the county.

JOHN K. WILLIAMS, born August 22, 1822, died April 4, 1880, was the first white child born in Smethport. He read law under W. A. Williams, and was admitted to the bar of his native county, June 6, 1846. For two years before his admission he was Prothonotary Hanlin's deputy. In the summer of 1846, he moved to Wisconsin, where he died. He was named by John Keating after himself, and received from the great land owner a silver dollar, which his mother invested in the purchase of a sheep, and this investment yielded \$200 by 1846, which sum was forwarded to Wisconsin.

G. W. WILLIAMS, merchant, Smethport, was born in Canton, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., August 7, 1842, and began his studies there, completing them in Franklin county. He commenced business life as a grocer, in Burlington, Vt., and afterward removed to Franklin county, where he went into the cattle business, from that to mercantile business, remaining until 1877, when he went to Bradford, Penn., and engaged in the livery business, and later removed to Red Rock, eventually locating in Smethport, where he is now dealing in groceries and meats. Mr. Williams married Candace C. Lyon, in 1866, and they have two sons: Ezra L. and Joseph G. He is a member of the Select Knights of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and North Star Lodge, F. & A. M., of New York. Politically he is a Republican.

CLARK WILSON, the present editor and publisher of the McKean *Democrat*, is now a few months over sixty-two years of age, and has perhaps devoted as much time as editor and publisher as any man living in the State. He is of Irish descent, his parents having emigrated at an early day from a part of Ireland, adjacent to Scotland, his father leaving Ireland when about nineteen years old, and his mother at the age of nine. They were strict Presbyterians

during all their lives and raised their family in the same faith. Clark Wilson went as an apprentice to the printing business when twelve years of age, and served no less than seven years before he graduated as a journeyman printer. A few years after finishing his trade, he commenced business as one of the editors and publishers of the *Jeffersonian*, published at Brookville, Jefferson Co., Penn. He afterward established and published for some time the *Maehoning Register*, at Punxsutawney, same county, then became one of the editors and proprietors of the *Clearfield Republican*, a radical Democratic sheet published in the town of Clearfield, Penn. Next Mr. Wilson appears as editor, publisher and proprietor of the *Democratic Messenger*, a paper which he established and published for over five years, in the town of Indiana, Indiana Co., Penn. He then served five years as editor of the *Union Herald*, a Democratic paper published in Butler, Butler Co., Penn., after which he was for a time editor and publisher of the *Democrat and Sentinel*, at Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Penn. He next established and for ten years edited and published, as an independent paper, the *Oilman's Journal*, at Parker's Landing, Armstrong Co., Penn. Last, and perhaps least, the past ten or eleven years of Mr. Wilson's life have been spent in publishing the *McKean Democrat*, established by him at Smethport, McKean Co., Penn., May 20, 1879. He claims to have labored under many disadvantages during his career as a journalist here, and if favored with life and health will probably make a better showing hereafter. Mr. Wilson was married when about twenty-three years of age, to Miss Cornelia A. Magee, of Clearfield, Clearfield Co., Penn., and five children were born to them, four of whom are still living, one son and three daughters. The son, like his father, took to the printing business, and has been for some years engaged as editor and publisher of the *Public Spirit*, an independent Democratic paper, published in the town of Clearfield, Penn. In 1860 the subject of this notice was appointed deputy marshal, and took the census of the northern part, about one-half, of Indiana county. In 1888 he was appointed by President Cleveland postmaster at Smethport, Penn., and on June 11, same year, he took charge of the office and continued, assisted by two of his daughters, to discharge the duties pertaining thereto up to April, 1890. His successor, E. M. Kerns, was appointed in July, 1889.

CHARLES C. WRIGHT, lumberman, P. O. Coleville, is a son of Rensselaer and Sally (Moore) Wright, and was born at Smethport, McKean Co., Penn., in 1829. His father came from Delaware county, N. Y., and located at Eldred, Penn., where he was engaged in farming; was also the proprietor of a hotel and quite extensively engaged in the lumber business. His family consisted of eleven children, six of whom are living, viz.: Charles C., James, Martha, Sally, Maria and Junius. Mr. Rensselaer Wright was one of the first commissioners of McKean county, and in 1829 was elected sheriff of the county. During his official career he went to Philadelphia on horseback, and returning brought with him funds necessary for the erection of the first court house of McKean county. He was emphatically a self made man, and held a deservedly high place among the representative men of his day. He died in 1884 and his wife in 1881. Charles C. Wright was reared and educated in Eldred, and on starting in life for himself located on Cole creek, in Keating township, on the place he still owns, where he erected a steam saw mill, and is now known as one of the extensive lumbermen of McKean county. Mr. Wright married Jernsha Dennis, and to them were born six children: Victor C., J. B., William, Delbert, Lillie J. and Milton. Mrs. Wright died in 1877, and in 1879 Mr. Wright married Miss Madison. Mr. Wright takes an active interest in the questions of the day, and is a supporter of the principles of the Republican party, of which he is a prominent member.

B. F. WRIGHT, proprietor of Wright's Hotel, Smethport, was born in Madison county, N. Y., in 1835. He removed to Oneida county, thence to Lima, Livingston Co., N. Y., and completed his education at the seminary there, after which he visited the West. In 1859 he removed to Smethport, and at the beginning of the war enlisted in Company C, First P. R. V. C. He was wounded at the battle of South Mountain, Md., and received a second wound at Spottsylvania Court House in 1864. On July 3, 1865, he was mustered out of the service, and returning to Smethport accepted a position with the Lafayette Coal Company at Lafayette. In the fall of 1866 he was elected sheriff of McKean county, serving one term of three years. In 1875 he built the hotel named after himself, becoming its proprietor, and being one of the representative men of the county, social and courteous with his guests, and having a large and favorable acquaintance, Wright's Hotel is well and favorably known. He is a member of McKean Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 388, of Lodge No. 183, A. O. U. W., and of the G. A. R. He is a worker in the Republican party. In 1859 he married Miss Catharine L., daughter of O. L. Bennett, and they have five children: F. O. (an only son), Ella, Lena, and Lucy and Elida (twins).

HENRY WRIGHT, farmer, P. O. Smethport, son of Pardon and Clarissa Wright, was born in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., in 1849. With his parents he removed to Keating township, McKean Co., Penn., where they engaged in farming. They had a family of four children, viz.: Helen A., June, Mandana and Henry. Pardon Wright died October 23, 1885, and his widow has her home with her son, Henry. Henry Wright, in 1875, married Mary, daughter of Charles Guenther, formerly of Smethport, and they are the parents of four children: Mollie G., William H., W. Leo and Sarah Alice. Mr Wright is a supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and was elected auditor in 1889. He owns and operates a farm on Marvin creek, in Keating township. Mrs. Mary Wright, for several years before her marriage, was a school-teacher of some note.

D. C. YOUNG, merchant, Smethport, son of Arthur and Laurinda (Stull) Young, was born May 5, 1843, at Farmers Valley, McKean Co., Penn. His parents were among the early settlers of that county, and his paternal grandfather, William Young, was a native of Providence, R. I., where he married and became the father of a numerous family of children, and where he lived and died. Stephen, a son of William Young, removed to Norwich, Chenango Co., N. Y., when that county was comparatively in a state of nature, and then married Betsy Green, and reared a family of ten children. Removing with his family to Norwich township, McKean Co., Penn., he purchased lands and followed farming until his decease in 1841. Betsy, his widow, surviving him until 1858. Their children were as follows: Clinton, Edward, Anna, Hannah, Arthur, Betsy, Harriet, Stephen, Malvina and William. The parents of Lucinda Stull, mother of D. C. Young, were also among the pioneers of McKean county, her father having located in Eldred township in 1811. Arthur, the third son of Stephen and Betsy Young, was born at Norwich, Chenango Co., N. Y., in 1813, and with his parents removed to McKean county, Norwich township, settling in 1821. When a boy of fourteen years of age he engaged in trapping for mink and otter, and after making a sale of his furs he found himself in possession of a sufficient sum of money to enable him to purchase a gun. Later he became one of the noted hunters of his day, and had the reputation of having killed a greater number of deer, bears, panthers and wildcats, than any other individual in the county. This gun, his first purchase, which he always used in his expeditions in search of game, he be-

queathed to his son, D. C., who cherishes it as a most valuable heirloom. Educational advantages were not as great then as now, and Arthur Young's experience in that connection was of a practical nature. After his marriage he engaged in farming, and became one of the successful agriculturists of McKean county. He was a member of the Democratic party until 1858, when he enlisted in the ranks of the supporters of Fremont, and ever after was identified with the Republican party. He never sought political preferment, choosing the enjoyment of the home circle rather than the more exciting field of politics. His death occurred in 1879; his widow still has her residence upon the old homestead farm. D. C. Young, the subject of these lines, after attending the common schools at home, completed his education at Alfred University, Alfred Centre, Allegany Co., N. Y., after which he, in 1865, began his mercantile career as an employe of A. N. Taylor, at Smethport, Penn., with whom he remained three years, when he accepted a similar position with Henry Hamlin, of same place, serving him for a like period of time; then, in 1871, he became associated with his former employer, A. N. Taylor, as dealers in general merchandise. This partnership, however, was dissolved in 1875, and Mr. Young removed to Larrabee, McKean Co., Penn., where he carried on business for six years, and where he also owned (and yet owns) a large stock farm. In 1881 he returned to Smethport, where he has since been engaged in business, and is now one of the representative men and leading successful merchants of the place. In 1871 Mr. Young married Ada M., daughter of the late Hon. A. N. Taylor, of Smethport, and has three children: Raymond, Louis and Ada. He is a member of Smethport Lodge, No. 388, F. & A. M., Arnold Chapter, No. 254, R. A. M., of Port Allegany, and of Trinity Commandery, No. 58, K. T., of Bradford. In politics he is a Republican.

H. A. YOUNG, farmer and lumberman, P. O. Farmers Valley, is a son of Arthur and Laurinda H. (Stull) Young, and was born in Keating township, McKean Co., Penn., in 1845. Here he was reared and educated, and in July, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Fiftieth P. V. I. At the battle of Gettysburg he received a wound which disabled him, but nevertheless he continued in the service until August, 1865. After the close of the war he was mustered out, returned to his home in Keating township, and in 1869 married Miss Ocelia N. Howell. The young couple located on the farm he now owns in Keating township, where he has since been extensively engaged in the lumber trade and in farming. To Mr. and Mrs. Young six children have been born: Arthur L., Mettie E., Eunice, Floyd A., Ada E. and Clinton B., all at home. Mr. Young is a member of the G. A. R. For three terms he has served as supervisor of the township, a position he now holds. He is a supporter of the Republican party, is active in politics, and is a prominent and representative man of his township.

WILLIAM A. YOUNG, farmer and lumberer, P. O. Farmers Valley, is the third son of Arthur and Laurinda H. (Stull) Young, and was born in Keating township, June 28, 1856, on the farm he now owns. His mother was the daughter of Joseph and Delinda (Brewer) Stull, and was born in Stull Town, McKean Co., Penn., in April, 1818. Her father was a native of Sussex county, N. J., and his parents removed to Elmira, N. Y., when he was a child of seven years of age. There he was married, and later he removed to Steuben county, N. Y., and thence to Sartwell, McKean Co., Penn., and a little later located in Stull Town. Their children were Alma (who married Lyons Dodge, and removed to Ohio, where she died), Abram (who died in Stull Town), John (now a resident of East Smethport), Abbey (now a resident of Port Allegany, McKean county, and who married Joseph DeLong), Camilla (now Mrs. John

L. Daniels, of Scioto county, Ohio), Caleb B. (deceased), Laurinda H., Mary (widow of the late John Nolan, of Emporium, Cameron county), Jerome (of Keating township), George (deceased) and Joseph (of Stull Town). The maternal grandmother of W. A. Young, Delinda Stull, died in 1862, and the grandfather, Joseph Stull, died in 1866. Laurinda H. Stull was educated in the common schools, and attended the academy at Smethport one term. In 1812 she was married to Arthur Young, and located on the farm now owned by William A. Young, in Keating township, where they reared a family of seven children, viz.: Violetta, Flora E., Alma (deceased), D. C., H. A., William A. and Gardner. Stephen Young, paternal grandfather of William A., was born June 25, 1779, and married Betsy Green, July 16, 1803. Their children were Clinton, Edward G., Anna T., Hannah, Arthur, Betsy, Harriet, Stephen D., Amanda M. and William, of whom Edward G. is the sole survivor. Stephen, their father, died July 16, 1840, and Betsy, their mother, in March, 1858. William A. Young was reared and educated in his native township. October 30, 1878, he married Jane, daughter of Augustus Day, formerly of Farmers Valley, Penn., and they located at the old Young homestead, where he has since been extensively engaged in lumbering and farming. Mr. and Mrs. Young have five children, viz.: Ella, Edith, Ruth, Frank and Lena. Mr. Young is a member of the I. O. O. F., lodge and encampment, at Smethport. He is identified with the Republican party, and has been supervisor of Keating township for two terms.

CHAPTER XXIV.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES FOSTER TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF KENDALL.

PHILO ACKLEY, farmer and oil producer, Kendall Creek, was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., in 1821, a son of Abiel and Clarissa (Olmstead) Ackley, natives of Connecticut, and farmers by occupation. At the age of six years Philo was sent to Prattsburg, Steuben Co., N. Y., to live with his uncle and aunt. He remained there three years and attended the district schools. In October, 1830, he came to McKean county, Penn., with his uncle, James DeGolie. They drove cattle and hogs from Steuben county, and located on what is now known as the Jewett farm, in Bradford township. Philo remained with them for nearly five years after coming to this county, and then hired to his cousin, with whom he worked from March till August, for which he received \$2.50. With this amount of money he started on foot for Cortland county, N. Y., and arrived there in due course of time. He remained there about eight years, and added to his education by attending the winter schools. In 1844 he started on his return to McKean county, walking from Elmira to Bradford, where he obtained his living by day's work for some time. In 1846 he erected a blacksmith shop, and conducted a general blacksmithing business until 1879, having his shop in Kendall Creek for three years during that time. At the breaking out of the oil excitement, he leased 400 acres of land in Toad Hollow at \$1 per acre for ten years. This lease ran out without being operated on. He afterward leased other land and succeeded in getting several good wells.

In 1882 he purchased the Hollenbeck farm of 182 acres, at Sawyer City, on which he has produced a number of good wells. In 1846 Mr. Ackley was united in marriage with Miss Clarissa, daughter of Alvin Owens, of Smethport, Penn., and six children have been born to their union, two of whom are living: Charles L., of Bradford, married to Miss Alice, daughter of William R. Fisher, and has two children, Clara and Maud; and Luella R., married to Charles Bailey, who died leaving one child, Lulu, and she afterward married Bradley H. Barr, and is now living with her parents. Mr. Ackley has always been an active supporter of the Democratic party. In 1869 he was elected justice of the peace in Bradford, and served ten years. He also filled that office in Kendall Creek ten years, and the office of burgess also ten years. In 1874 he was elected supervisor of Bradford township, serving four terms, and for eleven years was constable of Bradford.

H. H. ARGUE, oil producer, Derrick City, was born near Ottawa, province of Ontario, July 22, 1843, a son of John W. and Esther (Wilson) Argue. His father was born in County Cavan, Ireland, and his mother in Canada. Her father, Hugh Wilson, served twenty-one years in the English army. John W. Argue moved to Canada when six years of age with his parents, and later followed farming as an occupation. He died in that country. His widow now resides in Derrick City. Their family consisted of nine children, six of whom are living: H. H., our subject; R. W., of Derrick City; A. G. and Thomas, of Gillmor; Esther Jane, wife of George W. Bettis, of Buffalo, and Sarah. H. H. Argue was reared in Canada, and there remained until 1863, when he came to the United States and first located at Portland. He started in life single-handed, and worked at various kinds of labor. In 1865 he went to Titusville, Penn., where he took contracts as a well driller, and has since followed the oil business. He and his brother, R. W., now operate under the firm name of the Watson Oil Company. They also have a large quantity of gas, and supply Derrick City and Gillmor with gas for fuel and light. In 1871 Mr. Argue married Miss Ellen C., daughter of Daniel and Bridget (McCouilly) McNeal, of Canada, and they have three children: Lizzie, Edwin Harry and Albert J. Mr. Argue is active in politics, and is identified with the Republican party. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in Titusville. He and family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church.

R. W. ARGUE, oil producer, Derrick City, was born in Ottawa, Canada, March 1, 1845. He received a common school education, and came to the United States in 1865, where he began life in Titusville, Penn., as a day laborer. He then associated himself with his brother, H. H., as contractor, and they have since been in business together. March 16, 1880, he married Miss Eva, daughter of Norman Allport, of Shamburg, Penn. They have three children: Edith, May and Ethel. Mr. Argue is an active worker of the Republican party. He is a member of Union Lodge, No. 334, of Bradford, F & A. M., Bradford Chapter, No. 260, R. A. M., and of Trinity Commandery, No. 58, K. T.

JONAS ARTLEY, proprietor of the American House, Kendall Creek, was born in Liberty, Tioga Co., Penn., June 20, 1830. His parents, Abraham and Elizabeth (Long) Artley, were natives of that county and farmers by occupation. Our subject was reared on the homestead, and remained there until 1859, when he married Miss Sarah E. Shaffer. They then moved to Lycoming county, Penn., where they kept a hotel at Linden for six years, and also another hotel near there for two years. They then moved to Jersey Shore, where they kept hotel for eleven years. In 1877 Mr. Artley came to Kendall Creek, where he has since been proprietor of the American House,

and has also engaged in oil producing. He is the father of three children: Philip (in partnership with his father), Carrie and John. Mr. Artley is a member of Labelle Valley Lodge, No. 232, F. & A. M., of the E. A. U., of Kendall Creek, and of the Columbia League. He and family attend the Presbyterian Church.

F. E. BAKER, of the firm of Gillespie & Baker, Summit City, was born in Erie, Penn., January 7, 1856. His father, B. F. Baker, was born in Warren county, N. Y., and his mother, Sarah A. (Hurst) Baker, was born in Erie county, Penn. His father was a ship carpenter by occupation. The family are prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Five of their children are still living: Thomas C., of Foxburg, Penn.; Estella, wife of W. O. Smith, of Oil City; F. E.; William A., of Washington, Penn., and Wallace B., of Pittsburgh, Penn. The subject of these lines was educated at Erie, Penn., and in 1875 went to Foxburg, where he engaged in refining oil. In 1880 he came to McKean county, and for three years acted as commercial traveler, handling petroleum, oil well supplies, etc. April 28, 1887, he engaged in his present business. In 1879 he married Miss Naomi, daughter of John Gillespie, and they have three children: Charles Floyd, Frank Howard and Sarah Hazel. Mr. Baker is a supporter of the Republican party. He belongs to Lodge No. 211, E. A. U., of Summit City, Assembly No. 6561, K. of L., and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

F. X. BIDAUX, butcher, Kendall Creek, was born in France, October 10, 1846, a son of P. X. and Mary (Chappin) Bidaux. His mother died in France, and the father and his family came to America in 1867, locating at Titusville, Penn., where the father is now engaged in the milk business. Our subject worked in a foundry for two years, and then engaged in the butcher business, which he conducted there for eleven years. In 1880 he came to McKean county, and has since conducted a meat market at Kendall Creek. He has also carried on a market in Bradford for several years. He was the first man to introduce Chicago beef into McKean county. In 1870 he married Miss Felicie Gigogue, a native of France, who came to America when five years of age, and they have six children: Mary, Louise, Rosa, Sylvin, Goldie and Genevieve. Mr. Bidaux is a supporter of the Democratic party, and is a member of the borough council. He is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees, and he and family are members of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Bidaux owns several valuable city lots, and a fine farm at Saegerstown, Penn.

JAMES BISETT (deceased) was born in Dublin, Ireland, his parents, who were farm tenants, dying in that country. In 1850 he emigrated to America, and married in the same year Miss Mary, daughter of William Clark, also a native of Dublin, Ireland. Mr. Bisett was a stone mason by trade, and worked in New York a few months, then went to Massachusetts, where he remained five years. From there he moved to Ellicottsville, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., and engaged in farming. In 1857 he first came to McKean county, and in 1862 located on the present Bisett farm in Foster township. Mr. Bisett started in life single handed, and by his own efforts became a successful man. He was identified with the Democratic party, and was one of the representative and highly respected men of the township. He was a devout Catholic, and one of the original builders of the church of that denomination at Bradford. He died August 1, 1880. His widow, who still resides on the homestead farm, is a devout Christian, and a very hospitable lady. Fourteen of their children grew to maturity, twelve of whom are still living: Mary (wife of Joseph Henigan, of Olean, N. Y.), Jennie (wife of George Ferris, of Farmers Valley), Richard L., Edward W., Christopher C., Thomas J., Charles F., Annie Belle, John J.,

Rose J., James Henry and Walter W. The Bisett Brothers are among the representative oil producers of Foster township.

RICHARD L. BISETT, oil producer, Dallas City, a son of James and Mary (Clark) Bisett, was born in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., July 29, 1855. He received a common school education, and for several years followed lumbering and farming. In 1885 he and his brother formed a partnership in producing oil, under the firm name of R. L. & C. C. Bisett. In 1882 he married Miss Mary, daughter of James McHale, of McKean county, and they have one child, John H. Mr. Bisett is a supporter of the Democratic party, and is a member of the Catholic Church.

A. W. BOYD, oil producer, Sawyer City, is a son of John Boyd, a native of Mercer county, Ohio, who came to McKean county when a young man, and followed farming and lumbering; he married Miss Annie Hutchinson, a native of McKean county, of Irish parentage. Mr. Boyd was a Democrat and a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died in 1867, his wife in 1861. They reared nine children, five of whom are living: Elizabeth, wife of Andrew Swarthart, in Michigan; Martha, wife of Roswell Hale, in Tarport, Penn.; Jane, wife of Jesse Pumphrey, in Kansas; A. W., and William, a farmer, in Foster township, McKean county. A. W. Boyd was born in Foster township, McKean Co., Penn., June 20, 1846, and attended the township schools, also Rochester Commercial College. For ten years he engaged in lumbering, and since 1877 he has been producing oil, controlling from fifty to sixty wells. In 1866 he married Miss Amelia, daughter of J. S. Seaward, of Kendall Creek, and has five children: Clinton G., Annie M., Leonard C., Frank G. and Clement C. Mr. Boyd is identified with the Republican party. He is a member of Union Lodge, No. 334, F. & A. M., Bradford Chapter, No. 160, R. A. M., and Trinity Commandery, No. 58, K. T.

JONES BUCHANAN, farmer, P. O. Kendall Creek, a son of Andrew L. Buchanan, was born in Warren county, Penn., March 28, 1811. He received a limited education and came to McKean county when seventeen years of age. He has principally been engaged in lumbering, and has made many trips to Pittsburgh down the Allegheny river. In 1841 he was united in marriage with Miss Sophronia A. Foster, daughter of L. S. Foster, of Bradford township, and nine children were born to their union, five of whom are living: Mary Elizabeth, wife of John H. Corll of New York, in Tarport; Rebecca and Ella, at home; Thomas Jefferson in Tarport, married to Miss Mary Morse, of Jamestown, N. Y., and has one child, Harry; Russell, in Washington county, Penn., married to Miss Annie Brooks, of Philadelphia, and has four children, Grace, Estella, Lulu and an infant. Mr. Buchanan voted for Jackson in 1832, but since 1852 he has been a Republican, and has filled various township offices.

A. W. BUCHANAN, farmer, P. O. Kendall Creek, was born in what is now Warren county, Penn., September 25, 1819. His father, Andrew L. Buchanan, who was a native of Millin county, Penn., was born August 16, 1775, married February 26, 1801, Miss Rebecca Jones, also a native of Millin county, Penn. He was a blacksmith by trade, and moved into McKean county, Penn., in 1829, locating on the farm now owned by our subject in Foster township. They were among the early and representative families of the township. Mr. Buchanan was a Jeffersonian Democrat, and filled various township offices. He was drafted in the war of 1812, but furnished a substitute. He died February 28, 1841, and his widow in 1861. Their children were Susan, who was born December 25, 1801, but is now deceased; Lucinda, born April 3, 1803, died October 25, 1833; Daniel, born August 9, 1805, also deceased; Robert born September 9, 1807, and now dead; Isaiah, born April 18, 1809, died August

15, 1834; Jones, born March 28, 1811; Andrew and Rebecca (twins), born December 30, 1812; Polly Ann, born September 26, 1814, and A. W.

A. W. Buchanan came to McKean county with his parents. He was given but limited educational advantages and early engaged in lumbering, and acted as pilot on the Allegheny river for many years. For the past twenty-five years he has been engaged in farming. The first flowing oil well in the county was found upon his farm. In 1847 he married Miss Adeline, daughter of L. S. Foster, of Bradford township, and twelve children were born to them, six of whom are living: Irene, wife of John Whipple, in Omaha, Neb.; Jeanette, wife of T. W. Hunt, in Hyde county, Dak.; Florence, widow of George May; Della, wife of Eugene Holcomb, in Omaha, Neb.; Minnie and Elwin, at home. Mr. Buchanan was a member of the Democratic party from 1840 to 1856, but since then has been a supporter of the Republican party. He has filled about all of the township offices, and is prominent in school work.

JOHN T. CALHOUN, druggist, Kendall Creek, is a son of John Calhoun, who was born in County Sligo, Ireland, June 21, 1839; there learned the shoemaker's trade, emigrated to America in 1857, and for several years worked at his trade in New York City, Jersey City, Scranton, Port Jervis and Middletown. In 1867 he followed the oil excitement to Petroleum Centre, and in 1875 located at Eldred, McKean county, coming to Kendall Creek in 1876, where he first engaged in baling hay. He is now conducting a shoe shop. In 1865 he married Miss Mary Kenney, who was born in Ireland and brought to America when one year of age. They have six children: John T., Mary M., Margaret, Charles P., Anna E. and George D. John Calhoun has held several public offices, having been three times elected overseer of the poor, three times constable, and five times collector of taxes; he is also secretary of the Democratic County Committee, and is a member of the A. O. U. W., K. of L., and of the Catholic Church. John T. Calhoun was born August 13, 1866, in Forestville, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., and received a common-school education. In 1882 he entered a drug store at Bradford, as clerk, and afterward went to Olean, N. Y., where he remained for one year. In 1886 he assumed the management of the drug business of McCarty & Calhoun, which our subject conducted until 1888, when he established his present business, under the firm name of John Calhoun & Son. He is a member of the Columbia League, of the Catholic Church, and in politics is a Democrat.

W. B. CORWIN, farmer, postoffice Sawyer City, is a son of P. P. Corwin, and a grandson of Edward Corwin, a native of Connecticut and a Revolutionary soldier. He was one of the early settlers of McKean county, taking up Government land. P. P. Corwin, who was a native of Madison county, married Miss California Gallup, a native of McKean county, and settled on a farm in Foster township, McKean county, now known as Corwin Centre. Mr. Corwin was a member of the Whig and Republican parties and of the Baptist Church. He died in 1857; his widow still resides on the homestead. They reared a family of nine children, eight of whom are living: Huldah, wife of Bishop Coston, in Missouri; Malvina, wife of Thomas Farnsworth; Jestina, wife of James Farnsworth, of Sheffield, Warren Co., Penn.; Lucina, wife of Salmon Keesler, of Corwin; W. B.; Edwin A.; Andrew P., and Nancy, wife of Harry T. Abby, of Port Allegany, McKean county. W. B. Corwin was born in Norwich township, McKean Co., Penn., February 10, 1840, and moved to Foster township when four years of age, where he has followed farming. In 1868 he married Miss Louisa, daughter of Peter H. Storms, of Foster township, and they have three children: Cynthia, wife of Sydney Smith, of Butler; Wallace and Elsie. Mr. Corwin is a member of the Democratic party,

and has filled various township offices. He and family are members of the Baptist Church.

A. P. CORWIN, farmer, P. O. Sawyer City, son of P. P. and California (Gallup) Corwin, was born in Foster township, McKean Co., Penn., February 7, 1848. He received a common school education, and since starting in life for himself has followed farming. In 1881 he married Miss Gehia, daughter of Albert Burdick, of Cattaraugus county, N. Y., and by this union they have four children: Rubie M., Gordis P., Mira B. and Raymond Earl. Mr. Corwin is a supporter of the Democratic party and has served as assessor of his township.

JOHN DENMAN, oil producer, P. O. Kendall Creek, was born in Somersetshire, England, July 26, 1848. His parents were John and Harriet (Sharpe) Denman. In 1868 Mr. Denman emigrated to America and went direct to Pit Hole, Venango county, where he soon began to produce oil, in which he has since been engaged in Ohio and Pennsylvania, having sixty wells in Ohio and about thirty in McKean county. In 1867 he married Miss Elizabeth Eason, a native of England, and they have eight children: Heber (studying for a mining engineer at Lehigh), John, Arthur, Edgar, Mand, Clyde, Allen and Jessie. Mr. Denman is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees. His wife is a member of the Episcopal Church.

JAMES P. EATON, oil producer, Sawyer City, was born in Enterprise, Warren Co., Penn., March 4, 1849, a son of Corrydon P. and Caroline (Phelps) Eaton, natives of Chautauqua county, N. Y. His grandfather, Ebenezer Eaton, who was a native of Madison county, N. Y., took up government land on the present site of Laona, in Chautauqua county, erected one of the first dwellings in the village of Pomfret, and in 1815 erected a cloth-dressing factory, which he operated for many years. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. Corrydon, the father of our subject, was also a cloth dresser by trade, and was one of the pioneer oil men of Venango county, drilling the third oil well in Oil Creek and the first well at Pleasantville. He was the originator of the steel line "jars," and was the first to use casing to case out the water in drilling wet holes. He was an ardent Republican. He died in Warren county, Penn., December 14, 1884. His widow is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Eaton reared five children, three of whom are living: Orlando P., at Corry; James P., in Sawyer City, and Callie (wife of Barker Chadwick), at Corry. James P. Eaton was taken to Chautauqua county, N. Y., when three years of age, and at the age of eighteen years he began in the oil business at Pleasantville, whence he went to Titusville, where he remained five years. In 1876 he came to McKean county, and has since been engaged in producing oil. In 1870 he married Miss Ada, daughter of Thomas Padden, of Chautauqua county, N. Y., and they have two children: Hattie B. and Harry James. Mr. Eaton is a member of Forest Lodge, No. 166, F. & A. M., of Chautauqua county, N. Y.; Sawyer City Lodge, No. 215, A. O. U. W., and Eureka Assembly, Knights of Labor, No. 9873. •

DR. R. A. EGBERT, Foster Brook, was born in Mercer county, Penn., February 4, 1849. His parents, Edwin and Milky (Grace) Egbert, were natives of that county, and farmers by occupation. Our subject received a common school education, and at the age of twenty two years began the study of medicine with Dr. T. W. Egbert, of Oil City, Penn. He graduated from the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, in June, 1875, and began the practice of his profession at Oil City. In 1878 he came to McKean county, where he has since had an extensive practice. April 14, 1880, he married Miss Evaline, daughter of the late H. F. Howe. He is a member of the McKean

County Medical Society, and has held the office of secretary and treasurer of the same. He is a member of the United Workmen of Red Rock, the Knights of the Maccabees, of Derrick City, and of the Knights of Pythias, of Foster Brook. He is identified with the Republican party, and is a member of the school board.

E. D. FOSTER, farmer, P. O. Kendall Creek, is a son of Leonard S. and Betsey H. (Hinds) Foster, and was born on his present farm December 3, 1835. He received an ordinary education at the township schools, and has principally been engaged in lumbering and oil producing, now having oil interests in Washington county, Penn. In 1861 he married Miss Helen, daughter of James McMurray, of Derrick City, Penn., and they have five children: Ola, wife of V. H. Ellsworth; Nettie, wife of A. C. Marsh, of Washington, Penn.; Frank Foster, tool dresser, who married Miss May Ferguson, and has two children (Fred and Clarence); Jessie and Effie, at home. Mr. Foster is a member of the Republican party, and has filled various township offices.

HARRY FOX, farmer and oil producer, Bradford, was born in England, April 15, 1849, a son of Thomas and Sarah (Pool) Fox. Our subject immigrated to America in 1872, first locating in Allegany county, N. Y., and eight months later came to McKean county, where he engaged with the lumbering firm of Clark & Babcock, and remained two and one-half years. He then went to Ellsworth county, Kas., where he was in the hotel business, thence moved to and resided in Michigan and Illinois for two years. In 1876 he returned to McKean county, and in 1877 began to operate for oil. He now has nineteen wells, and a farm of thirty-five acres under cultivation. In July, 1877, he married Miss Jane A., daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Tate, of Foster township, McKean county, and they have six children: Thomas, Francis, Estella, Alice, Howard and Agnes. Mr. Fox is a member of the Royal Templars of Temperance; his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

C. W. GILLESPIE, merchant, a member of the firm of Gillespie & Baker, Summit City, was born in Armstrong county, Penn., November 7, 1858. His parents, J. B. and Elizabeth (Hartman) Gillespie, were natives of that county. In 1865 they moved to Oil City, where our subject received his education. He has worked in the oil fields since starting in life for himself, and in 1881 located in Summit City, McKean county. In 1887 he engaged in his present general mercantile business, and same year he was united in marriage with Miss Bertha, daughter of Daniel Walker, of Erie county, Penn. Mr. Gillespie is identified with the Republican party, and is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees. Mrs. Gillespie was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died October 2, 1889. Mr. Gillespie's mother died in Armstrong county in 1864, and his father died in Oil City in 1879.

M. A. HAGGERTY, hardware merchant, Kendall Creek, was born in Sussex county, N. J., September 14, 1844, a son of Alfred and Susan (Harden) Haggerty, both natives of that county. The father died in 1854; the mother is still living. They reared four children, three of whom are living: M. A., Samuel H. (in Sussex county, N. J.), and George A. (in Clinton county, Penn.) M. A. Haggerty was reared in Sussex county, N. J., and received a common-school education. At the age of twenty-two he began work for the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad as brakeman, worked up to be engineer, and ran an engine for eight years. In 1878 he came to McKean county, where he first engaged in the livery business at Kendall Creek, and for a number of years he has conducted a general hardware store. In 1875 he married Miss Hau

nah M., daughter of Nicholas and Margaret (Carnie) Westcott, of Schoharie county, N. Y.

W. N. HANNA, owner of Hanna's Lumber Yard, Kendall Creek, was born in Geneseo, Livingston Co., N. Y., June 4, 1838, a son of George W. and Nancy (Wynn) Hanna. George W. moved from Cortland county to Livingston county, N. Y., before marriage, and still resides there, a widower. W. N. Hanna was reared in Livingston county, and received a good education. He graduated from the University of Syracuse and also Geneseo College. After leaving school he engaged in teaching at Fillmore Academy, Missouri, and also taught in the public schools of Texas, being principal of the schools at Corpus Christi, and other places in Texas; he also taught at Mayfield, Ky., and Dresden, Tenn. In 1878 he came to McKean county, Penn., and located at Tarport, where he has since been engaged in handling hemlock and pine lumber, and manufacturing wheels, reels, etc., for oil wells. In 1874 he was united in marriage with Miss Ellen Clarissa, daughter of Joseph F. Clark, one of the early settlers of Bradford, and they have two children: Genevieve and Jamius. Mr. Hanna is identified with the Republican party, and has been a member of the borough council. He is a member of Lodge No. 133, A. O. U. W., of Tarport, and a member of the Episcopal Church.

R. HANNAHS, dealer in junk, rags, etc., Kendall Creek, was born in Pike county, Penn., March 7, 1844, a son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Moore) Hannahs. He was given a common school education, followed farming for some years, and learned the trade of tinsmith and copper-wire worker. In 1883 he came to McKean county, and established his present business at Kendall Creek, keeping constantly on the road three wagons or carts. In 1871 he married Miss Christina, daughter of M. Taylor, of Elmira, N. Y., and they have seven children: Della, Libbie, Hattie, Fannie, William, Isaac and Harry. Mr. Hannahs is liberal in politics, but usually supports the Republican party.

PHILIP HOOKER, farmer, P. O. Tuna Creek, was born in Allegany county, N. Y., February 22, 1827. His father, Philand Hooker, a native of Vermont, was brought to Allegany county, N. Y., when a child, and eventually married Margaret Wilson, a native of Ireland. They were farmers by occupation, and always lived in Allegany county. Philand Hooker was a Democrat, and filled various township offices; he and his wife were members of the Episcopal Church; he died in 1864, his widow in 1883. They reared seven children, five of whom are still living: James, in Allegany county, N. Y.; Harriet, widow of James Wells, in Dunkirk, N. Y.; Calvin T., in Dakota; Philip, and Jane Ann, wife of Willard Lyon, in Dunkirk, N. Y. Philip Hooker came to McKean county in 1863, and purchased his present farm. In 1852 he married Miss Deblah S. Lyon, daughter of Allen Lyon, of Allegany county, N. Y. She died September 21, 1867, leaving four children: Fred John, who married Miss Eva Whittaker, of Carlton, N. Y., and has three children (Ellen May, Benjamin C. and an infant); Willard H., of Rochester, N. Y. (married to Miss Harriet Lyon, of Dunkirk, N. Y.); Charles C., of Foster township (married to Miss Effie Case and has one child, Harrold G.), and George W. of Rochester, N. Y. (married to Miss Fannie Londin, of Canada). Mr. Hooker was again married, this time in 1868, to Miss Sarah Ann Hazzard, a native of New York State, who died in October, 1886. His present wife was Mrs. Jennie Brown, daughter of John Eastman, of Warren county, Penn. Mr. Hooker is a member of the Democratic party, and has filled various township offices.

WILLIAM M. HOWARD, merchant, Derriek City, was born in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., July 16, 1858, a son of Alexander and Laura (Bacon) Howard, natives of that county, but both dead. Mr. Howard received a com-

mon school education, and in 1877 came to McKean county, where he worked as a laborer. He then entered a store as clerk, and in 1882 established his present general store. September 26, 1882, he married Miss Edith Vincent, daughter of Hiram and Wealthy Vincent, of Cattaraugus county, N. Y. Mr. Howard is a member of the Republican party, and is one of the representative merchants of Derrick City.

MILES S. HOWE, oil producer, P. O. Foster Brook, was born in Franklin, Venango Co., Penn., October 4, 1850. He received the benefit of an academic education, and has been principally engaged in the oil business. He married, January 29, 1889, Miss Bertha A. Washburn, of New York City. He is a member of Myrtle Lodge, No. 116, F. & A. M., of Franklin, Penn., the Sons of Temperance, the Knights of Labor, and the A. O. U. W., and also the Producers' Association. Mr. Howe is an enthusiastic worker in the Temperance cause, and a supporter of the Prohibition party. His father, Henry F. Howe, who was a native of Perry county, Penn., married Miss Sophia L. Shaw, of Titusville, Penn. He was a carpenter by trade, and built the first derrick erected on Oil creek. He afterward became an extensive producer on Oil creek and at Pit Hole. In 1865 he sold his interests and moved to Yates county, N. Y., where he carried on an extensive farm until 1874. He then moved to Elmira, where he remained until 1882. He furnished two substitutes for the war of the Rebellion. He was a supporter of the Republican and Prohibition parties, and a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, filling various important offices. He died in 1883; his widow now resides in Florida. Ten children were born to them, eight of whom are living: Lizzie (wife of H. C. Conner), Eva (wife of Dr. R. A. Egbert), T. E., W. C., E. E., J. W., Minnie and Miles S.

CAPTAIN CYRUS E. KNIGHT, druggist, Derrick City, was born in Waterford, Oxford Co., Me., Nov. 22, 1833, and is a son of John and Mary (Bangs) Knight. John Knight was born in Oxford county, Me., and followed farming throughout life. In 1845 he moved into Aroostook county, in the northeastern part of the State, then a dense wilderness, and settled in what is now the town of Presque Isle, where he died. His widow, now aged eighty-six years, still resides on the old farm at Presque Isle. Their family consisted of seven children, five of whom are living, viz.: Cyrus E. (our subject), Betsy J. (wife of Jacob Bridges, residing at Presque Isle), Rachel (wife of Almon Bridges, residing at Presque Isle), Mary F. (widow of H. A. Haines, residing at Fort Fairfield, Me.) and Elmira (widow of J. W. Moore, residing in Warren, Penn.). Cyrus E. Knight was reared in Aroostook county, Me., attending the district school in winter, and working on his father's farm during the summer, till he was twenty-one years of age, after which he attended Houlton (Me.) Academy, two years, teaching school during the winter. In 1859 he entered the law office of H. R. Downes, and there remained until August, 1861, when he enlisted in Company F, Fifteenth Regiment (Me.) Volunteer Infantry, in which he served during the war, being mustered out July 3, 1866. In April, 1862, his regiment went to Ship Island with the Butler expedition, and it was also at the taking of New Orleans. Mr. Knight was with the regiment in every engagement in which it participated; was promoted from private to lieutenant, and from that rank to captain. He commanded his company in the battles of Sabine Cross Roads, Pleasant Hill, Cane Crossing and on "The Plains Mansura," in the Red River campaign, and was with Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley in 1864. After Lee's surrender he was ordered to South Carolina, where he remained until July, 1866, the time of his muster out of the service. During his nearly five years' service

Capt. Knight was never absent from his company a day unless by the orders of his commanding officer, nor was he sick during the entire time, sufficient to cause him to be absent. After leaving the army Capt. Knight returned to Fort Fairfield, Aroostook county, Me., and engaged in the manufacture of lumber for two years. In the summer of 1869 he moved to Titusville, Penn., and here followed the oil business nine years. In 1879 he came to Derrick City, and embarked in his present drug business, in which he has been successful. In 1873 Capt. Knight married Miss L. J. Walker, daughter of Benjamin and Mary Walker, of Exeter, Penobscot Co., Me., and they have two children: Ida Pearl and Allie Eugenia. Capt. Knight is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the A. O. U. W. K. of P. and of the G. A. R., in all of which he is an earnest worker. In politics he is active, and is identified with the Democrat party.

LOUIS LEOPOLD, oil producer, Derrick City, Penn., was born in Germany, January 15, 1845, and immigrated to America with his parents in 1847. He was reared in Erie county, Penn., and received an ordinary education. He has been associated with his brother Ernest in Venango and Clarion counties, and also in producing oil in McKean county. In 1874 he married Miss Caroline Belsos, of Venango county, Penn., and they have three children: George L., Farah S. and Annie G. In 1865 he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Ninety eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He is a Republican in politics, and is a member of Gillmor Post, No. 539, G. A. R.

ERNEST LEOPOLD, oil producer, Derrick City, was born in Erie county, Penn., October 17, 1851. His parents, Jacob and Barbara Leopold, who were natives of Germany, followed farming in Erie county, Penn., where they died. They reared nine children, eight of whom are living: Frederick, in Erie county, Penn.; Louis and H. J., in Derrick City; August, in Custer City, McKean county; Ernest; John and Jacob, in Erie, Penn., and Caroline, wife of John Shaffer, also in Erie county. Ernest Leopold was reared in Erie county, receiving a common school education, and followed farming until 1869, when he went to Venango county and engaged in drilling wells; he remained there four years, and then went to Clarion county, where he stayed three years. In 1878 he came to McKean county, and has since been engaged in oil producing. In 1873 he married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Stover, of Venango county. She died in 1888, leaving one child, Bertha A. Mr. Leopold then married Miss Eliza, daughter of Daniel Koon, of Pine Valley, N. Y. He is a supporter of the Republican party, and is a member of the K. O. T. M.

G. W. LeROY, merchant, Gillmor, P. O. Derrick City, was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., December 24, 1839, a son of P. S. and Abigail (Carpenter) LeRoy, natives of that county. The father, an ordained minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died in Oswego county, the mother in Syracuse, N. Y. G. W. LeRoy received a common school education, and moved to Syracuse when fifteen years of age. For about five years he was engaged in the grocery business at that place, and also in the manufacture of salt. In 1878 he came to McKean county, and for four years was employed by the United Pipe Line Company. In 1882 he established his present business at Gillmor. In 1868 he married Miss Dora M., daughter of Henry Warner, of Syracuse, N. Y., and they have seven children: Libbie, Fred, Kate, Hattie, Ella, Charles and Harris. Mr. LeRoy is a supporter of the Republican party. He is a member of the Knights of Honor and of the Knights of Pythias at Gillmor. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

W. L. McCULLOUGH, merchant, Derrick City, was born in Canada,

February 6, 1859. He was reared in Titusville, Penn., and attended the high school of that place. He early entered mercantile business as clerk, and in 1879 came to McKean county, where he clerked at Red Rock and Knapp's creek. In 1886 he established his present business, conducting also a branch store at Red Rock. October 7, 1883, he married Miss Marian, daughter of John Winans of Crawford county, Penn., and they have three children: Gertrude, William Luther and Rose. Mr. McCullough is identified with the Republican party, and is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees. His parents, James and Catherine (Slavem) McCullough, were natives of Philadelphia, Penn. His father was a manufacturer of cotton and woolen goods, but is now retired from business and lives at Red Rock, McKean Co., Penn.

M. McKAY, merchant, Gillmor, P. O. Derrick City, was born in Monroe county, N. Y., October 31, 1846, a son of Thomas H. and Elizabeth B. (Mead) McKay, natives of Scotland. His father died in Cattaraugus county, N. Y.; his mother now resides at Olean, N. Y. Four of their children are now living: Mart, Thomas H., Louisa B. and E. J. M. McKay, the eldest, was educated at the Olean Academy, and for some years was engaged in mercantile business at Olean. In 1862 he went to Dunkirk, N. Y., where he had charge of a large crockery store for some years. In 1877 he came to McKean county, and has since conducted his present business at Derrick City and Gillmor. He is also interested in oil production. In 1875 he married Miss Adele E. Huntington, of Limestone, N. Y., and they have three children: Lolah E., Harry G. and Homer T. Mr. McKay is a member of the Republican party and of the A. O. U. W.

ROBERT McMURRAY, SR., oil producer, P. O. Derrick City, was born in Scotland October 5, 1835. His father, James McMurray, was born in Scotland in 1809, and in 1834 he married Ellen Johnston, who was born in 1811. They immigrated to America in 1851. James McMurray, who was a stone mason by trade, located at Dunkirk, N. Y., but only remained there four months, and then came to McKean county, locating on the Ward farm, which he improved, and lived upon several years; thence he removed to Foster Brook, to the present farm of our subject, where he died December 26, 1878. He was a prominent citizen, identified with the Republican party, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. His widow still resides on the homestead. Eleven children were born to their union, nine of whom are living: Robert; John, in Cattaraugus county, N. Y.; Ellen, wife of E. D. Foster, in Foster township, McKean county; Elizabeth, wife of B. F. McClure, in Genesee county, N. Y.; Mary, wife of S. T. Hatfield, in Derrick City; Maggie, wife of S. T. McManus, in Findlay, Ohio; Samuel W. and James C., in Derrick City, and Andrew, in Olean, N. Y. Robert McMurray was educated in Scotland, came to America with his parents, and for several years followed lumbering. In 1876 he leased a half interest in fifty acres of oil property, later purchased the whole interest, and now operates fourteen wells. In 1854 he married Miss Margaret Morrison, a native of Scotland, and they have reared six children: Robert, driller and oil producer, of Derrick City; Andrew, driller, of Bradford; James, producer and driller, of Tarpport; Jeanette, at home; Helen, wife of M. W. Kiernan, of Ellicottsville, N. Y.; and Jane, wife of C. S. McKenna, veterinary surgeon, of Mount Morris, N. Y. Mr. McMurray is a Republican, and is now serving as supervisor of Foster township, and is also a member of the school board. He is a member of Union Lodge, No. 334, F. & A. M., of Bradford, Olean Chapter, No. 150, R. A. M., St. John's Commandery, No. 24, K. T., of Olean, N. Y., and is commander of the K. O. T. M., of Derrick City.

S. W. McMURRAY, oil producer, Derrick City, son of James and Ellen

(Johnston) McMurray, was born at Tarport (now Kendall Creek), McKean Co., Penn., January 21, 1852. He attended the township schools, and Chamberlain Institute, at Randolph, N. Y., and has, since leaving school, been engaged in lumbering and oil producing. In 1884 he married Miss Nora, daughter of Roger McDermont, of Cattaraugus county, N. Y., and they have two children: Roger James and John. Mr. McMurray is a member of Union Lodge, No. 334, F. & A. M., of Bradford Chapter, No. 260, R. A. M., and of Trinity Commandery, No. 58, K. T. Politically, he is identified with the Republican party.

J. C. McMURRAY, oil producer, Derrick City, son of James and Ellen (Johnston) McMurray, was born in Tarport (now Kendall Creek), McKean Co., Penn., November, 26, 1853. He received a common school education, for a number of years followed farming, lumbering, etc., and since 1877 has been engaged in producing oil. In June, 1884, he married Miss Annie, daughter of William Smith, of Derrick City, and they have one child, Olive Ellen. Mr. McMurray is identified with the Republican party. He is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees, and of the Bradford Presbyterian Church.

J. K. MITCHELL, of the firm of Mitchell Brothers, merchants and producers, Kendall Creek, was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., April 1, 1852. His parents, H. G. and Lucy (Kidder) Mitchell, were natives of that county, and for a number of years engaged in farming, the father also operating a grist and saw mill. In 1876 they moved to McKean county, Penn., and located at Kendall Creek, where the wife and mother died in June, 1877. H. G. Mitchell engaged in the grocery business, on the present site of the American House, and associated his sons with him, under the firm name of H. G. Mitchell & Sons. Their trade increased from \$5 to \$500 per day in side of two years. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and an active worker in the Republican party. He was appointed the first postmaster of Kendall Creek, in May, 1876, and served until 1886. In 1887 he moved to Richburgh, N. Y., where he is now engaged in mercantile business. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Mitchell: J. K., G. W. and Minnie. Our subject was reared in Chautauqua county, N. Y., and educated at the Jamestown Union School and Collegiate Institute. Since the retirement of his father, he and his brother, G. W., have conducted their general mercantile business under the firm name of Mitchell Brothers. They also operate several oil wells. In 1873 J. K. Mitchell married Miss Cora, daughter of J. C. Smith, formerly of Chautauqua county, N. Y., now a merchant of Kendall Creek, and they have one child, Jeanie. Mr. Mitchell is identified with the Republican party; is a member of Union Lodge, No. 334, F. & A. M., of Bradford, and the E. A. U. He and his family attend the Presbyterian Church.

R. W. MONROE, farmer and oil producer, Sawyer City, is a son of G. W. Monroe, a native of Erie county, N. Y., and Mary (Hutchinson) Monroe, a native of England. About 1840 the father came to McKean county and purchased a farm in Foster township, where he lived until 1885, when he moved to Randolph, N. Y., where he now resides. He is a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has been class leader and steward for many years. He has three children: H. S., of Prentiss Vale, McKean county; Alvin, wife of Nathaniel Etheridge, of Foster township, and R. W. R. W. Monroe was born on his present farm in McKean county, Penn., April 21, 1854. He was educated at the township schools, also Rochester Commercial College, and has always lived on the farm on which he was born. He also operates four oil wells. In 1884 he married Miss Margaret E., daughter of James Freeman, of Meadville, Penn., and they have two children: Rhoda and Lottie. Mr.

Monroe is a member of Union Lodge, No. 334, F. & A. M., of Bradford, also of the Producers' Association, of Sawyer City. In politics he casts his suffrage with the Republican party.

MOSHER BROTHERS, oil producers, Derrick City. Elijah L. Mosher was born in Wayne county, Penn., October 4, 1854. His parents, James and Elizabeth (Startwart) Mosher, were natives of Putnam county, N. Y., and are now living in Wayne county, Penn. Mr. Mosher married, in 1884, Miss Libbie, daughter of Charles Myers, of Mercer county, Penn., and has two children, Lillie and Rose. He is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees. In politics he votes with the Republican party.

JESSE E. MOSHER was born in Wayne county, Penn., in 1857. In 1882 he married Miss Emma, daughter of Martin Wassou, of Erie county, N. Y. He is a supporter of the Republican party. The Mosher Brothers came to McKean county in 1877, and first began business here by drilling oil wells. In 1881 they commenced to produce oil for themselves, and they now operate thirty-five wells.

JASPER NEATH, oil producer, Foster Brook, was born in Staffordshire, England, November 17, 1838, a son of Jasper and Mary Ann (Bailey) Neath. His father died in that country, and his mother again married and emigrated to America. Our subject came to America in 1862, but revisited England the same year. In 1866 he returned to America, and went direct to Oil City, Venango Co., Penn., where he procured work as a driller. In 1876 he came to McKean county, locating at his present home in Foster township, and has since been engaged in producing oil, operating sixteen wells. He married, in England, Miss Martha Vaughn, and they have four children: Arthur W. (an oil producer in Foster township, McKean county), Emeline, Jasper, Jr., and Annie. Mr. Neath and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

W. H. NEILL (deceased) was born in Venango county, Penn., January 13, 1837. His father, Isaac Neill, was a native of Centre county, Penn., and his mother, Mary (McCasline) Neill, was a native of Westmoreland county, Penn. They were farmers, and among the early settlers of Venango county. Mr. Neill received an academic education, and remained at home until the oil excitement, in 1860, when he engaged in drilling for oil and became one of the pioneer oil men of Venango county. May 2, 1879, he began operations on his farm in McKean county, and operated eight wells. In 1866 he married Miss Hannah Newlon, of Clarion county, Penn., and they had two children: Edna and Mattie. Mr. Neill was a supporter of the Democratic party and a member of the Knights of the Maccabees. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Neill died of pneumonia May 16, 1889, after an illness of one week, and his remains were conveyed to Neilltown, the little town where he was born and reared, and were there interred. About two years before his death he became a staunch Prohibitionist, and used every effort in his power during the last campaign to further the success of that party. He held a life insurance policy in the order of the Knights of the Maccabees for \$2,000, of which \$1,000 was in favor of his wife and \$500 in favor of each of his two daughters. The community in which he had lived sincerely mourn the loss of one who was the promoter of all that was true and noble, and his family still more deeply grieve for the kind and indulgent father.

E. E. NORTHRUP, proprietor of machine shops, Rew, was born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., September 10, 1849. His father, Bushrod Northrup, also a native of that county, married Miss Sarah Darling, a native of Vermont. In 1864 they moved to Venango county, Penn., where the father engaged in refining oil thence went to Butler county, and in 1882 they came to

McCalmont, McKean county, where they now reside. They have six children: Alice, Emma (wife of John W. Mates, in McCalmont), E. E., D. D. (in Washington county, Penn.), Eliza (wife of William Cochran, in Bradford), and J. D. (in Butler, Penn.). E. E. Northrup left St. Lawrence county when fourteen years of age. He learned the machinist's trade, and came to McKean county in 1878, locating at Summit City, and in 1880 he moved to Rew City, where he has since conducted his present business in connection with oil producing. In 1882 he married Miss Lizzie, daughter of Allen Cochran, of Bradford, and they have two children: Thomas A. and John E. Mr. Northrup is identified with the Republican party, and is a member of the K. O. T. M.

J. H. NORTON, superintendent of the Hazelwood Oil Company, Foster Brook, was born in Fayette county, Penn., October 15, 1855, a son of Philo and Martha H. (Herbert) Norton, also natives of that county, former of whom was a farmer and coal operator. They reared a family of eight children, six of whom are living: Margaret C. (at home), Carlos A. (book-keeper for the Hazelwood Oil Company in Bradford, Penn.), J. H., Abraham B. (a jeweler in Altoona, Penn.), Clarence L. (with the Hazelwood Oil Company) and Eugene T. (assistant cashier in the First National Bank of Connellsville, Penn.). J. H. Norton remained at home until 1877, when he went into the oil fields, and began work for his present company in Butler county. In 1881 he came to McKean county, and has since held his present position. He is also one of the firm of Norton & Neath, oil producers. August 6, 1878, he married Miss Mary H., daughter of Lewis P. Boothe, of Petrolia, Butler Co., Penn., and they have four children: Edna M., Blanche M. H., Florence B. and Lewis B. Mr. Norton was formerly a member of the Democratic party, but is now a supporter of the Prohibitionists. He was a member of the Foster township school board from June, 1886, to June, 1889. In February, 1887, he was appointed postmaster at Foster Brook, and still holds that position. He also conducts a general store at Red Rock. Mr. Norton belongs to the A. O. U. W. and K. O. T. M., the Sons of Temperance and the Producers' Protective Association. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

JAMES NUGENT, oil producer, Sawyer City, was born in Chautauque county, N. Y., October 18, 1847. His father, Nicholas Nugent, a native of Ireland, emigrated to America in 1830, and settled in Chautauque county, N. Y., where he married Miss Charlotte Wicking, a native of England. They were farmers, and members of the Roman Catholic Church. The father died in that county, the mother still resides there. Nine children were born to them, five of whom are living: Elizabeth (wife of A. J. Rice, of Bolivar, N. Y.), Sarah Ann, Belle, James and Albert. James Nugent remained on the homestead until nineteen years of age, and in 1866 went to Triumph, Warren Co., Penn., and has since been engaged in the oil business, producing in Scrub Grass and Butler county, Penn. In 1880 he came to McKean county, and now operates ten wells. In 1876 he married Miss Myra M., daughter of George W. Crandall, of Allegheny county, N. Y. He was formerly a member of the Greenback party, but since 1880 has been a Prohibitionist. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., the Equitable Aid Union, Knights of Labor, Sons of Temperance, and the Producers' Protective Association. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

GEORGE H. OTIS, merchant, Sawyer City, was born in Randolph, Cataraugus Co., N. Y., July 31, 1857. His parents, Marion G. and Eliza (Heath) Otis, were natives of Wyoming county, N. Y., and farmers by occupation. His father was a major in the war of the Rebellion. Our subject received his education at the Chamberlain Institute, and in 1878 came to McKean county,

where he established at Sawyer City his present business, under the firm name of J. C. Hurd & Co. Under the able management of Mr. Otis the firm does an extensive trade in groceries, dry goods, etc.

GEORGE POTTS, oil producer, Sawyer City, was born in Ireland, June 27, 1849, and immigrated to America in 1868. He engaged in the coal business in the State of Maryland for three years, and then went to Washington county, Penn., where he worked at mining coal for five years. He then began producing oil in Armstrong county, and about 1879 came to McKean county, where he now operates fifty wells, in connection with his brother, James Potts, under the firm name of Potts Brothers. Mr. Potts is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics supports the Prohibition party.

JAMES POTTS was born in England in 1858, and came to America in 1879. He married Miss Louise, daughter of George Robinson, of Summit City, and they have two children: Annie Laura and George Frederick. Mr. and Mrs. Potts are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He gives his suffrage to the Prohibition party.

D. L. ROSS, proprietor of the Ross House, and oil producer, Derrick City, was born in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., June 5, 1831. His father, Ahimon Ross, was born near Rochester, Genesee Co., N. Y., and his mother, Emeline (Town) Ross, was born in Ogden, N. Y. They are farmers by occupation, and are now living in Cattaraugus county, N. Y. They reared a family of nine children: Foster (who was a member of Company B, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth New York Volunteer Infantry, and died from the effects of wounds received in the service), Reuben (who was a member of Company K, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth New York Volunteer Infantry, and died at Fortress Monroe), those living being D. L. (our subject), Philander (with his parents), Sarah (wife of William Murdock, of Cattaraugus county, N. Y.), Lydia E. (wife of Amos Keyser, of Cherry Vale, Montgomery Co., Kas.), Rebecca (wife of N. D. Williams), Mercy Amelia (wife of John F. Mosher, both of Cattaraugus county, N. Y.) and Ahimon J. (of Derrick City). D. L. Ross learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed for seventeen years, and then engaged in farming until 1869, when he moved to Little Valley and kept hotel for two years; thence went to Randolph, and kept hotel there for six years. In 1877 he came to McKean county, and was proprietor of the Derrick City House for ten months. He then built his present hotel, of which he has since been the genial and popular landlord. He also operates several oil wells. In 1857 he married Miss Mary R., daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Hubbard) Shannon. Mr. Ross has always been identified with the Republican party.

E. B. SAGE, oil producer, Foster Brook P. O., Red Rock, Penn., was born in Windsor, Broome Co., N. Y., a son of Capt. W. N. and Edith (Brainerd) Sage, now residents of Red Rock. Mr. Sage was reared in Broome county, and received an ordinary education, after which he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed until April, 1876, when he came to McKean county, and worked at building oil rigs, or derricks, also at tool dressing and drilling. For three or four years he was employed as brakeman on the Erie Railroad. In 1881 he moved to Red Rock, and has since been producing oil, operating twenty four wells. In 1886 he married Miss Josephine E., daughter of John Harrington, of Bradford, and they have one child, Josephine Edith. Mr. Sage is a Republican in politics, and has served as township auditor three terms. He is a member of Cuba Lodge, No. 306, F. & A. M.; Valley Point Chapter, No. 232, R. A. M.; St. John's Commandery, No. 24, K. T., of Olean, N. Y.; Bradford Council, R. & S. M.; Syria Temple, of Pittsburgh, Penn., and of Rochester Consistory.

A. A. SEAMANS, merchant and oil producer, Bell's Camp, was born in Oswego county, N. Y., January 21, 1849—a son of Irving and Nancy (Garber) Seamans, natives of New York State. The father was a prominent merchant in Amboy, and there A. A. Seamans was reared. He was educated at Whites-town Seminary, N. Y., and afterward engaged in teaching. He learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for some time. In 1878 he came to McKean county, locating at Bell's Camp, and first worked at rig building. In 1881 he established his present general store at Bell's Camp, and since 1884 has been a member of the firm of Hughes, Seamans, Syphers & Co., oil producers. In 1870 he married Miss Susan, daughter of Valentine Worthey, of Oswego county, N. Y., and they have two children: Neva and Josie. Mr. Seamans is identified with the Democratic party. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., of Derrick City, and of the Knights of the Maccabees, of State Line. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOSEPH S. SEAWARD, farmer, P.O. Kendall Creek, was born in Almond, Allegany Co., N. Y., August 7, 1818. His father, Enos Seaward, was born in Massachusetts, and moved with his parents to Luzerne county, Penn., when about twelve years of age; his father was a soldier in the war of 1756, and also in the Revolutionary war. Enos, the father of our subject, went to Allegany county, N. Y., and purchased a farm. He married Miss Lydia, daughter of Joseph Stevens, an early settler of Steuben county, N. Y. Enos died in 1841, his wife in 1852. Their family consisted of four sons and two daughters, viz.: Enos, of Wisconsin; Orrin, of Steuben county, N. Y.; Naomi, wife of George M. Clason, of California; Joseph S.; Amos, also of Steuben county; and Sarah, wife of Clement Curtis, of Hornellsville, N. Y. J. S. Seaward was reared in Allegany county, N. Y., where he received a fair education, and afterward he taught school in New York and Pennsylvania. In 1839 he came to McKean county, and engaged in lumbering for a number of years. He then purchased his present farm, where he has since resided. He has several oil wells on his farm, in which he has a one eighth interest. In 1841 he married Miss Dalpha Dorleska, daughter of Isaac and Ponthy (Clark) Farr, natives of Vermont, and early settlers of McKean county. Mrs. Seaward died in February, 1878. Twelve children were born to their union, nine of whom are living: Levi, a farmer in Foster township, McKean county; Adeline Amelia, wife of A. W. Boyd, in Sawyer City, Foster township; William H., living at home; Melvin, in Kendall Creek; Clementine, wife of H. E. Allen, also in Kendall Creek; Evaline, wife of N. H. Hastings, in Potter county, Penn.; Sydney W., in Foster township; Albert J. and Fremont, living at home. Mr. Seaward has always been an active worker in the Republican party, and has served the township as collector. For twelve years he has been a member of the school board, and has served as president and treasurer of the same. He was reared in the Presbyterian Church, but now attends the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CHAUNCEY SHARPE, oil producer, Derrick City, was born in Wyoming county, N. Y., April 19, 1845. His parents, C. W. and Lois (Bush) Sharpe, who were natives of that county, afterward moved to Cattaraugus county, N. Y., where they died. They reared a family of four children, Clara, wife of Martin White; Susan, wife of C. W. Bosworth; John and Chauncey, the three first named being residents of Red House, N. Y. Chauncey Sharpe received a common school education in Livingston county, N. Y. He engaged in the lumber business in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., and became an extensive operator, owning mills and manufacturing lumber, shingles and lath. In 1876 he came to McKean county, and here first engaged in the hotel business at Gillmor.

Since 1880 he has been producing oil on a large scale. In July, 1868, he married Miss Helen, daughter of Lyman Giles, who was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., and married Miss Lucina Fuller, of Oneida county, N. Y. They moved to Cattaraugus county, where Mr. Giles engaged in mercantile business and lumbering. Mr. and Mrs. Sharpe have three children: May Belle, Genevieve and Chauncey Warren.

EDWARD R. SHERMAN, merchant, Kendall Creek, was born in Saratoga county, N. Y., March 28, 1840. His father, Edmond J., was a native of that county, and his mother, Susan (Wilcox) Sherman, was a native of Warren county, N. Y. They were farmers by occupation, and died in Saratoga county, N. Y. Edmond J. Sherman was an influential member of the Abolition party and a strong advocate of temperance, also a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They reared a family of fourteen children. The living ones are Harry, in Canada; Lydia, wife of W. H. Kilby, ex member of the Maine legislature, and now agent for the International line of steamers running between Boston and St. John, New Brunswick; J. W., in Warren, Penn., owner of the famous "Sherman well," on Oil creek, in the early days of the oil excitement; Sarah, wife of George H. Davis, in Fort Edward, N. Y., and E. R. The subject of these lines was reared in Saratoga county, N. Y., received a common-school education, and graduated from Eastman's Business College. April 13, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Twenty-second New York Volunteer Infantry, in which he served over two years. He was recommended for a commission, but, being wounded, never received it. He then went to Washington, D. C., and applied for a position in a colored regiment under Gen. Casey. He received the appointment of first lieutenant by President Lincoln, and was ordered to report to Col. Woodward, of the One Hundred and Sixteenth United States Colored Troops, at Lexington, Ky. Before reporting, however, he had to pass a very severe physical examination, and, owing to a shortness in one limb, he was disqualified, but was appointed to a clerkship in the provost marshal's office at Washington. In the spring of 1865 he came to Pennsylvania, where he began operating in oil, and has been a producer at Pit Hole, Titusville and Pleasantville. In 1880 he came to McKean county and located at Tarpot, where he has since resided, and has been engaged in producing oil. In 1889 he purchased his present business. In 1868 he was united in marriage with Miss Martha, daughter of David E. and Susan (White) Norton, of New York State, and they have three children: Winifred L., Charles N. and Susan. Mr. Sherman was commander of Bradford Post, No. 141, G. A. R., is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees, of Kendall Creek, of the Knights and Ladies of Honor and of the Royal Templars of Temperance, Bradford, also of the Protective Home Circle. He has always taken an active part in the interests of the Republican party, and was secretary of the Republican county committee in 1888. He was a member of the school board, and has served as secretary and treasurer of the same. He and family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Sherman is a member of the board of trustees. His wife is president of the Ladies' Aid Society of Kendall Creek.

W. F. SINCLAIR, merchant and oil producer, Rew City, was born in the State of Maine, January 4, 1855. His parents, Richard and Lucy (Shay) Sinclair, were natives of that State. Five of their children are still living: Richard (of Lima, Ohio), W. F., Ernest E., Gertrude and Geraldine (in Maine). Our subject, at the age of twenty one, engaged as steward on the steamer "City of Frederickton," plying on St. John river, between Frederickton and Grand Falls. He then went to New York City, where for one year he drove a Broadway stage. For one season he acted as property-man for P. T. Barnum's

circus, and for two years drove a stage from Boston to Charlestown, and also was a street car driver in Boston. In 1879 he came to McKean county, locating at Gillmor, and worked at tool dressing. He then embarked in the oyster and fruit business, finally moving his business to Rew City, and he now has a general store, and also owns nine oil wells at Duke Centre. He is an active member of the Republican party, and has served as postmaster at Rew City since 1881.

O. F. SPENCER, merchant, Kendall Creek, was born in Steuben county, N. Y., October 8, 1844. His father, Allen Spencer, was a native of the Eastern States, and his mother, Elizabeth (Strickland) Spencer, was of English descent. They were farmers by occupation, and prominent members of the Baptist Church, in which Mr. Spencer was a deacon for many years. The father died June 15, 1882, and the mother June 13, 1885. Six of their children grew to maturity. Daniel, the eldest, died in Rock county, Wis. The living are Adoniram (residing on the homestead), Hannah (wife of Isaac Squires, of Woodhull, Steuben Co., N. Y.), Mary (wife of George Miller, also of Woodhull), Charlotte (wife of Simon Hardy, of Jasper, Steuben Co., N. Y.) and O. F. The subject of this sketch was reared in Steuben county, N. Y., and received a common school education. He remained on the homestead until twenty-five years of age, and then went to Addison, where he learned the trade of door and sash maker. He then moved to Montgomery, sixteen miles below Williamsport, Penn., where he took charge of a shop. In 1873 he engaged in general mercantile business at Williamsport, and remained there until 1876. In 1879 he came to Kendall Creek, McKean county, and has since conducted his produce and confectionery business, being also engaged in producing oil. In 1871 he married Miss Catherine, daughter of John and Lydia (Farwell) Tucker, of Boston, Mass., and they have two children: Mabel and Howard. Mr. Spencer is a member of Lodge No. 133, A. O. U. W., of Kendall Creek. His wife is a member of the First Baptist Church of Bradford. Mr. Spencer is an active Republican. He has been a member of the borough council, and of the school board for five years, acting as president of the latter for two years.

E. H. STOEVER, oil producer, Sawyer City, was born in Lebanon County, Penn., July 7, 1842, a son of John and Elizabeth (Young) Stoever, also natives of that county, former of whom, a farmer and lumberman by occupation, now lives in Lebanon City, latter died in 1845. Two of their children are living: Susan (wife of C. Brandt, in Lebanon, Penn.) and E. H. Our subject was reared in his native county, and in 1865 moved to Franklin, Venango county, where he first engaged in the coal business and afterward in oil producing. In 1880 he came to McKean county, and has since operated oil wells. In 1870 he married Miss Annie Dodds, of Butler county, Penn., and they have six children: Carrie, Joletta, Dillie, Guy, John and Humphrey H. In 1861 Mr. Stoever enlisted in Company C, Forty-eighth P. V. I., and served three months. He is a supporter of the Republican party, and has filled the offices of school director, assessor and collector, for his township. He is a member of Fraternal Lodge, No. 483, F. & A. M., of Rouseville, Penn., and also Lodge No. 7, A. O. U. W., Petroleum Centre. Mrs. Stoever is a member of the Presbyterian Church. John Stoever, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Philadelphia, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was among the early settlers of Lebanon county, Penn. His father, John Stoever, was born in Germany, and was a Lutheran preacher.

S. A. WHIPPLE, oil producer, Kendall Creek, was born in Sawyer City, McKean Co., Penn., November 20, 1853. His father, Alfred Whipple, who

was a native of Vermont, was married to Esther A. Lilly, a native of Steuben county, N. Y. Alfred Whipple came to McKean county, in 1840, with his father, John Whipple, and located at Sawyer City, where he engaged in lumbering. In 1877 he moved to Friendship, Allegany Co., N. Y., where he still resides. He was a prominent Republican, was county commissioner, and filled various township offices. S. A. Whipple engaged in the production of oil in 1876, and is now among the prominent producers of Foster township. In 1880 he married Miss Minnie D., daughter of William Upright, of Wayne county, Penn. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., of Kendall Creek.

M. R. WILLIAMS, oil producer, P. O. Derrick City, is a son of John Wesley Williams, a native of Tompkins county, N. Y., and Anrilla (Randall) Williams, a native of Wyoming county, same State. His father, who was a millwright and mechanic by occupation, moved his family to Aurora, Erie Co., N. Y., in 1834. There his first wife died in 1845, and he then married Mrs. Sarah Warren, daughter of Erasmus Adams, and widow of William Warren, of Erie county. Three children are living by Mr. Williams' first union, viz.: Clarinda, wife of Capt. W. H. Mayo, in Springville, N. Y.; John R., in Kansas City, Mo., and M. R. The children by his second marriage yet living are Charles H., in Kansas City, Mo.; B. F., in Derrick City; Silas W., in Aurora, N. Y.; Jennie L., wife of Dewitt C. Page, in Brockport, N. Y.; and S. A., in Aurora, N. Y. M. R. Williams was born at Aurora, Erie Co., N. Y., November 10, 1844. He was reared in his native county, and received a common school education. In 1865 he went to Oil Creek, where he was among the pioneer operators, and has since passed through the oil excitement at Pit Hole, Tidioute and Clarion. In 1880 he came to McKean county, and has since lived near Bell's Camp. He now operates thirty wells. In 1871 Mr. Williams was united in marriage with Miss Mary F., daughter of James M. Paine, of Aurora, Erie Co., N. Y., and they have three children: Alice May, Arthur N. and Emma Augusta. Mr. Williams became a charter member of Pleasantville (Penn.) Council, R. A., in 1878; he is a member of Henry Reemer Lodge, No. 780, F. & A. M., of Limestone, N. Y.; of Salamanca Chapter, No. 266, R. A. M.; of Olean Council, No. 33, and of St. John's Commandery, No. 24, K. T., of Olean, N. Y. He is a supporter of the Democratic party, and was one of the county committee in the campaign of 1888. He and family attend the Presbyterian Church.

B. F. WILLIAMS, oil producer, Derrick City, was born at East Aurora, Erie Co., N. Y., February 24, 1848, a son of John Wesley and Sally B. Williams. Mr. Williams was reared in Erie county, and educated in the public schools. He learned the carpenter's trade, and in 1868 went to Shamburg, Penn., where he engaged in building oil rigs. In 1879 he came to McKean county, and has since been engaged in oil producing. In 1875 he married Miss Ida J., daughter of Norman Allport, of Shamburg. They have three children: Harry, Maud and Silas.

WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, oil producer, P. O. Derrick City, was born in St. Louis, Mo., June 12, 1858. His father, John Williamson, was a native of Ireland, and his mother, Cordelia (Wheeler) Williamson, was a native of England. Our subject was reared at Brady's Bend, Penn., received a common-school education, and graduated at Iron City College. In 1880 he came to McKean county, where he has since acted as superintendent for John Bird, of Bradford, and is also interested in several producing wells, being a member of the firm of Hughes and Williamson. April 13, 1886, he married Miss Aida, daughter of Joseph and Mary Garvan, of Derrick city, and they have one child, George, born April 4, 1887. Mr. Williamson is a member of the A. O. U. W., of Derrick City.

DR. F. W. WINGER, Rew, was born in Venango county, Penn., June 23, 1855. His parents, David and Catherine (Smith) Winger, were natives of Westmoreland county, Penn. His father was a mechanic by occupation, and died in Oil City in 1862. His mother died at Rew in 1888. Their family consisted of eleven children, seven of whom are living: Jane, wife of Samuel Winger, of Oil City; William, of Warren, Penn.; Henry, of Bradford, Penn.; Joseph, of Grand Valley, Warren Co., Penn.; Matilda, widow of S. B. Dewey, of Rew; Samuel E., a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and member of Erie Conference, and F. W. The subject of these lines was educated at the high schools of Oil City. He read medicine with Dr. G. W. Rae, of Bradford, and graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, March 15, 1886, and has since practiced in Rew and vicinity. In 1888 he married Miss Nellie, daughter of Robert and Mary Dean, of Keating township, McKean county. He is a member of the McKean County Medical Society, the Knights of the Maccabees, and was a member of the Ninth International Medical Congress which convened at Washington, D. C., in September, 1887. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically he is a Republican, with Prohibition proclivities.

CHAPTER XXV.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—ELDRED TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF ELDRED—OTTO TOWNSHIP.

ELDRED TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF ELDRED.

BYRON ALFORD, oil producer and manufacturer of explosives, Eldred, was born in Ridgeville township, Lorain Co., Ohio, March 25, 1842, a son of Milo C. and Emily (Lathrop) Alford. When he was three years of age his parents settled in Crawford county, Penn., where they lived for six years; then removed to Allegany county, N. Y., where he was reared and received a common-school education. He started in life for himself when sixteen years of age as a stationary engineer, which he followed seven years. He then followed the business of a sawyer for one year, and afterward, in 1865, started as a jobber in manufacturing lumber by the thousand feet, at which he continued three years. In the fall of 1866 he located at State Line Mills, McKean Co., Penn., and was postmaster while there. From the spring of 1867 to the fall of 1869 he operated the State Line Lumber Mill for Calvin T. Chamberlin, of Cuba, N. Y., with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his employer. In the fall of 1869 he bought a lumber mill in Eldred township, and began the manufacture of lumber on his own account. The following year he erected another mill within forty rods of the first. In 1871 he formed a partnership with E. F. Johnson, of Oranget, N. Y., which included the above business, and which existed until the fall of 1874. In the fall of 1877 he embarked in the oil business as a producer in the Bradford field, with which he has since been connected; has been interested in twenty producing wells in the Bradford field, and is now sole owner of seven producing wells. Late in the fall of 1879 he began the construction of a large saw mill at Barren, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., on a contract with Weston Bros., of Weston's Mills, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., and subsequently entered into partnership with

A. R. Curtiss, under the firm name of Alford & Curtiss, and conducted an extensive lumber and mercantile business for about three years. In 1883 he engaged in the manufacture of explosives used for all kinds of blasting purposes, with J. W. Dean, under the firm name of Alford & Dean, which partnership existed until July, 1888, when Mr. Alford purchased his partner's interest, and is still conducting a successful business in that line. Mr. Alford is a prominent and representative citizen of Eldred. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, lodge, chapter, council and commandery, and of the A. A. O., Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Ismailia Temple, Buffalo, N. Y. Politically he is a Republican. He has been married twice. First, in 1863, to Nancy M., daughter of Peter and Annis (Wilson) McIntosh, of near Oramel, N. Y. She died in April, 1882, and in June, 1884, he married Mary E. Irish, daughter of George Irish, of the town of Genesee, N. Y. Her father was a surveyor and an early settler on Dodge's creek, Allegany county, N. Y.

MATTHEW C. ARNOT, lumberman, P. O. Eldred, was born in Southport, Chemung Co., N. Y., June 19, 1841, and is a son of James H. and Jane (Longwell) Arnot. He was reared and educated in his native county, and on attaining his majority he engaged in lumbering as foreman and superintendent of lumber mills and lumber contracts. He located in Eldred in 1876, where he has been employed as superintendent and foreman of Benton's Mills, which were operated under the direction of the late E. C. Wolcott after 1886. Mr. Arnot married, December 25, 1865, Sarah, daughter of Jacob and Serena (Stark) Lehman, of Roulette township, Potter Co., Penn., and has four children: George, Jennie, La Moynes and Sadie. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the K. O. T. M., and in politics is a Democrat.

LEWIS BALFOUR, physician, Eldred, was born in Colinton, near Edinburgh, Scotland, July 1, 1850, a son of John and Josephine M. (Smith) Balfour. John Balfour was in the Hon. East India Company's service, and for twenty-five years was in constant and active service, from which he retired in 1863, with rank of inspector general. He served all through the Burmese war of 1851-53, and the Indian mutiny in 1857, rendering valuable assistance at the siege of Delhi; was also at Lucknow and Cawnpore, where he served in the capacity of surgeon. Lewis Balfour was reared in Edinburgh, and educated in the academy and high school of that city. He entered the medical class of 1866-67, in the University of Edinburgh, and was there graduated. He was appointed surgeon on the ship "Ravenscraig," which sailed from Dundee (Scotland) on a nine months' cruise in the Arctic regions. In 1871 he immigrated to America and settled in Emporium, Penn., where he practiced his profession nearly three years, and in 1874 he came to Eldred, where he has since been in the active practice. Dr. Balfour was married in October, 1879, to Elizabeth Josephine, daughter of John Hunt, of Angelica, N. Y. Mr. Hunt was killed in battle during the war of the Rebellion. Mr. and Mrs. Balfour have been blessed with two bright and promising children: John and Josephine M. The Doctor is a member of the Episcopal Church, of the F. & A. M. and of the I. O. O. F. Politically he is a Democrat.

A. T. BARDEN, dealer in general merchandise, Eldred borough, was born in Broome county, N. Y., April 16, 1826, a son of Dr. Ebenezer and Deborah (Dean) Barden, and is of old Puritan stock. Ebenezer Barden was a botanical physician, and is said to have been the first physician to locate in Eldred township, where he settled January 16, 1837, practicing his profession there until his death, which occurred September 25, 1885, being then in his eighty-sixth year. His family consisted of eight children, viz.: Alexander, Ruth (Mrs. Reuben Dennis), Abram T., Jason A., Abigail (Mrs. Charles Wolcott), Solo-

son, Amariah (Mrs. Asher Hinds) and Andrew J. A. T. Barden was eleven years old when his parents located in Eldred township, and here he received a limited education in the common schools, after which he was, for a number of years, engaged in the lumber business. In 1853 he embarked in general merchandise business, which he successfully conducted until February, 1883, when his eldest son, Ernest A., was admitted as a partner, since which time the business has been carried on under the firm name of A. T. Barden & Son. Mr. Barden was united in marriage, September 3, 1859, with Miss Mary E., daughter of Milo and Rosetta (Wright) Baldwin, of Allegany county, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Barden have been blessed with three children: Ernest A., Fred E. and Herbert E. Mr. Barden is the oldest established merchant now doing business in Eldred. He was postmaster at Allegany Bridge (now Eldred) from 1872 to 1882; served as associate judge of McKean county one term; was elected justice of the peace two terms, resigning during his second term to assume the duties of associate judge, and has also held many of the minor offices of his township. Mr. Barden is a prominent and worthy citizen. In politics he is a staunch Republican.

THOMAS BARKAS, farmer, P. O. Eldred, was born in Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, March 18, 1827, a son of Gabriel and Mary (Lawson) Barkas. He was reared in the Parish of St. John, Northumberland, and in June, 1847, married Jane, daughter of Thomas and Hannah Loan, of Haltwhistle, England, by whom he had eleven children, four of whom are living: William, Hannah (Mrs. David Wood), Thomas and Jane (Mrs. Frank Elliott). Mr. Barkas, with his family, came to America in 1853, locating in Erie county, N. Y., and remained in the vicinity of Buffalo four years, working at anything he could get to do. In February, 1857, he settled in Eldred, this county, and purchased 100 acres of land (to which he has since added twenty five acres by purchases), eighty acres of which he has cleared and improved himself, and where he has since resided. He was in the war of the Rebellion, enlisting, in 1864, in Company K, Seventh New York Heavy Artillery, and was honorably discharged from the service in June, 1865. Mr. Barkas may be considered one of the pioneer farmers of Eldred, as well as a respected citizen. Politically he is a Republican.

CHARLES BELL, farmer, post office Eldred, is a native of Ulster county, N. Y., and a son of Peter and Maria (Kimball) Bell. He was reared in his native county, and came to McKean county, Penn., in 1867, settling in Eldred township, where he is the owner of a farm of 110 acres, seventy five of which he has cleared and improved from the wilderness in which he located. He has been twice married. His first wife was Mariam, daughter of Uriah N. and Arminia (Barringer) Avery, of Ulster county, N. Y., by whom he had six children: Orvell B., Alvina (Mrs. Eugene Prosser), Arminia (Mrs. Leslie Humphrey), Annis B., Fred and Charles. Mrs. Mariam Bell died January 7, 1882, and May 19, 1884, Mr. Bell married Mrs. Annie (Kewley) Bradshaw. Mr. Bell is a prominent farmer of Eldred township. He is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees; in politics he is a Democrat.

REV. T. S. BENNETT, farmer and oil producer, Eldred, was born near Knoxville, Tioga Co., Penn., March 28, 1826, a son of Joseph and Lucinda (Bonney) Bennett. He was reared near Whitesville, N. Y., until sixteen years of age, and received a common school education. In 1842 he located in Bradford, Penn., and after attaining his majority embarked in the lumber business, which he continued fifteen years. He then followed farming; afterward, in 1876, sold his farm for oil purposes, it being the first farm in Bradford co. for that account. The same year he located in Eldred, and purchased

a farm he still owns, and where oil was found in considerable quantities in 1857, on which are now three producing wells, and two more derricks in operation. In 1868 Mr. Bennett united with the United Brethren Church, and in 1871 was ordained a minister, since when he has preached in McKean and adjoining counties up to the present time. He has been twice married. His first wife was Huldah, daughter of Nathaniel and Dolly (Ingalls) Edson, of Bradford, by whom he had five children: Walter A., Eveline V. (Mrs. S. Turner), Wellman G., Dolly (Mrs. McClellan Ohusted) and Lowell. His second wife was Mrs. Mary F. (Allen) Hudson, of Wales, Erie Co., N. Y. Mr. Bennett is, to quite an extent, interested in real estate in Eldred and vicinity, and has erected a large number of dwellings. Politically he was formerly a Republican, but is now a staunch advocate of Prohibition.

FRANCIS N. BURNHAM (deceased) was born in Eldred township, McKean Co., Penn., November 14, 1838, a son of Josiah C. and Phebe (Moses) Burnham. He was reared in his native township, and cleared and improved the farm now occupied by his widow, where he died July 26, 1881. He was in the Civil war, enlisting in Company H, Fifty eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers; was promoted to second lieutenant August 22, 1862, and to first lieutenant November 25, 1862; he was in command of his company seventeen months, owing to his captain having been made prisoner, and was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term of service, December 28, 1864. Mr. Burnham married, December 2, 1868, Eunice A., daughter of Samuel S. and Lucetta (Taylor) Moses, of Cuba, N. Y., and by her had three children: Cecil, Reuben and George. Mr. Burnham was a prominent and representative citizen of Eldred. In politics he was a Republican, and was elected associate judge of McKean county in 1877, holding the office nearly five years, up to the time of his death. He was a member of the G. A. R.

DWIGHT H. BURNHAM, farmer, P. O. Portville, N. Y., was born in Eldred township, McKean Co., Penn., January 19, 1841, a son of Josiah Clark and Phebe (Moses) Burnham, early settlers of Eldred township, who cleared and improved the farm now occupied by Dwight H., as well as the one adjoining. Their children were Henry C., Francis N., Dwight H. and Helen M. (Mrs. Emory Skiver). D. H. Burnham was reared in Eldred township, where he has always resided, now owning and occupying the old homestead. He married, October 10, 1867, Cordelia, daughter of Joseph and Sallie A. (Hulbert) Magee, of Olean, N. Y., by whom he has two children: Fannie and Frank. Mr. Burnham is a Master Mason. He has held the offices of supervisor and collector of the township, and was superintendent of the county poor farm for three years. In politics he is a Republican.

WILLIAM G. BUTLER, farmer and carpenter, P. O. Eldred, was born in Broome county, N. Y., June 4, 1836, and is a son of Elijah and Patty (Foote) Butler, natives of Massachusetts. His mother married, for her second husband, Caleb Canfield, and settled in Eldred in 1840, on the farm now owned by William Wilmarth. William G. Butler was reared and educated in the township of Eldred, and after attaining his majority, located in Warren county, Penn., where he resided twelve years, engaged in lumbering. In 1865 he returned to Eldred township, and settled on the farm he now occupies, which he cleared and improved, and where he has since resided; up to 1853 he followed the carpenter's trade. In 1870 he married Eliza, daughter of Lyman Harris, of Eldred township, and they have one son, Childrick. During the Civil war Mr. Butler was eighteen months in the employ of the United States government as a carpenter, at Nashville, Tenn. He is a well known and respected citizen. In politics he is a Republican.

JAMES CAMPBELL, farmer, P. O. Indian Creek, was born in Eldred township, McKean Co., Penn., in May, 1820, a son of Jotham and Cynthia (Hooker) Campbell, pioneers of that township. The subject of these lines has always lived in what is now Eldred township, locating in 1859 on the farm he now owns and occupies, and most of which he cleared and improved. He married Olive Hooker, daughter of Rudolphus Hooker, of Jamestown, N. Y., and they have three children: Mortimer W., Monsier B. and Laura (Mrs. C. B. Rounds). Mr. Campbell is a representative farmer and citizen of Eldred township. In politics he is a Democrat.

OZRO S. CARPENTER, farmer, P. O. Eldred, was born in Chenango county, N. Y., town of Coventry, September 8, 1825, a son of Timothy and Bethenia (Trumbull) Carpenter, who settled in Eldred township, McKean Co., Penn., in 1830, locating on the land now owned by Ozro S., which they cleared and improved, and here resided until their death. The father died June 28, 1865, and the mother January 17, 1882. Their children were Orlin (deceased), Louisa (deceased), Almira (Mrs. Almon Rice), Oscar (deceased), Thompson T. (deceased), Abiah Lovira T. (deceased), Almon (deceased), Ozro S., Cynthia L. (Mrs. Benjamin Lamphier), Oliver T. S., Mary (Mrs. Dr. W. L. Chrisman) and Daniel. O. S. Carpenter was reared in Eldred township from five years of age, has always been a farmer, and has followed lumbering to some extent. June 6, 1852, he married Celestina R., daughter of Luther and Elizabeth (Broas) Davis, of Lafayette township, this county, and they have four children: Emma M. (Mrs. T. C. Wainman), Frank, Grant and Tina E. Mr. Carpenter is one of the few old residents left in Eldred township. Politically he is a Republican.

EDWARD S. CARPENTER, justice of the peace, Larrabee, was born in Eldred township July 8, 1846, a son of Oscar and Mary E. (Lamphier) Carpenter. His paternal grandfather was Timothy Carpenter, formerly of Chenango county, N. Y., who settled in Eldred township, about 1829, and was a farmer by occupation; he reared the following named children: Orlin, Louisa, Almira (Mrs. Almon Rice), Oscar, Abiah (Mrs. Joseph Rork), Ozro, Almon, Thompson T., Cynthia (Mrs. Benjamin Lamphier), Lovira, Seymore T., Mary C. (Mrs. Dr. W. L. Chrisman) and Daniel F. His maternal grandfather was William Lamphier, who settled in Eldred township in 1835, son of Benjamin Lamphier, who settled there in 1837. Oscar Carpenter was a carpenter by trade, and also carried on a small farm, and was justice of the peace of Eldred twenty-nine years. He had five children: Edward S., Calista B., William O., Zenas H. and Jessie E. Edward S. Carpenter was reared and educated in Eldred township, where he has always resided. He married, March 17, 1872, Adeline V., daughter of Benjamin and Lucinda (Giles) Scott, and they have four children: Ida M. (unmarried to Edwin A. Hibbard, August 24, 1889), Edith L., Grace A. and Charles O. Mr. Carpenter has held several of the minor offices of the township, and has been justice of the peace since 1886. Politically he is a Republican.

W. L. CHRISMAN, M. D., Eldred, was born in Warwick township, Chester Co., Penn., December 9, 1834, a son of John and Sarah (Evans) Chrisman. He was reared in his native county, and educated at the Tremont Academy, Chester county, and at the Morgantown Academy, Berks county, Penn., and in 1854 began the study of medicine with Drs. Robert and Benjamin Bonn, of Churchtown, Lancaster Co., Penn. He entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in the fall of 1855, and was graduated in the spring of 1857. He then began the practice of his profession in Virginia, and in 1860 located in Eldred, this county, where he was in active practice

until 1876. He then embarked in the oil business as an owner of oil lands and royalty, and in 1884 as a producer, in which he is still largely interested. He is also engaged in farming, and is a breeder of Jersey and Shorthorn stock, registered in the A. J. C. C. and Canadian stock herd books. He built the first silo in McKean county, and is denominated one of the leading and most progressive farmers in the county. Dr. Chrisman married, in 1863, Mary, daughter of Timothy and Bethenia (Trumbull) Carpenter, of Eldred township, and they have one daughter, Mary E. Dr. Chrisman has been identified with the Eldred Bank since its organization, and is now its vice-president. He was a surgeon in the United States service at Washington, D. C., during the war of the Rebellion. Politically he is a staunch advocate of prohibition.

CHARLES M. COLEMAN, proprietor of the European Hotel, Eldred, was born in Penn Yan, N. Y., November 18, 1833. He was reared and educated in his native town, and after reaching maturity started in life as a farmer, an occupation he followed for two years. He then, in 1854, located at Driftwood, Cameron Co., Penn., and there carried on the lumbering, mercantile and hotel business for several years; he also held the office of justice of the peace seven years. In 1877 he located at Gillmor, Penn., and erected the first hotel in that place. This he conducted four months, then removed to Eldred, where he has been engaged, more or less, in the hotel business, and has conducted his present house since April, 1883. His hotel is well and favorably known for its cuisine, and "to stop there once is to stop again." Mr. Coleman is a member of the I. O. O. F., Columbia League and the K. O. T. M.; politically he is a Democrat.

CHARLES COLLINS, oil producer, Eldred, is a native of Caribou, Me., where he was reared and educated. In 1868 he removed to Wisconsin, and worked in the lumber woods of that State in the winter of 1868-69. In the latter year he came to Pennsylvania, locating at Chambersburg, where he worked at drilling wells; soon afterward he removed to the Armstrong field, where he acted in the same capacity, and later he was connected with the Butler and Clarion fields as a producer and contractor. In 1878 he located in the Bradford field, and has been a resident of Eldred since 1884. He is at present interested in seventy producing wells in Warren and Butler counties, this State, and in Lima, Ohio. Mr. Collins has been a director in the Eldred bank since 1885. He is a Knight Templar; politically, a Republican.

V. H. COOK, oil producer, Eldred, was born in Eldred township, McKean Co., Penn., October 29, 1855, a son of John J., Jr., and Martha J. (Bowen) Cook. His paternal grandfather was John J. Cook, a native of Luzerne county, Penn., and among the pioneer lumbermen of Eldred township, who took up a large tract of land, remaining there until his death. His maternal grandfather was Valentine Bowen, formerly of Oswego county, N. Y., and also a pioneer of Eldred, having removed here about the year 1833. John J. Cook, Jr., has resided in Eldred nearly all his life, and since attaining manhood has followed lumbering as a business. His children were Lucy A., V. Herbert, Lilly M. M., Ella M. (Mrs. C. F. McVagh) and Nellie F. V. H. and Ella M. are the only ones living. V. H. Cook was reared and educated in Eldred and began life as a lumberman, and since 1881 has been engaged in business as an oil producer. In October, 1887, he married Ida L., daughter of William and Ella D. (Mowatt) Petrie, and they have one child, Edna M. Mr. Cook has held the office of school director, and is at present auditor and town clerk of Eldred. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity; in politics he is a Republican.

H. J. CORELL, photographer, Eldred, is a native of Athens township, Crawford Co., Penn. He was born in 1847, was reared in his native town and be-

gan the study of photography in Sherman, N. Y., and later studied in Jamestown, where he finished his trade. He embarked in business for himself in 1871 at Ripley, N. Y., located at Eldred in 1880, and opened a photograph gallery and art studio, where he has since done a large and successful business. He is a first class artist and has the reputation of doing as fine work as can be obtained anywhere in his line.

BENJAMIN F. CORY, merchant and lumberman, Eldred, was born in Keating township, McKean Co., Penn., and is a son of Azro B. and Hannah M. (Rees) Cory. His maternal grandparents were among the pioneers of Potter county, Penn. His father was a native of Vermont, and an early settler of Keating township, where he taught school and for a number of years edited a paper at Smethport. He reared a family of four children: Asa R., Lytta E. (Mrs. Lyman Clinton), Benjamin F. and Mary A. (Mrs. Frank Caldwell). Benjamin F. Cory was reared in Potter county, and began life as a farmer. In 1870 he located in Coryville, this county, where he farmed one year, then for three years taught school, after which he again engaged in farming, and in 1878 located at Eldred. He has been more or less engaged in lumbering since 1881, has had a store at Eldred since 1882, and is now conducting a mill and store at Frisbee station. He married, March 26, 1872, Ada L., daughter of Augustus and Judith (Otto) Day, of Keating township, and they have had five children: Dudley A. (deceased), Celia M., Lillie M., Elizabeth D. and Myra A. Mr. and Mrs. Cory are members of the United Brethren Church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in politics he is a Republican.

P. R. COTTER, attorney at law, Eldred, is a native of County Cork, Ireland, where he was reared and educated. In 1855 he came to America, locating in Troy, N. Y., afterward in Philadelphia, Penn. Mr. Cotter, enlisted in October, 1862, in the Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, serving until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. In 1871 he located in Tioga county, Penn., where he began the study of law under James B. Leach. He was admitted to the bar in 1874, and the same year settled in McKean county, Penn. In 1875 Mr. Cotter was elected district attorney of McKean county.

JOHN S. COTTON, farmer and carpenter, P. O. Eldred, was born in Tompkins county, N. Y., April 17, 1838, a son of Simeon and Mary (Snyder) Cotton. His paternal grandfather was Samuel Cotton, a native of England, by occupation formerly a sea captain, and later a farmer of Tompkins county, N. Y. The maternal grandfather of John S. was William Snyder, of German descent, and a pioneer farmer of Tompkins county, N. Y. Both grandfathers were in the war of 1812, William Snyder being a captain. Our subject was reared and educated in his native county, and learned the carpenter's trade with his father. He was a participant in the war of the Rebellion, enlisting December 29, 1863, in Company M, Fiftieth New York Engineers, and was honorably discharged from the service, May 13, 1865. In the fall of 1866 he settled in Eldred township, this county, where he has since resided, and been engaged in farming and working to some extent at his trade. At present he has a contract for erecting a school edifice, at a cost of \$10,000, which he will have completed in a few days. In April, 1867, he married Mary, daughter of Daniel J. and Almira (Potter) Keyes, of Eldred, and they have two children: Minnie and Mary. Mr. Cotton has held the office of assessor and councilman of Eldred. He is a member of the G. A. R., and in politics is a Republican.

WILLARD CUMMINGS, farmer and lumberman, P. O. Eldred, was born in New York, November 3, 1838, a son of Allen and Lydia (Farrington) Cum-

mings, who settled in Eldred township, McKean Co., Penn., in 1840. His father, who was a farmer and lumberman by occupation, cleared several farms in Eldred township, where he died. His children who grew to maturity were: Almira (Mrs. William Pendleton), George, Willard, Chester and Abbie. Willard Cummings was reared in Eldred township, where he has resided since infancy; and after attaining his majority followed farming and lumbering as an occupation. He has cleared two farms in Eldred township, one of which he now occupies. He was in the war of the Rebellion, enlisting August 18, 1862, in Company G, One Hundred and Fiftieth P. V. I.; was captured at Gettysburg, and was confined in Libby and Belle Isle prisons thirty-three days; was honorably discharged from the service June 25, 1865. He married, in 1874, Mrs. Mary J. (Payne) Wright, daughter of Isaac Payne, of Eldred. Mr. Cummings is a member of the G. A. R.; politically he is a Republican.

GEORGE T. DENNIS, proprietor of botanical laboratory, and manufacturer of botanical remedies, Eldred, Penn., was born in Masonville, Delaware Co., N. Y., September 22, 1819, a son of Nathan and Tirzah (Knapp) Dennis, who settled in this township (then Ceres) in 1822. George T. Dennis was reared and educated in Eldred, and at eighteen years of age taught school, during the succeeding winter term, and followed that business summer and winter more or less after he had finished his education at Smithport Academy in 1840, under the tuition of Martin V. Adkins. March 13, 1844, he married Mary Ann, daughter of Matthew M. and Prudence (Maxon) Crandall, of Ceres, N. Y. She was born at Truxton, Cortland Co., N. Y., May 12, 1821, and became the mother of seven children: Mason G., Matthew N., Clark W., William B., Joseph B., Rosa P. (Mrs. H. J. Doolittle) and Matie (Mrs. William Boone). After his marriage Mr. Dennis settled, cleared and improved a farm in the wilderness of Eldred township which he still owns. He was in the Rebellion, enlisting in the fall of 1864, in Company A, Eighty-fifth New York Volunteer Infantry, participated in the battle of Wise Forks, N. C., and was honorably discharged at Elmira, N. Y., in July, 1865. In his twentieth year Mr. Dennis united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1846 he went to Iowa, where he resided three years; taught school and received a license to preach, and is now an ordained, licensed, local preacher, residing at Eldred, where he has lived since 1886. Mr. Dennis began the manufacture of his botanical remedies in a small way in 1874, and since 1879 he has given his sole attention to the business, and as his remedies have the rare merit of being all they claim to be, he has succeeded in building up a lucrative business that is increasing daily. August 16, 1889, Mrs. Mary A. Dennis passed from earth, and January 1, 1890, Mr. Dennis married Mrs. H. Eliza Barrett, of Eldred, at the home of the bride on Edison street, the ceremony being performed by Rev. T. J. Bissell, presiding elder of Olean District, General Conference, N. Y. For a number of years Mr. Dennis was connected with the reportorial staff of the Bradford daily *Era*, as well as being correspondent for several leading papers of this county and section. He is an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and in politics is a temperance Republican.

REUBEN DENNIS, proprietor of the "Central House," Eldred, was born in Eldred, McKean Co., Penn., August 27, 1826, a son of Nathan and Theresa (Knapp) Dennis. His paternal grandfather, James Dennis, was a soldier in the Revolution. He was captured by the Indians, but in three months' time effected his escape, the opportunity of doing so being given him by the Indians holding a pow wow, and indulging too freely in "fire water," thus forgetting all about their prisoner, who, taking with him about a quart of pop corn, silently stole away in the darkness, and started on his long and tedious jour-

ney homeward. During his three months' tramp homeward he had nothing to subsist on but the pop corn he had taken from the Indians, and such roots and herbs as he could find. He suffered so severely from wounds received at the hands of the English, and from want of food, that he lived but a short time after his arrival home. Jacob Knapp, who was one of the three original settlers of Eldred township, came from Delaware county, N. Y., with a team of horses, which he turned out to browse the following winter, but the snow becoming too deep, he had to take the straw out of his bed ticks wherewith to feed them and keep them from starving; but his efforts to save his horses were in vain, for both perished. He cleared and improved a farm in Eldred township, on which he lived until his death. He was the father of twenty children, all but one of whom grew to maturity, and of whom Jacob Knapp, Jr., was one of the most renowned Baptist revival preachers of his day. Nathan Dennis was a soldier in the war of 1812, and settled in Eldred township in 1822, where he cleared and improved two farms; was also engaged in the mercantile and hotel businesses, and was postmaster at Allegany Bridge (now Eldred) for thirty years. He came from Delaware county, N. Y., to Eldred, with his family, team and household goods, and the last night of their journey they stopped with a family consisting of husband and two wives in Potter county, Penn., who, having but one bed, gave that up to their guests, while they made themselves as comfortable as they could on the floor. Nathan Dennis was the father of eleven children: George T., Lucinda (Mrs. M. G. Knapp), Susan (Mrs. Daniel Crandall), James N., Reuben, Lewis L., Jerusha (Mrs. C. C. Wright), Jane (Mrs. Daniel Blanchard), Washington, Martha (Mrs. Thaddeus Royce) and Virtue Dennis (deceased at six years). Reuben Dennis was reared on his father's farm, in Eldred township, and began life as a farmer and lumberman. He has been married three times, his first wife having been Ruth, daughter of Ebenezer and Deborah (Dean) Barden, of Eldred, by whom he had four children, two of whom are living: May (Mrs. David A. Parsells) and James F. His second wife was Helen Beardsley, by whom he had one daughter, still living, Helen (Mrs. D. Hastings), and one son, deceased. His present wife, Emma J., is a daughter of Eleazer Belknap, of Havana, N. Y. This last marriage has been blessed with two children: Charles R. and Lulu E. (Mrs. D. T. Horton). Mr. Dennis has been in the hotel business twelve years. In 1879 he erected the "Central Hotel," of which he has since been the successful and popular landlord. He served one term as commissioner of McKean county. Politically he was a Democrat until the election of James Buchanan, when he voted with the Republican party, and continued with same until 1884, since which time he has been a strong advocate of the Prohibition party.

MICHAEL DOYLE, merchant, lumberman and postmaster, Sartwell, was born in County Cork, Ireland, October 28, 1835, a son of Cornelius and Ellen (Callaghan) Doyle, who settled in what is now Amin township, McKean Co., Penn., in 1846, where his father cleared and improved a farm, on which he lived and died. They had seven children: Michael, Ellen (Mrs. James Mahoney), James, Margaret (Mrs. Thomas McMann), Hannah (Mrs. John Rice), Rose A. (Mrs. Robert Wagner) and William. The subject of this sketch was reared in McKean county from eleven years of age, began life as a farmer, and cleared and improved the farm in Eldred township he now owns and occupies. He has been engaged in mercantile business at Sartwell twelve years, and fourteen years in lumbering. His wife was Helen, daughter of Dennis and Mary (Dunn) Keefe, of Steuben county, N. Y. They have six children, John, William, Minnie, Augustin, Arthur and Leonard. Mr. Doyle is a prominent and representative citizen of Eldred. He is a member of St.

Mary's Catholic Church; has held the office of school director two terms, and has been postmaster at Sartwell fourteen years. Politically he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM DUNBAR, lumberman, Larrabee, was born in Keating township, this county, January 24, 1832, a son of Jonathan D. and Catherine (Potter) Dunbar (formerly of near Utica, Tompkins Co., N. Y.), who settled in Farmers Valley, Keating township, in 1819. His father, who was one of the pioneer lumbermen of McKean county, followed lumbering nearly all his life. Amos Dunbar, the paternal grandfather of the subject of these lines, a native of New York State, and of Scotch parentage, built at Farmers Valley, along with his son, Jonathan D., the first grist mill erected in McKean county. Amos Dunbar had seven children: Israel, David, Jonathan D., Betsey (Mrs. Joseph Dunbar), Peggy (Mrs. Henry Kingsley), Anna (Mrs. William Cornelius) and Sally (deceased). Of these Jonathan D. carried on the lumber business at Farmers Valley for many years. His children were Sally (Mrs. Hiram Ault), William and Catherine (Mrs. John R. Hall). By his second wife, *nee* Alfa Hatch, he had one son, Amos. William Dunbar was reared in his native town and educated in the common schools. He began life as a lumberman when fifteen years of age, and was a partner with his father as lumberman and contractor up to 1857, from which time up to 1880 he was in business alone. He then engaged with J. J. Newman, of Buffalo, as contractor and superintendent of his milling business in McKean county. Mr. Dunbar is one of the oldest lumbermen in the district, having been in the business forty two years, and has done more than any other to systematize the manufacture of lumber, by his invention of the "Dunbar Automatic Lumber Trimmer," for equalizing lengths of lumber, the first of the kind ever introduced into the Pennsylvania lumber districts. Mr. Dunbar has resided in Larrabee since 1880, and was postmaster three years, 1886-87-88. He is a member of the F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F.; in politics he is a Democrat. He was married July 10, 1856, to Olive M., daughter of Elisha and Fanny (Potter) Bishop, of Ceres township, McKean Co., Penn., and they have had two children: Florence (deceased) and George F.

A. R. FOWLER, farmer, P. O. Eldred, was born in Cortland county, N. Y., July 16, 1828, a son of Jefferson and Maryette (Rice) Fowler. They settled in Eldred township about the year 1837, locating on the land now occupied by A. R. Fowler, where, after a few years, the father died, leaving a family of six children: A. R., Clara (now Mrs. George W. Lowe), Mary J. (Mrs. Thomas K. Wilcox), William P. (who died of wounds received at Point of Rocks, in the Rebellion), Harriet E. (Mrs. A. K. Riant) and Angelina A. (deceased.) A. R. Fowler was reared in Eldred from nine years of age, and after the death of his father became the main support of the family. His mother married, for her second husband, C. P. Humphrey, by whom she had four children: Corel P. (who died of disease contracted in the Civil war), Edwin D., Evelyn J. (Mrs. S. Welland) and Thomas H. Mr. Fowler cleared and improved the farm he now occupies, and for many years was in the employ of Buffalo people as agent and buyer of lumber and timber lands. In April, 1859, he married Sarah A., daughter of Smith and Jerusha (Aldrich) Beers, who settled in Farmers Valley, this county, in 1848, and to this union were born three children: Rosabel J. (deceased), Rice J. and Maud E. (Mrs. Pelton Crosby.) For seven years Mr. Fowler worked in the interest of McKean county by inducing Buffalo capitalists to build the Western New York & Pennsylvania Railroad. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; politically he is a Democrat.

JOHN M. GEUDER, farmer, P. O. Eldred, was born in Bavaria, Germany, September 29, 1825, a son of George M. and Margaret (Eberline)

Gender. He was reared in his native land, and came to America in 1847, locating in Mercer county, Penn., where he worked in the coal mines two years. In 1851 he revisited Germany, remaining one year, then returned to America, in 1852, and settled in Eldred township, on the farm he now owns and occupies, comprising 181 acres, about eighty of which he cleared and improved. Mr. Gender married, in 1849, in the State of Ohio, Mary, daughter of Jacob and Katrina (Wagner) Miller, of Bavaria, Germany, who came to America with J. M. Gender in 1852, and died in Eldred in 1866 and 1868, respectively. The issue of Mr. Gender's marriage was twelve children, Elizabeth (Mrs. John Koebelin), Margaret (Mrs. Henry Cordes), Caroline, Maria (deceased), George, John, Mary B. (Mrs. Dan Miller), Jacob M., Catherine (Mrs. Gottlieb Reitz), Godfried G., Anna and Michael C. Of the sons, George, John and Jacob M. are married, and they, with their five married sisters, reside in Olean, N. Y., and have among them twenty four children. During the first ten years of his residence in Eldred township, Mr. Gender was the only German living there. Mr. Gender has had all his children educated to read and write both the English and German languages. He is a progressive farmer, and enterprising citizen. He is a member of the German Lutheran Church of Olean, N. Y., and in politics a Democrat. Mr. Gender was elected road commissioner once, and supervisor twice. Being a musician he has had a melodeon, since the year 1861, in the house. It was the only one in Eldred township for ten years.

A. D. GOULD, editor and proprietor of the *Eldred Eagle*, was born at Utica, N. Y., July 15, 1856, a son of C. B. and Mary (Scranton) Gould. His maternal grandfather, Lyman Scranton, was a native of Utica, an architect and builder, and with John Doveaux built the original St. Bonaventure College in Allegany, Cattaragus Co., N. Y. A. D. Gould was reared in Utica, Homer and Binghamton, N. Y., and Emporium, Penn., and was educated at the academies of Homer and Franklinville, N. Y. In the spring of 1876 he began the study of law with Newton & Green, of Emporium, Penn., at which he continued until the fall of 1877. Prior to that he learned the printer's trade with his father, and on account of the latter being burned out he was compelled to resume the printing business. He started a job office in Tarport in the spring of 1878. The same year Eldred came into prominence as an oil center, and in the summer of that year he removed to that point, and established the *Eldred Eagle*, which he has since successfully conducted. He married, September 4, 1883, Emma, daughter of John D. Schwab, of Utica, N. Y., and they have one son, Carl D. Mr. Gould is a member of the Masonic fraternity and Knights of Pythias. Politically he is a Republican.

DANIEL J. KEYES, farmer, lumberman and oil producer, Eldred, was born in Eagle township, Allegany (now Wyoming) county, N. Y., January 17, 1821, a son of Peter and Abigail (Beede) Keyes, natives of Vermont, and pioneers of Allegany county, N. Y. His father, who died in Eldred township, reared a family named as follows: Adeline (Mrs. Platt Gage), Peter, Abigail (Mrs. George Stevens), Jane (Mrs. William Foster), Betsey (Mrs. Calvin Combs), Daniel J., Aurilla (Mrs. George Stevens), Rhoda and Augustus F. Daniel J. Keyes was reared in Allegany county, N. Y., and settled in Eldred township, McKean Co., Penn., in 1847, locating on the farm he now occupies, most of which he cleared. He has also been extensively engaged in the lumber business, and has worn out two saw mills on his premises. He has also been in the oil producing business, and now has six producing wells on his farm. In February, 1842, he married Almira, daughter of Huldah (Steele) Potter, of Allegany county, N. Y., and to them were born four children: Mar-

tha (Mrs. A. B. Loop), Mary (Mrs. John S. Cotton), Almira (deceased), and Eva (Mrs. J. B. Dennis). Mr. Keyes was elected twice to the office of county commissioner of McKean county, and during his second term enlisted in the war of the Rebellion in the fall of 1862, was mustered into the service as first-lieutenant in the One Hundred and Fiftieth Pennsylvania (Bucktails), and was honorably discharged on account of disability in June, 1863. He has served as justice of the peace of Eldred township several terms. Politically he is a Republican.

BENJAMIN H. LAMPHIER, farmer, P. O. Eldred, was born in Chenango county, N. Y., November 18, 1819, a son of William and Calista (Hazen) Lamphier. His paternal grandfather, Benjamin Lamphier, was a native of New England, and a pioneer of Chenango county, N. Y., and of Eldred, this county, settling at the latter place in 1837, where he resided until his death. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He was the father of two children: Manema (Mrs. Liberty White) and William. The latter with his family settled in Eldred in February, 1835, and improved the farm now known as the Lamphier estate, and died there. In the early days of Chenango county, N. Y., he was a captain of a rifle company belonging to the New York State Militia. His children were six in number: Benjamin, Lucy (Mrs. G. B. Booth), William, Mary (Mrs. Oscar Carpenter), Calista (Mrs. R. A. Rice) and Sylvester G. B. H. Lamphier was reared in Chenango county, N. Y., until fifteen years and three months of age, when he removed to Eldred with his parents. He began life as a lumberman, which he has always more or less followed. October 11, 1845, he married Cynthia L., daughter of Timothy and Bethenia (Trumbull) Carpenter, of Eldred, by whom he has seven children: Egbert R., Albert, Daniel, Lucy E., Edward H., A. Timothy and Mary B. (Mrs. John Robson.) Mr. Lamphier has served one term of three years as auditor of McKean county, and has held several local offices in Eldred. He is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

RANSOM LARRABEE, hotel keeper, Larrabee, was born in Eldred township, McKean Co., Penn., March 28, 1822, and is a son of Ebenezer and Lucinda (Knapp) Larrabee, the latter a daughter of Jacob Knapp, who had been twice married and was the father of twenty one children. Ebenezer Larrabee was a native of Vermont, of French descent, who settled in Eldred in 1819, where he followed farming for a time. In 1859 he removed to Wisconsin, where he died. His children were Ebenezer, William, Ransom, Jacob, Abijah, Chester, Edward, Asa, Jackson, Jane, Addelia and Milliasa. The maternal grandfather of our subject was Jacob Knapp, one of the three original settlers of Eldred township. Ransom Larrabee was reared in Eldred, where he has always resided, and has been more or less engaged in farming, lumbering and hotel keeping. His wife, Clarissa, was a daughter of Robert Barten, a pioneer of Eldred. They have one daughter, Anna Vernet Larrabee (wife of Erven Carpenter); also had one son, Alreck Ransom Larrabee (son of Ransom and Clarissa Larrabee, died at the age of twenty-three years). Mr. Larrabee is one of the oldest native born citizens of the county. He was postmaster of the office now known as Larrabee, twenty years. In politics he is a Democrat.

FRANCIS LOOP, farmer, P. O. Eldred, was born in Eldred July 13, 1856, a son of Lewis and Nancy (Cook) Loop. His paternal grandfather, John Loop, formerly of Chautauqua county, N. Y., settled in Eldred prior to 1840, and cleared and improved a farm on which he resided until his death, which occurred in 1887. Mr. Loop's maternal grandparents, John J. and Mary (Hamilton) Cook, settled in Eldred prior to 1850, and Mr. Cook gave the name "Indian Creek" to the stream which bears that name. Lewis Loop was a farmer and lumberman

on Indian creek, and reared a family of four children: Frank (now deceased), Francis, Warren M. and Ezra B. Francis Loop was reared and educated in Eldred township, where he has always resided. He married, in August, 1880, Harriet M., daughter of John Bradt, of Haldemands county, Canada, by whom he has three children: Edith M., Rollie and Luverna.

E. BENJAMIN LOOP was born May 25, 1862, at Indian Creek, McKean Co., Penn., a son of Lewis and Nancy Loop, both Yankees, former of whom was born July 4, 1825, and died December 23, 1885, latter born November 15, 1824. The subject of these lines was educated at Ten Brook's Academy, Franklinville, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., from which he graduated in 1879; also took a course at Westbrook's Business College, Mansfield, Tioga Co., Penn., graduating from same in 1883. Mr. Loop was married October 31, 1884, to Cora D. Earnest, of Wayne, Steuben Co., N. Y., born December 25, 1866, daughter of Clinton D. and Isabella W. Earnest, both Yankees by birth, former born June 12, 1843, latter October 20, same year. Mr. and Mrs. Loop have no children. Mr. Loop kept the Grand Central Hotel at Mansfield, Tioga Co., Penn., taking possession October 20, 1886. This hotel burned March 10, 1889, since which time Mr. Loop has been out of business. He and his wife attend the Baptist Church; in politics he is a Democrat.

ELISHA J. MOODY, farmer and lumberman, P. O. Coryville, was born in Broome county, N. Y., August 31, 1825, a son of Nehemiah and Nancy (Rockwell) Moody, who came to Keating township, McKean Co., Penn., in 1839, four years later locating on the farm now occupied by Capt. Cory, and in 1855 settling in Eldred township, where the father died in 1875; the mother still survives at the age of eighty years. E. J. Moody was in his fourteenth year when he came with his parents to McKean county. He took up the farm, he now occupies, in 1847, on which he settled in 1855, all of which he cleared and improved. In early life he embarked in the lumber business, which he has since followed. For thirty-nine years he rafted and ran lumber—thirty-five years as a pilot—on the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. In 1852 he married Jane, daughter of Ebenezer and Lucinda (Knapp) Larrabee, of Eldred township, McKean Co., Penn., and they have seven children: Chester, Fred, Deborah (Mrs. William Lilly), Wilbur, Frank (deceased), Oscar and Brad. Mr. Moody is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; politically he is a stanch Prohibitionist.

GILBERT MOODY, farmer, P. O. Coryville, was born in Keating township, McKean Co., Penn., November 29, 1841, a son of Nehemiah and Nancy (Rockwell) Moody, formerly of Vermont, later of Broome county, N. Y., who settled in Keating township in 1838. The father, who was a farmer and lumberman by occupation, removed to Eldred township, where he cleared and improved a farm, on which he lived until his decease. His children were Elisha, Frank, Angeline (Mrs. Barclay Bray), Laura (Mrs. Waterbury Miller), Amelia (Mrs. Philip Frisbie), Elizabeth (Mrs. L. J. Wright), Deborah (Mrs. L. F. Windsor), Gilbert, Oscar (wounded at Gettysburg in the Rebellion, was captured and died in Libby prison), Grace (Mrs. J. J. Campbell) and Matilda (Mrs. C. M. Slack). Gilbert Moody was reared in Keating and Eldred townships, McKean county, received a common school education, has always been a farmer, and now occupies the old homestead. He was in the war of the Rebellion, enlisting March 27, 1864, in Company D, Fourth United States Artillery. He served three years, during which term of service he was never absent from his company over night, nor on sick report, and was honorably discharged. Mr. Moody was married August 30, 1868, to Cynthia, daughter of C. B. and Caroline (Voorhees) Stull, of Eldred township, and they have three children:

George, Angie and Edith. At a reunion of the Moody family, May 29, 1889, the eightieth birthday of Mrs. Nancy Moody, ten children, forty-five grand-children and fifteen great-grandchildren, were present; seven grandchildren, and twenty-seven great grandchildren being absent, making one hundred and four of Mrs. Nancy Moody's descendants living at that time. Mr. Moody is a leading citizen of Eldred township, and is a staunch advocate of prohibition.

C. C. MOSES, one of the oldest citizens of Eldred, was born in Lima, Ontario Co., N. Y., February 11, 1816, a son of Reuben and Lucinda (Stevens) Moses, natives of Vermont and Massachusetts, respectively, who were among the pioneers of Ontario county, N. Y., and in 1821 settled in Cuba, N. Y., where they resided until their death. Our subject was reared in Cuba, N. Y., from five years of age, and his education, which was limited, was received in the common schools. He first came to Eldred in 1834, where he was in the employ of John Forbes for two years. In 1836 he located at Olean, N. Y., and in 1840 returned to Eldred, where he has since been a permanent resident. For many years he was engaged in lumbering, and also in farming to some extent. In 1861, with Capt. Cory, of Coryville, this county, he raised Company H. Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and enlisted in September of same year, being mustered in the service as first lieutenant of above company, and was promoted to the captaincy in the fall of 1862. He was taken prisoner at Little Washington, N. C., and was for ten months in Libby prison; was also in the prisons at Macon, Ga., Savannah, Charleston and Columbia; was paroled after twenty months' imprisonment, rejoining the Union army at Wilmington, and from there was sent to the parole camp at Annapolis, Md., where he was exchanged and sent to Washington, at which place he received an honorable discharge from the service May 1, 1865. In 1839 he married Emily A., a daughter of Joshua Haight, of Richmond, Crawford Co., Penn. (formerly of Montreal, Canada), by whom he had eight children: William E., C. Joshua, Harriet (Mrs. Calvin H. Moses), Albert R., Emily A. (Mrs. A. J. Barden), Lucinda (Mrs. C. J. Wolcott), Elizabeth, and Myrtle E. (Mrs. William Wartz). Squire Moses, as he is familiarly termed, is one of the best known citizens of Eldred. He has served the township as justice of the peace twenty years. He is a member of the F. & A. M. and the G. A. R., and in politics he is a staunch Republican.

RICHARD A. RICE, lumberman, Eldred, was born in Eldred township, McKean Co., Penn., December 3, 1830, and is a son of Justus and Polly (Barnard) Rice, the former a native of Connecticut, and the latter of Crown Point, Essex Co., N. Y. They came from Canada to Eldred in 1818, cleared and improved the farm now owned by Justus Rice, Jr., and lived and died in the township. The father, who was a Methodist Episcopal clergyman, reared a large family, viz.: Almon, Hyde B., Justus, James B., Joseph, Richard A., Emeline (Mrs. Curtis C. White), Jernsha (Mrs. Horace King), Adeline and Mary (Mrs. T. T. Carpenter). Richard A. Rice was reared in Eldred township, where he has always resided. He was in the war of the Rebellion, enlisting May 18, 1861, in Company I, First Pennsylvania Rifles. December 13, 1862, he was taken prisoner at Fredericksburg, Va., and exchanged the following May, when he was commissioned second lieutenant of his company; was wounded at Laurel Hill in 1864 and honorably discharged June 11, 1864. The same year he returned to Eldred, where he has since cleared and improved the farm he now occupies. March 3, 1863, he married Calista, daughter of Capt. William and Calista (Hazen) Lamphier, of Eldred, and they have five children: Luman F., Byron B., Allen E., William O. and Adda. Besides attending to his farm Mr. Rice does a large lumber business. He has

served one term as commissioner of McKean county and held several of the local offices of the township of Eldred. He is a Knight Templar and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. In politics he is a Republican.

BEVERLY W. RICE, proprietor of the St. Elmo Hotel, Eldred, was born in Eldred township, McKean Co., Penn., November 12, 1853, a son of Almon and Almira (Carpenter) Rice, the former a native of Whitehall, N. Y. Justus Rice, paternal grandfather of the subject of our sketch, a Methodist Episcopal clergyman, settled in Eldred about the year 1825. Almon Rice cleared and improved the farm in Eldred township now occupied by his widow. They were the parents of seven children: Hyde C., Bruce B., Orlin T., Mary A. (Mrs. N. T. Albee), Harriet E. (Mrs. John Learn), Henrick M. and Beverly W. Of these Bruce B., the second son, was a lieutenant in Company I, first Pennsylvania Bucktails, during the war of the Rebellion, and died of wounds received in the battles of Drainesville and Cross Keys. Beverly W. Rice was reared in Eldred township and educated in the common schools of Eldred and Jamestown Collegiate Institute, Jamestown, N. Y. In 1871 he engaged in the manufacture of staves with Shaver Brothers, of Jamestown, N. Y., remaining there in business eight years. In 1879 he returned to Eldred and opened a meat market, which he conducted three years. In 1882 he purchased the Dolan House, which he conducted two years, when it was destroyed by fire. In the spring of 1885 he erected on the old Dolan House site the present St. Elmo Hotel, of which he has since been the successful and popular proprietor. Mr. Rice was married in 1882 to Florence E., daughter of William and Emma (Tuffing) Langdon, of Eldred, and they have two children: Florence E. and Nena M. Mr. Rice is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Columbia League. In politics he is a Republican.

D. L. ROBBINS, merchant, Eldred, was born in Broome county, N. Y., July 14, 1848, and is a son of Allen and Hannah (Rockwell) Robbins. He was reared in his native county, educated in the common schools and the Academy at Whitney's Point, N. Y. He began life as a farm laborer, and in 1877 located at Larrabee, this county, where he taught school one winter. In 1878 he went to Bradford, where he was employed in the oil fields until 1879. Returning to Larrabee he worked at the wagon maker's trade and other mechanical pursuits up to 1882, when he became the confidential book-keeper of J. J. Newman, in whose employ he remained until February, 1888, in which year he embarked in the boot and shoe business in Eldred, in which he has since successfully continued. January 22, 1884, Mr. Robbins married Mrs. Jennie (McMann) Tyler, of Larrabee. He is a wide-awake, enterprising merchant and citizen. He has been auditor of Eldred township six years: is a member of the I. O. O. F., and in politics is a Republican.

H. E. ROCKWELL, merchant tailor and clothier, Eldred, was born in Hermitage, Wyoming Co., N. Y., December 10, 1853, a son of Seth and Polly (Hibbard) Rockwell, both natives of New York, who located in Eldred, Penn., in the spring of 1873, where they now reside. He was reared in Eldred from ten years of age, and was educated in the public schools of the borough. He began life as a clerk in the clothing store of Joseph & Dornberg, in Eldred, and later was with Isaac Dornberg, successor to above firm, remaining there nearly nine years. March 1, 1889, he purchased the business of Mr. Dornberg, which he has since successfully conducted, and has the largest and most complete store of the kind in this section of McKean county. He married, February 8, 1886, Ella, daughter of Robert and Sarah (Hamilton) Scholes, of Eldred, and they have one son, Arthur. Mr. Rockwell is a popular young business man of the borough. He is a member of Eldred Hook

and Ladder Company, and is serving the first term of three years as auditor of the borough. Politically he is a Democrat.

ROGERS & FRANKLIN, dry goods merchants, Eldred. E. S. Rogers is a native of Holland, N. Y., where he was reared and received his early school training. His commercial education was obtained at Bryant & Stratton's Business College, Buffalo, N. Y. He began his business life as a clerk in a general store in his native town, and later was employed in a wholesale house in Buffalo, N. Y. In 1885 he embarked in his present business in Eldred, in which he has since continued.

C. W. FRANKLIN was born in Tiffin, Ohio, was reared in Jackson, Miss., where he received an academic education, and took a commercial course at Bryant & Stratton's Business College in Buffalo, N. Y. He began his business career as a clerk in a general store in Salamanca, N. Y., and later was engaged in the same capacity at Corfu, same State. In 1885 he located at Eldred, and here formed a partnership with E. S. Rogers in the dry goods business, which they have since successfully continued. They are wide awake, enterprising young men, and have built up a lucrative trade as proprietors of the only exclusive dry goods store of that place. Mr. Franklin married in June, 1886, Miss Carrie L. Chadeayne, of Corfu, N. Y. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, of the F. & A. M. and Knights of Pythias; is one of the auditors of the borough of Eldred. In politics he is a Republican, and is inspector of election.

THOMAS L. SARTWELL, druggist, Eldred, was born in Smethport, McKean Co., Penn., May 21, 1852, a son of Roswell and Mary A. (Chapin) Sartwell. He was reared and educated in Smethport, and for a time was engaged as a drug clerk at Port Allegany, Penn. In 1878 he embarked in the drug business at Eldred, but his store was soon after destroyed by fire. He again began the same business, however, in 1879, with Dr. Shaw as a partner, and the same year was appointed deputy sheriff under his father, Roswell Sartwell (then sheriff of McKean county), serving three years—1879-81. Mr. Sartwell moved to Smethport to take charge of his office, remaining there until his return to Eldred in 1882, in which year he purchased his partner's interest in the drug business, which he has since successfully conducted alone. Thomas L. Sartwell was married in December, 1881, to Clara R., daughter of R. A. and Hannah A. (Farnsworth) Corbett, of Jamestown, N. Y., and they have one son, Roswell C. Mr. Sartwell is a prominent and influential citizen and business man; is a member of the F. & A. M. and of the I. O. O. F. He is a Democrat, and has held many official positions in the borough of Eldred.

SIMON & DOERR, bottlers, Eldred, came to Eldred from Buffalo, N. Y., in 1886, and embarked in business as bottlers of ale, lager and soft drinks, succeeding Snyder & Joseph in the business, which was established in September, 1878, by J. Kump, who sold to M. G. Barten, who in turn was succeeded by the firm of Barten & Snyder. Messrs. Simon & Doerr, though young men, are well experienced in their business, and have built up a flourishing trade extending throughout McKean, Potter and Cameron counties; they also have a large business connection in New York State.

C. M. SLACK, justice of the peace, Eldred, was born in Broome county, N. Y., March 17, 1842, and is a son of William R. and Nancy (Counsellman) Slack. William R. Slack, who settled in Eldred township in 1844, was a farmer and lumberman by occupation, and during the war of the Rebellion he served as a soldier in the Fifty-eighth P. V. I., sixteen months; he died in Eldred township. C. M. Slack located in that township in 1851, and here

received a limited common-school education. October 11, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Fifty eighth P. V. L., and after serving thirteen months in same was transferred to Company D, Fourth United States Light Artillery. After serving two and one half years in this, he re-enlisted for three years, and was honorably discharged March 28, 1867, after five and one half years' faithful service; after his return from the army he engaged in farming in Eldred township. Mr. Slack was married October 5, 1867, to Matilda, daughter of Nehemiah and Nancy (Rockwell) Moody, of Broome county, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Slack have been blessed with nine children: Mildred M. (Mrs. George Dunbar), Oscar N., Charles W., Hiram W., Ethel A., Stella A., Robert A., David A. and Raymond E. Mr. Slack has served as constable of Eldred, ten years; collector, four years, and is now serving his first term as justice of the peace. He is a member of the G. A. R. and of the Sons of Veterans. In politics he is a staunch Republican.

JOSEPH STULL, farmer, P. O. Larrabee, was born in Eldred township, McKean Co., Penn., April 21, 1826, a son of Joseph and Delinda (Brewer) Stull. Joseph, Sr., was a native of New Jersey, and settled in what is now Eldred township, McKean county, in 1812; cleared and improved the farm now owned by Henry Plummer, and died in the township at the ripe old age of eighty nine years, ten months and fourteen days. He had eleven children: Alma (Mrs. Lynds Dodge), Abraham B., John, Abigail (Mrs. Joseph DeLong), Camilla (Mrs. John L. Daniels), Caleb B., Laurinda H. (Mrs. Arthur Young), Mary D. (Mrs. John Nolan), Jerome K., George R. and Joseph. Joseph Stull, Jr., was reared in Eldred, where he has always resided, and since 1857 has lived on his present farm, most of which he cleared and improved. He married twice. His first wife was Lucinda, daughter of Daniel and Nancy Southard, of Eldred township, and to them were born two children: Favoretta (Mrs. George L. Robinson) and Cameron H. His second wife was Adaline E. Payne, of Eldred. In politics Mr. Stull is a Republican. He is a member of the Free Methodist Church.

THOMAS C. WAINMAN, lumberman, Eldred, is a native of Ossian, Livingston Co., N. Y., and son of Thomas and Hannah (Dent) Wainman, natives of England, who came to America about 1828, and settled in Grove, Allegany (now Livingston) Co., N. Y., and later removed to Ossian, residing there until their death. Our subject was reared in Livingston county, N. Y., where he received a limited education in the common schools. He began life as a farmer in his native county, and afterward followed boating for five years on the Erie and Genesee valley canals. In 1863 he settled in Eldred, where he has since resided and is doing an extensive business in lumbering. In 1859 he married Cordelia L., daughter of Hiram and Cordelia Foster, of Livingston county, N. Y., and by her had eight children who grew to maturity: Mary (Mrs. Ephraim G. Piper), Ella (deceased), Ida (Mrs. E. A. Barden, deceased), Fannie, Horatio (deceased baby), Carrie (deceased), Floyd and Edith. Mrs. Cordelia L. Wainman departed this life July 15, 1885, and in 1887 Mr. Wainman married Emma M., daughter of Ozro and Celestine Carpenter, of Eldred. Mr. Wainman is a prominent citizen and representative business man of Eldred. Politically he was formerly a Republican, but is now a staunch advocate of prohibition.

J. C. WELCH, druggist, Eldred, was born in Ceres township, McKean Co., Penn., February 16, 1857, and is a son of Martin and Bridget (Biggins) Welch, natives of County Mayo, Ireland, and pioneers of Ceres township, where they cleared and improved a farm. The father is now deceased, but the mother survives. His paternal grandfather was Patrick Welch, also a pioneer of Ceres

township. Martin Welch reared the following named children: James E., John C., Mary A. (Mrs. John Shea), Maggie E., Alice and Thomas. Our subject was reared in his native township, and educated at Portville (N. Y.) High School and Olean (N. Y.) Academy. He began life as clerk in the drug store of Drs. Follett & Barlett, and later with Dr. Cone, of Olean, N. Y., where he was employed four years. In 1881 he located in Eldred and embarked in the drug business, which he has since continued, and been very successful. In 1881 he married Clara M., daughter of Bernard and Mary Ball, of Olean, N. Y., and they have one son, Louis J. Mr. Welch is now serving his second term as councilman of Eldred borough. He is a member of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association and Catholic Church; politically he is a Democrat.

C. Y. WHITE, postmaster, Eldred, was born in Condersport, Penn., July 15, 1849, a son of Miles and Adeline (Crittenden) White. His paternal grandfather, Austin White, a native of Vermont, who was reared in Albany, N. Y., was a pioneer physician of Harrison township, Potter Co., Penn., where he practiced his profession for many years; he died at Keating Summit, in Keating township, Potter county; his children were DeWitt C., Esther (Mrs. Stathan), Fanny (Mrs. Henry Nelson), Miles and Harriet (Mrs. George Lewis). The maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch was Harry Crittenden, a pioneer lumberman and farmer of Potter county, and a very active man up to the time of his death, which occurred when he was over eighty years of age. Miles White was reared in Potter county, followed farming to some extent, and was for years engaged in the hotel business at Keating Summit and Condersport, dying at the latter place in May, 1887. He was twice married, and by his first wife there was one son, C. Y. By his second wife, *nee* Margaret Hackett, he had three children: Carrie M., Mylert and Mackey. C. Y. White was reared in Condersport and vicinity until fifteen years of age. He then located in Cameron county, where he resided until 1879, when he removed to Eldred, and here embarked in the grocery business, which he continued in four years, after which he engaged in the oil business as a producer. He was appointed postmaster at Eldred in May, 1888, which office he now holds. Mr. White married Lowaty, daughter of Matthew and Hannah (Burt) McDowell, of Potter county, and they have three children: Harry L., A. G. and Margery. Our subject is a member of the Masonic fraternity; politically he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM A. WILMARTH, farmer, P. O. Eldred, was born in Eldred township, McKean Co., Penn., February 24, 1838, a son of Nelson and Matilda (Morris) Wilmarth. His maternal grandfather, John Morris, was among the pioneers of Eldred township. The subject of this sketch was reared in the family of William Lamphier, of Eldred township, and his educational advantages were limited to a few terms in the common school. In October, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Fifty eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, served three years, and was honorably discharged from the service in January, 1865. He then returned to Eldred township, and in 1867 purchased the farm he now occupies, a part of which he cleared, erecting his present residence. April 11, 1869, he married Lillian, daughter of T. Thompson and Mary (Rice) Carpenter, of Eldred township, and they have three children: Eva, Mabel and Bertha. Mr. Wilmarth is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic; politically he is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1861.

W. E. WINDSOR, farmer, P. O. Larrabee, was born in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., September 29, 1832, a son of Samuel and Phebe (Wright) Windsor. His maternal grandfather was Rensselaer Wright, a pioneer of Eldred township, and the first sheriff of McKean county. W. E. Windsor removed with

his mother to Eldred in 1837, and was reared in that town and in Portville. In 1860 he settled in Eldred township, where he has since resided, and cleared and improved the farm he now occupies. December 31, 1853, he married Fannie E., daughter of Daniel and Hannah (Ferrington) Childs, of Eldred, and they have had five children: Frank A., Charles A. (deceased), William E. M., Walter W. and Ada T. R. Mr. Windsor is one of Eldred township's substantial farmers and citizens. He has held the office of constable and collector five years in succession, and politically he is a Democrat.

LEWIS WINDSOR, farmer, P. O. Coryville, was born in Franklinville, N. Y., March 28, 1834, a son of Samuel and Phebe (Wright) Windsor, who were among the pioneers of Eldred township, McKean Co., Penn. His maternal grandfather was Rensselaer Wright, the first sheriff of McKean county. Lewis Windsor was reared in Eldred from three years of age, where he has since resided. October 15, 1857, he married Deborah, daughter of Nehemiah and Nancy (Rockwell) Moody, of Eldred township, and they have four children: Lewis E., Drew, Amulette and Phebe. In 1858 Mr. Windsor settled on the farm he now occupies in Eldred township, all of which he cleared and improved. He was in the war of the Rebellion, enlisting March 27, 1864, in Company D, Fourth United States Artillery, participated in several engagements, and was honorably discharged in 1867, after three years' service. He is a representative citizen: politically he is an advocate of prohibition.

EDGAR C. WOLCOTT (deceased) was born in Eldred, Penn., March 6, 1843, a son of John and Rhoda (Brainard) Wolcott. John Wolcott was a native of Massachusetts, of Puritan stock, and was among the first pioneer lumbermen to locate in Eldred township, where he cleared and improved a farm. He reared a family of seven children: Lydia (Mrs. Ashley Calhoun), Charles, Aaron, Betsey (Mrs. Myron Barton), Ruth (Mrs. Horace Merriman), Edgar C. and Lottie (Mrs. E. Middaugh). John Wolcott died in 1851. Edgar C. was reared and educated in Eldred, where he has always resided, and for twenty years was engaged extensively in the lumber business; he also conducted a large general merchandise business in Eldred for fifteen years, to which A. N. Squires was admitted as a partner in October, 1885, since which time the business has been conducted under the firm name of E. C. Wolcott & Co. September 2, 1888, Mr. Wolcott was taken ill with Bright's disease, and was a great sufferer for the remaining fourteen months of his life. He died November 2, 1889, at the age of forty six years and eight months, after a life of uprightness and industry. Together with his large business interests Mr. Wolcott owned at the time of his decease a large farm in Eldred township, of which he was himself overseer. During the war of the Rebellion he enlisted, October 10, 1861, in Company H, Fifty eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged from the service February 12, 1864. Mr. Wolcott was married March 21, 1866, to Celestia, daughter of Alonzo and Jane (Dimmick) Shaw, of Eldred, Penn., and they became the parents of five children: Myrtie, Jemie, Nellie, Bertha and Edgar C. Mr. Wolcott was a prominent and influential business man, and a leading citizen of Eldred. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and in politics he was a staunch Republican.

LEWIS J. WRIGHT, farmer, Eldred, was born in Eldred, McKean Co., Penn., October 25, 1833, a son of Rensselaer and Sally (Moore) Wright. His paternal grandfather, James Wright, who was among the first settlers of Eldred, cleared and improved a farm within the present limits of the borough, and died a few years after his arrival. His children were Rensselaer, William

and McCague. The father of our subject and his family were the eighth family to settle in McKean county, removing here from Delaware county, N. Y., and clearing the farm now occupied by John Cotton and Lewis J. Wright. He was the first sheriff of McKean county, served as county commissioner several terms, and for many years was a justice of the peace in Eldred. His children were eleven in number: Phebe (who married Samuel Windsor, and for her second husband John Stull), Patty (Mrs. Edick Wright), John, James, Maria (Mrs. Russell Miller), Phelps, Sally (Mrs. Nathan Palmer), Nelson, Carroll, George and Lewis J. Lewis J. Wright was reared on the old homestead, where he has always resided. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Nehemiah and Nancy (Rockwell) Moody, of Eldred, and they have two children living: Genevieve (Mrs. Dr. R. J. Sharp) and F. Milton. Mr. Wright is a leading farmer and citizen of Eldred. In politics he is a Republican.

EDICK J. WRIGHT, farmer, P. O. Eldred, was born in Eldred township, McKean Co., Penn., April 22, 1844, a son of John M. and Editha H. (Moses) Wright. His paternal grandfather was Rensselaer Wright, a pioneer of Eldred township, and first sheriff of McKean county, a son of James Wright, also a pioneer of Eldred. John M. Wright was a farmer and lumberman by occupation. He reared a family of four children: William, Edick J., Nelson (deceased) and John M. Edick J. Wright was reared on the old homestead where he was born, and which he now owns and occupies. He received a common school education, and after attaining manhood engaged in farming and lumbering, which he has since successfully followed. In February, 1865, he married Lucinda Willard, a daughter of Dr. Willard, of Friendship, N. Y., and they have three children: Nelson B., John E. and Nellie L. Mr. Wright is a representative farmer and citizen of Eldred. He is a member of the Knights of Labor, and politically he is a Republican.

W. A. YOUNG, of the firm of Young & Grove, dealers in hardware and house furnishing goods, Eldred, is a native of Genesee, Allegany Co., N. Y., where he was reared and educated. Mr. Young came to McKean county, Penn., in 1868, locating in Smethport. In 1870 he removed to Eldred, where he was engaged for one year as a clerk in the store of the Hon. A. T. Barden, with whom he formed a partnership which lasted five years. In 1876 Mr. Young embarked in his present business, which he successfully conducted alone until March, 1888, when W. W. Grove became associated with him as a partner, the firm name being Young & Grove. Mr. Young is a wide awake enterprising business man and influential citizen, and has served one term as commissioner of McKean county, taking an active interest in all local affairs. In politics he is a Democrat.

G. B. YOUNG, physician, Eldred, was born in Farmers Valley, McKean Co., Penn., December 21, 1859, a son of Arthur and Lorinda (Stull) Young. Mr. Young was reared and educated in the common schools of his native county and at Alfred University, Alfred Centre, Allegany Co., N. Y. In 1882 he began the study of medicine, and in the fall of 1883 entered Bellevue Medical College, New York City, where he was graduated in the spring of 1886. In May, 1886, he located in Eldred, where he has built up a large and successful practice. The Doctor is a member of the McKean County Medical Society, and of the Masonic fraternity. In politics he is a Republican.

OTTO TOWNSHIP.

C. C. AMALONG, oil producer, Duke Centre, was born in Fayette county, Penn., February 15, 1847, son of Christopher and Mary Amalong, Pennsylvania Germans. He was reared and educated in his native county, and at the

age of sixteen started out in life as a farm laborer. In October, 1863, he enlisted in Company M, Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and participated in the battles of Winchester, Sailor Creek and in other engagements, and was honorably discharged from the service in June, 1865. He then located at Petroleum Centre, Penn., and worked as a driller for the Columbia Oil Company. He soon after went to Chambersburg, and later to Butler county. In 1878 he located in Duke Centre, where he was in the employ of the Columbia Oil Company eight years. He has been a producer on his own account, and is now the owner of three producing wells. He is a representative citizen of Duke Centre, and is a collector of taxes for Otto township. He is a member of the Odd Fellows order, and of the Select Knights, A. O. U. W. Politically he is a Republican. Mr. Amaloug was married, December 24, 1868, to Miss Kate Henry, and they have two children: Jennie and Anna.

JOHN E. BALDWIN, oil producer, Duke Centre, was born in Augusta, Me., May 5, 1837, a son of Cyrus and Sylvia (Philbrick) Baldwin. His father settled in Otto township, May 5, 1855, locating on the farm now occupied by the subject of this sketch, which, with the assistance of his sons, he cleared and improved. He also engaged in lumbering, to some extent, until his death. His family consisted of ten children: Dorothea M., David K., Caroline M., Samuel, James, Mary (Mrs. F. W. Sprague), all deceased, and Cyrus Jr., John E., William P. and Amanda (Mrs. Benjamin Prescott), living. Of these, four sons were in the Civil war: James, Cyrus, John E. and William P. All but John E. served in the Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers. James was wounded at Fort Harrison and died at Fortress Monroe in 1864; Cyrus lost a leg at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1863; William P. served three years. John E. enlisted in the fall of 1864 in Company H, One Hundred and Ninety ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served ten months. He came to Otto township in 1855, and after attaining his majority embarked in the lumber business, which he followed until 1878. He then engaged in the oil business as an operator and producer; he has nineteen producing wells on his own farm, and is proprietor of several leases in the township. December 31, 1863, he married Josephine A., daughter of Charles H. and Mary White, of Taunton, Mass., and they have six children living: Minnie E. (Mrs. J. C. Gault), Frank E., Arthur E., Eva, Mary and Lillian J. A. Mr. Baldwin has held most of the civil offices of Otto township. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Equitable Aid Union and Grand Army of the Republic; in politics he is a Republican.

JAMES M. BALDWIN, lumberman, Seattle, Wash., was born in Springfield, Penobscot Co., Me., January 9, 1844, a son of James M. and Ellen (Small) Baldwin, of Puritan stock, who settled in Otto township in November, 1849, being the fourth family to settle there. His father, who was a farmer, cleared and improved what is now known as the Gridley farm, on which he resided until 1869, when he returned to Maine, where he died. He had six children: Melville, Arvilla (Mrs. Charles Baldwin), Greeley, James M., Edwin and Ellen, James M. and Edwin being the only ones living. All of the boys served the Union during the war of the Rebellion. Melville was taken prisoner at Gettysburg, and died in Belle Isle prison. Greeley died of disease contracted in the army, twelve days after reaching home. Edwin served four years and four months in the Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers; was honorably discharged and now resides in Oceana county, Mich. James M. enlisted August 18, 1862, in Company G, One Hundred and Fiftieth Pennsylvania Bucktails; was wounded in the right wrist at Gettysburg and taken prisoner; was paroled on the battlefield, exchanged, and was honorably discharged September 23, 1863. He then

returned to Otto township where he owned the land on which Duke Centre now stands, and engaged in the lumber business and farming to some extent, which he continued until 1874, when he sold out and moved to Oceana county, Mich., where he was engaged in the lumber business until the spring of 1889, at which time he removed to Seattle, Wash., where he now resides, engaged in the lumber business. He has been twice married, his first wife being Melvina, daughter of Hubbard Champney, of Cooksville, Rock Co., Wis., and by her he had two children: Ellen (Mrs. John Joyce) and Arthur L. His second wife is Margaret, daughter of H. K. Barton, of Otto township, this county, and they have seven children: Gertrude, Greeley, Naomi, Roy, Ray, Evangeline and Merritt. Mr. Baldwin is a member of the G. A. R., and is a Republican.

H. T. BREESE, oil producer, Rixford, is a native of Chemung county, N. Y., where he was reared until twelve years of age. He then went to Illinois and Michigan, and in September, 1861, enlisted in the Fourteenth Missouri Western Sharpshooters (afterward changed to the Sixty-sixth Illinois Volunteers), served three years, and was honorably discharged at East Point, Ga., September 17, 1864. In 1865 he located in the Venango oil region, became interested in the oil business and operated in that vicinity until 1876, when he began operations in the Bradford field, being interested with different companies. He is now connected with the firm of Emery, Bryer & Co., who are operating fifty three producing wells in this field. Mr. Breese is a worthy citizen of Rixford. He is a member of the Oil Producers' Association, the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Union Veteran Legion. Politically, he is a staunch advocate of Prohibition.

JOHN V. BROWN, proprietor of the Duke House, Duke Centre, was born in Penn Yan, N. Y., February 15, 1835, a son of Ezra and Margetta (Downing) Brown. His father was a canal contractor, and built the Genesee canal from Scottsville to Rochester, N. Y. He died in Potter county, Penn., in 1867. John V. Brown was reared in Penn Yan and Tiffin, Ohio, and at the age of nineteen located in Bingham township, Potter Co., Penn., where he was engaged in a lumber mill as fireman and engineer, four years. He then removed to Oconto, Wis., and worked in the pineries one year. In 1857 he returned to Penn Yan, N. Y., and ran a canal boat one season as captain, and for nearly two years thereafter worked in a distillery. In 1859 he again removed to Bingham township, Potter Co., Penn., where he engaged in farming until August 16, 1862, when he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Forty ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was promoted to corporal February 21, 1863, and to sergeant April 1, 1863; was wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 19, 1864; promoted to first sergeant July 1, 1864; was commissioned second lieutenant May 16, 1865 (not mustered); had command of a company twenty months prior to commission, and was mustered out of the service June 24, 1865. He then located in Sweden township, Potter Co., Penn., where he engaged in farming four years, after which he bought and ran the Oswayo House, at Oswayo, as a tavern for four years, and then farmed in Sharon township, four years. In March, 1878, he purchased the Empire House at Duke Centre, which he successfully conducted eight years, and in 1886 rented the Duke House, of which he has since been the popular landlord. He has also been an oil producer for eight years. In 1855 he married Rebecca, daughter of John B. and Abigail (Brown) Harris, of Jerusalem, Yates Co., N. Y., and they have two children: Minnie A. and Charles H. Mr. Brown is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, has passed through all chairs of First Lodge of Masonry, and belongs to Council Chapter, Commandery and Mystic Shrine; also of the Odd Fellows order, Grand Army of the Republic and Knights of Pythias. Politically he is a Republican.

R. M. BROWN, oil producer, Duke Centre, is a native of Morgan county, Ohio, and was reared in Ohio and Pennsylvania, where he received a common school education. He first engaged in the oil business as a producer in 1874, at Millerstown, Butler Co., Penn., where he remained until 1878; then located at Duke Centre, where he has since resided and been actively engaged as an operator. He is a representative citizen of Duke Centre, a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in politics is a Republican.

V. PERRY CARTER, Duke Centre, was born in Victor, Ontario Co., N. Y., May 16, 1822, a son of Samuel S. and Lydia (Perry) Carter, both natives of Stockbridge, Berkshire Co., Mass., pioneers of Ontario county, N. Y., and in 1824 they removed to Friendship, Allegany Co., N. Y., where the father, who was a clothier by trade, established himself in business, and resided until his death. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. V. Perry Carter was reared and educated in Friendship, N. Y., and in February, 1840, settled in Ceres township, McKean county, where he was in the mercantile business three years. He then removed to Richburg, N. Y., where he was in business seven years, and three years thereafter was connected with a wholesale house in New York City. In 1852 he returned to Ceres, and embarked in mercantile trade and the lumber business, which he continued until 1879, when he moved to Duke Centre and engaged in the gas business, and here he has since remained. He piped Duke Centre for the supply of fuel and light from natural gas, the second town piped in the State, and has also piped several other towns in the vicinity for that purpose. Mr. Carter was twice married. His first wife was Almira, daughter of John and Lucy (Mott) Smith, early settlers of Ceres township, and to them were born three children: Frances E. (Mrs. Frank Commerford) Henry W. and Ella (Mrs. John J. Roberts). His present wife is Lottie K., daughter of Cyrus and Charlotte G. Kimball, of Cincinnati, Ohio, formerly of Concord, N. H. To them has been born one son, Roy M. Mr. Carter is a prominent and representative citizen of McKean county, and has always taken an active part in public affairs. He was postmaster at Ceres and Richburg, N. Y., over thirty years; has served McKean county two terms as county auditor, and one term as county treasurer. He is a Republican.

GEORGE H. DANA, manufacturer of torpedoes and nitro-glycerine, Duke Centre, Penn., is a native of Buffalo, N. Y., born December 31, 1845, a son of George and Mary E. Dana, natives of Baden, Germany, who came to this country about 1830, and were reared and educated in Buffalo. He was reared and educated in Hamburg, Erie Co., N. Y., where he learned the tin-smith's trade, which he followed sixteen years in Hamburg and Collins, N. Y., and in Titusville, Penn. In 1877 he located at St. Petersburg, Penn., where he was superintendent and foreman of the torpedo works of Almar & Co., two years. In 1879 he came to Duke Centre, where he acted in the same capacity for the Producers' Torpedo Company, one year. He then, with his brother-in-law, George A. Platt, erected torpedo works, which they conducted under the firm name of Dana & Co., three years, when George H. Dana purchased his partner's interest, and has since conducted the business successfully alone. February 3, 1885, the factory blew up, killing two men, F. Sining and C. Thomson. Mr. Dana immediately rebuilt, and had the works again in operation within two months. Mr. Dana has been in the oil business as a producer since 1885, is the owner of five wells, and is interested in eighteen others. He is a popular and leading citizen of Duke Centre, and served three years as school director of the borough, and was elected to serve Otto township in the same capacity in the spring of 1889. He has been chief of the fire department of Duke Centre since 1886; is a member of the A. O. U. W., Select

Knights, and of the Masonic fraternity. In politics he is a Democrat. Mr. Dana was married June 3, 1868. His wife, Louise Dana, was born in Hamburg, N. Y., July 30, 1848; she has borne her husband four children—one daughter, Louise H., and three sons, A. G., F. W. and E. N.

MASON G. DENNIS, farmer, P. O. Rixford, was born in Eldred township, McKean Co., Penn., August 28, 1845, a son of George T. and Mary A. (Crandall) Dennis. His paternal grandfather was Nathan Dennis, who settled in Eldred in 1822. Mason G. Dennis was reared in Eldred, and was in the Civil war, enlisting September 5, 1864, in Company C, Two Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment, and was in the battle of Fort Steadman, also in front of Petersburg, and was honorably discharged June 8, 1865. After the war Mr. Dennis resided in Burt county, Neb., four years, going first in October, 1867, returning in December, 1868, to wed January 1, 1869, Jennie H., youngest daughter of William and Ann Janett Rixford, returning to Nebraska, and residing there until December, 1871, when they came back to Otto township, and settled down on the farm where they now reside. Mr. Dennis paid for his farm (ninety-three acres), in 1872, \$800, and in 1878, the time of the oil excitement, he sold his oil and mineral right in said farm for \$7,000. He has been in the oil business since 1879, and is still a producer. Mr. and Mrs. Dennis have three living children: Burdette (aged sixteen), Ann J. (aged eight) and Fred (aged four years). Their oldest boy, Willie, died October 11, 1881, aged eleven years. Mr. Dennis is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and Equitable Aid Union; has been school director for five years, and secretary of the school board, two years. Politically he is a Republican.

JOHN DUKE, the subject of this sketch, was the second of ten children of William and Elizabeth (Cokayne) Duke, true English people, of Derbyshire, England, but who, after marriage, and about the year 1829, removed to America, settling in Broome county, N. Y., where they lived until 1841, when they removed to Scio, Allegany Co., N. Y., on what is known as Knight's creek, where the father died in 1848. After the father's death Mr. Duke remained at home with his mother until his majority, when he entered the world as a millwright, which occupation, interspersed with a little farming and lumbering, he followed for twenty years. He lived at Scio until about 1868, when, with his two brothers, Thomas and Charles, he removed to McKean county, Penn., and settled on what is now called (and was named in their honor) Duke Centre. He engaged in his old occupation until 1878, when oil was discovered there. Owning some land, he commenced operations by sinking two wells, which are producing at this writing. He still owns these, and the oil right in 104 acres of land at the same place. Mr. Duke's house at Duke Centre was burned, and he lost heavily in the noted Tram Hollow fire in 1880, which doubtless influenced his removal in the following year to Olean, N. Y., where he built himself a beautiful home and now resides. Mr. Duke soon became interested in Olean's industries, and built, among others, the beautiful brick structure known as the Duke Block. The Young Men's Christian Association has a fine suite of rooms in this building, which it has occupied ever since its organization. He has also been interested in real-estate deals. While fortune has smiled on Mr. Duke, and he has had his share of this world's store, yet he has always been mindful of his duty to his God, and, being of a religious turn of mind, early in life identified himself with the Wesleyan Methodist Church at Scio. Later he cast his lot with the people known as the Disciples of Christ, and during his sojourn at Duke Centre, donated the ground and the principal part of the funds for the erecting of the building occupied by what was incorporated

as the First Church of Christ, at Duke Centre. He also planned and laid out the Duke Centre Cemetery. Mr. Duke was born at Corbettville, in the town of Conklin, Broome Co., N. Y., on April 14, 1832. He is a man five feet eight inches in height, weighs about 190 pounds, has dark hair and eyes, and strong features; a man of the best of morals, good business tact, and is highly respected by all who know him. He is maturing in his efforts, positive, yet not aggressive in his manner, honest to the last, and generous to a fault. He is now a prominent and enterprising citizen of Olean, where he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and one of the leading Prohibitionists. Mr. Duke married Nancy J., daughter of Joseph Morgan, of Scio, N. Y., who during their married life has fittingly taken her place beside him, and borne her share of life's toil. They had no children, but adopted William Carr, who took their name. William C. Duke, now a farmer of Duke Centre.

CHARLES DUKE, banker, Duke Centre, is a native of Broome county, N. Y., a son of William and Elizabeth (Cokayne) Duke, natives of England and pioneers of Allegany county, N. Y. Charles was reared in Scio, N. Y., where he received a common school education. He began life as a lumberman, and has always been interested in that business in Allegany county, N. Y., and McKean county, Penn. He located in Otto township in 1868, in what is now Duke Centre (named in his honor), where he was engaged in lumbering four years. He then went to Wellsville, N. Y., and engaged in the same business, in which he is still interested. In 1876 he returned to Duke Centre and re-embarked in the lumber business, purchasing his former mill, which he is still conducting. The oil excitement started in Duke Centre in 1877-78, and the present town was laid out in lots by Mr. Duke. He took an active part in developing this territory, opened a general store, and was twice burned out. In 1878 he built the Duke House, the principal hostelry of the place. In March, 1883, he succeeded to the banker's business established by a Mr. Robbins. He is a member of the drug firm of Duke & Mills, and is a representative and prominent citizen. Politically he is a Republican. In 1869 he married Lydia E. Taylor, of Friendship, Allegany Co., N. Y. They have three children, named respectively Charles A., Jr., Darwin T. and Mary Alice Duke.

GEORGE FISCHER, grocer, Duke Centre, is a native of Wyoming county, N. Y., and a son of Bernard and Abby (Koscher) Fischer, natives of Alsace, Germany. They immigrated to America in 1847 and located in Wyoming county, N. Y.; later removing to Erie county, same State, where George was reared and educated. In 1878 he came to Duke Centre and embarked in the grocery business, which he still successfully conducts. Mr. Fischer has been engaged in the oil business, three years, and is now the owner of nine producing wells in Foster township, this county. Politically he is a Democrat, and served two terms as member of the council when Duke Centre was a borough.

F. C. GILFILLAN, oil driller and manufacturer of the Gas Regulator and Low Water Alarm, Duke Centre, was born in Troy, N. Y., where he was reared until fifteen years of age. In 1865 he removed with his parents to Venango county, Penn., where he engaged in the drilling of oil wells, and learned all the rudiments of the business. He afterward worked in the Clarion district, and in 1879 came to Duke Centre, where he followed the occupation of a driller until June, 1887. In 1879 he invented and patented the Gas Regulator and Low Water Alarm (patented again in 1886), which, during his residence in Duke Centre, he has manufactured and sold. In 1887 he opened a shop of his own, and has already built up a lucrative business. Mr. Gilfillan is a pushing and energetic business man, and one of Duke Centre's most worthy, representative citizens.

PHINEAS L. GOLDEN, Duke Centre, of the firms of Carlin Bros. & Golden, and Carlin & Golden, oil producers, was born in Sardinia, Erie Co., N. Y., October 18, 1845, a son of Phineas L. and Mary (Strong) Golden, former a native of Dutchess county, N. Y., born in 1804, and the latter of Fort Herkimer, N. Y. The paternal grandparents of our subject were of English and Scotch descent, respectively, while his maternal grandfather was an Englishman, his maternal grandmother being of German descent. The subject of these lines was reared and educated in his native town, and in 1865 he moved to the oil regions, to Tidioute, Penn., where he remained four years, during which time he became thoroughly experienced in all the details of the oil business, and from 1867 to 1869, he was a producer in that territory. In the latter year he went to Shamburg, Venango Co., Penn., where he carried on a hotel and livery stable, under the firm name of Carlin & Golden, and where they were also in the oil producing business from 1872 till 1874, in which latter year he located at Petrolia, Butler Co., Penn. Here at this time was formed the firm of Carlin Bros. & Golden, who developed several wells, being also engaged in a livery and in a drug business. The firm commenced operations at Duke Centre in 1878, in which field they have drilled twenty nine wells, all but one of which are producers. The firm of Carlin & Golden are interested as producers in the Allegany county (N. Y.) fields, and the Lima and Maxbury districts of Ohio. Mr. Golden has been a permanent resident of Duke Centre since 1879, and was its efficient postmaster from January 1, 1886, to August 13, 1889. Politically he is a Democrat.

JOHN GRIDLEY, lumberman, Duke Centre, is a native of Schoharie county, N. Y. He settled in Allegany county, N. Y., in 1849, where he was engaged in teaming until 1874, when he located in Eldred, McKean Co., Penn. Here he followed farming, one year; then settled in Otto township, and soon after, with his sons, embarked in the lumber business at Gridley Station, where they have since carried on an extensive trade, manufacturing about three million feet of lumber per annum. Mr. Gridley is one of the most prominent citizens and lumbermen of Otto township.

OWEN W. GRIDLEY, of the firm of John Gridley & Son, lumbermen, Duke Centre, was born in Irwin Centre, Steuben Co., N. Y., September 3, 1843, a son of John and Susan (Colgrove) Gridley, natives of Steuben county, N. Y. He was reared in Steuben and Allegany counties, educated in the common schools and Union school at Wellsville, same State, and began life as a teamster in the woods. He was also engaged as a mover of buildings in Wellsville, for five years. In 1875 he located on the old Dennis farm in Eldred, where he carried on farming one year; then removed to Otto township, and with his father purchased a farm of 300 acres of A. N. Taylor, which they conducted two years. When the oil excitement struck that locality they sold 100 acres for oil purposes, and still own the balance. In 1878 they erected a saw-mill at what is now Gridley Station, and have since done a large and successful lumber business, manufacturing about three million feet of lumber annually. Mr. Gridley married, in 1861, Sarah, daughter of William Ockerman, of Steuben county, N. Y., and they have three children living: George W., Susie and Arthur. Mr. Gridley was in the Civil war, enlisting August 13, 1863, in the First Brigade Band, Harding's Division, Twenty second Army Corps, served two years, and was honorably discharged at Washington, D. C. He is a member of the G. A. R. Politically he is a Democrat. In addition to their lumber business Messrs. Gridley & Son have been operating in oil for the past six years, and now have three producing wells on the farm, and are continually developing more of their oil property.

MARION HENSHAW, oil producer, Duke Centre, is a native of Butler county, Penn., where he was reared and educated. He began life in the oil fields of Venango county, and there learned all the rudiments of the oil business. In 1871 he located at Petersburg, Clarion county, where his business was principally putting down wells by contract, and where he was also a producer to some extent. In 1877 he came to Custer City, McKean Co., Penn., where, with Col. Vera, he engaged in the production of oil, and was associated with him for three years. Since 1880 he has been located at Duke Centre, operating on his own account, and now has twenty eight producing wells in McKean county, besides having been interested in seventy five wells in the entire oil fields. Mr. Henshaw is one of the pioneers in the oil business at Duke Centre, and one of the few who still remain in the field. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity; in politics a Democrat.

O. P. IRVINE, machinist, Duke Centre, is a native of Montreal, Canada. In 1853 he located at Lawrence, Mass., where he served an apprenticeship of over three years at the machinist's trade, after which he worked as a journeyman in the cities of Boston, Mass., Rochester and Dunkirk, N. Y., Titusville, Penn., and other points. In 1864 he was in the employ of the United States government at Nashville, Tenn. In 1878 he located at Duke Centre, where he opened a blacksmith and machine shop with Sidney Morgan, under the firm name of Irvine & Morgan; they have built up a successful business in the manufacture of oil drilling and fishing tools, and all kinds of machine and repair work necessary in the oil district. For five years the firm had a branch shop at Bolivar, N. Y., and they are also large oil producers in the field of McKean county, Penn., and Allegany county, N. Y. Mr. Irvine is one of Duke Centre's prominent and representative citizens. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Politically, he is independent. William Irvine, grandfather of the subject of these lines, came from Glasgow, Scotland, and landed in Quebec in 1802. His son, William, father of O. P. Irvine, was born in the same year in Quebec, and married Miss Matilda Lebare, of Montreal, about the year 1824. O. P. Irvine was married in Dunkirk, N. Y., to Miss Mary Young, a resident of that place, but a native of Schenectady, N. Y., and of Scotch parentage. To this latter union have been born children as follows: William Andrew (born April 14, 1860, in Dunkirk, died March 13, 1881), Addie E. (born September 16, 1861, at Dunkirk), Fred G. (born at the same place February 28, 1864), Mary Ellen (born also at the same place in 1866, died December 25, 1870), Albert (born February 1, 1871, also at Dunkirk), Mary (born at Dunkirk February 5, 1875, died at Duke Centre, Penn., March 21, 1881), and Isabella (born in Duke Centre, August 7, 1879).

C. F. KEIM, is a native of Cattaraugus county, N. Y., where he was reared and educated. He was brought up on a farm, and at the age of sixteen rented a farm, which he successfully conducted six years, after which he operated a cheese factory in Erie county, N. Y., one year; was then engaged in the sale of agricultural implements in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., two years. In January, 1885, he located at Duke Centre, and embarked in the grocery business. Mr. Keim has an interest in fourteen producing oil wells at Allentown, Allegany Co., N. Y. He is a member of the K. O. T. M. and K. of L.; is a Democrat in politics, and served as a member of the council one term while Duke Centre was a borough.

L. J. LILLY, dealer in boots and shoes, clothing and gents' furnishing goods, Duke Centre, was born in Bloomfield township, Crawford Co., Penn., October 1, 1845, son of Orrin and Olive (Hancock) Lilly, formerly of Massachusetts, who settled in Crawford county about 1843. L. J. Lilly was reared

in his native township until sixteen years of age, when he was apprenticed to the shoemaker's trade in Union City, Penn., where he worked two years. March 29, 1864, he enlisted in Battery L, Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment. The regiment was immediately divided, and he was assigned to the provisional Second Pennsylvania Artillery. He participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, Cold Harbor, Chapin's Farm, and other engagements, and was honorably discharged February 8, 1866. He then returned to Crawford county, and worked at his trade in Riceville until 1872; then located at Antwerp, Clarion Co., Penn., where he opened a shoe store, which he conducted one and one half years; then removed to Turkey City, where he was engaged in business until 1879, when he located at Duke Centre and embarked in his present business, which he has conducted with marked success. Mr. Lilly married, March 24, 1868, Sarah B., daughter of Capt. Samuel and Nancy (Laughlin) Johnson, of Crawford county, and they have three children: Ellis O., Arthur L. and Lynn M. Mr. Lilly is one of the leading and prominent merchants of Duke Centre, and while it was a borough served as member of council and school director. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Grand Army of the Republic. Politically he is a Republican.

WILLIAM F. LOVEJOY, farmer, P. O. Prentiss Vale, was born in Washington county, Me., August 21, 1837, a son of William and Ruth T. (Treworgy) Lovejoy, who settled in Farmers Valley, McKean Co., Penn., in 1847, and in 1848 in Otto township, on the farm now occupied by William F., a part of which they cleared, and where they resided until their death. They had four children: William F., Willard T., Susan M. (Mrs. Charles C. Belknap) and Arthur P. William F. Lovejoy was reared in Otto township from eleven years of age. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, served three years, and was honorably discharged in July, 1865. After the war he carried on lumbering in Otto township for one year. He then removed to Minnesota and engaged in farming and lumbering there, with the exception of one year, until 1877, when he returned to Otto and has since resided on the old homestead, a part of which he cleared and improved. He is a representative citizen of Otto township, and has held various local offices. In politics he is a Republican.

J. C. LOOKER, oil producer, P. O. Summit City, was born in Crawford county, Penn., in 1855, a son of Henry and Louisa (Hatch) Looker, who now reside with him. Mr. Looker is a carpenter by trade, and worked in Warren county, Penn., previous to coming to McKean county, in 1878. He has been engaged in producing oil since 1880, and now owns and operates eighty six wells. In 1876 he married Miss Sarah E. Putnam, of Crawford county, Penn., and they have five children: Ralph, Louise, Myrtle, James and Ida. Mr. Looker is identified with the Republican party, and is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees.

JOHN C. MILLS, of the firm of Duke & Mills, druggists, Duke Centre, was born in Sharon, Mercer Co., Penn., December 22, 1857. He was reared in Venango county, Penn., and educated in the Venango Normal school. In 1870, when thirteen years of age, he engaged as a clerk with the drug firm of Chamberlin & Tyler, of Rouseville, Penn., with whom he remained for seven years. From Rouseville he went to Colorado, where he was employed as a surveyor for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company for one year. In November, 1879, he located in Duke Centre, where he was engaged in the tank business six months, after which he was clerk in a drug store until 1882. He then, with Charles Duke, purchased the drug business of C. H. Collins,

and they have since conducted a successful business under the firm name of Duke & Mills. In 1886 they purchased the copyright, trade mark, and sole proprietorship of galvanic oil, which they have since manufactured, a remedy that has been before the public for fifteen years, and has a world-wide reputation as a liniment and counter irritant, used internally or externally, for man or beast, having an extensive sale in the United States, Canada and Great Britain. Mr. Mills is a wide-awake and enterprising business man. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Equitable Aid Union, and of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association.

SIDNEY MORGAN, blacksmith, Duke Centre, was born in Newport, England, in 1849. At the age of twelve years he was sent to London and apprenticed to the blacksmith's trade, serving until 1869, when he came to America and located at Erie, Penn., where he worked as a journeyman six months. From there he went to Dunkirk, N. Y., where he remained until 1876, when he went to Titusville, Penn., and in 1878 located at Duke Centre, where, with O. P. Irvine, he opened a machine shop, which they have since successfully conducted under the firm name of Irvine & Morgan. Mr. Morgan is also a producer of oil in the Bradford and Allegany districts. He is a leading citizen of Duke Centre, is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in politics is a Republican.

FRANK J. NEWTON, merchant, Rixford, was born in Sharon township, Potter Co., Penn., August 31, 1859, and is a son of Alonzo and Angeline (Warner) Newton. His father was a native of Bainbridge, Chenango Co., N. Y., and among the pioneer farmers and lumbermen of Sharon township, where he now resides. His maternal grandfather, O. C. Warner, formerly of Vermont, was one of the first settlers of Sharon township, and a farmer and lumberman by occupation. Frank J. Newton was reared and educated in his native township, and located at Rixford, McKean county, in 1879, where he opened a general store in company with George W. Dodge, and they have since conducted a successful business under the firm name of Dodge & Newton. Mr. Newton married, February 10, 1881, Ruth Russell, of Buffalo, N. Y., and they have four children: Nellie, George, Esther and Nelson. Mr. Newton is a leading merchant and citizen of Rixford. He is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of Council No. 43, Bradford, Penn. Politically he is a Republican.

W. G. NOBLE, a prominent merchant of Duke Centre, is a native of Amity, Allegany Co., N. Y., was reared on a farm and educated in the common and grade schools. He located at Duke Centre in 1878, and with I. C. Showerman opened a dry goods, glassware and crockery store, which partnership existed three years under the firm name of Showerman & Noble. Mr. Noble then purchased the business interest of his partner, and conducted the business alone until September, 1887, when C. H. Brown purchased an interest in the business, which has since been conducted under the firm name of C. H. Brown & Co. Mr. Noble has been, since 1886, engaged in business as an oil producer, and owns a controlling interest in twenty producing wells. He is also a lover of horse flesh, and is a breeder of blooded stock, which are registered in Wallace's American Stud Book. When Duke Centre was a borough Mr. Noble served as a member of the council. Though a young man, he is one of the pioneer merchants of Duke Centre, and one of its leading citizens and business men. Politically he is a Republican. The father of our subject was a pioneer to Allegany county, N. Y., from Whitehall, N. Y., having moved there when a small boy. At that time it was necessary to go ten miles to mill and carry a sack of corn on their shoulders through the forest path, there being no roads. The elder Noble is now sixty nine years old, and

hardly gray. He reached Allegany county in 1815, being five years old at the time. His wife was born in the same county, and is sixty years old. W. G. Noble is the eldest of their family of six children, and was born in 1854. His father is a cousin of O. Noble, of Erie, Penn., of the old Noble oil well fame.

ARTHUR PRENTISS, farmer, Prentiss Vale, was born in Paris, Oxford Co., Me., February 1, 1808, a son of Caleb and Mary (Morgan) Prentiss. He was reared in his native county, and labored on his father's farm until twenty-one years of age, at which time (in 1829) he emigrated to Penobscot county, same State, and on July 4, 1831, he opened a variety store at the town of Lee, twelve miles from any other store, and where he sold no intoxicants. Here he resided until his removal in 1847 to Pennsylvania. While a resident of Lee himself and brother, Addison, now of Worcester, Mass., were mainly instrumental in the establishment of an academy there, called the Lee Normal School (with a grant of half a township of State timber land), which is still in a prosperous condition. In December, 1845, Mr. Prentiss first came to Pennsylvania, and was induced by an old Maine acquaintance, Hermon Strong (who came here in 1842), to visit Otto township, with a view to purchasing the pine timber land and the locating of a colony of Eastern farmers and lumbermen, an interesting account of which, and the settlement of the township, from the pen of Mr. Prentiss himself, will be found in the history of Otto township in this book. In the spring of 1846 he a second time visited this region, and again in the fall of the same year, when he succeeded in concluding arrangements for all the land wanted. All the contracts were made to George M. Prentiss, a brother, then of Worcester, Mass., who furnished all the capital required. In April, 1847, Mr. Arthur Prentiss moved his family to Farmers Valley, and they occupied the old Sartwell (now Goodwin) farm two years, while he was locating land, etc., preparatory to building a mill, etc. In the spring of 1849 he moved into a log house in the valley, and began the erection of a saw-mill, which was put in operation in the fall of the same year.

Mr. Prentiss married, October 27, 1832, Lucinda, daughter of Stephen and Abigail (Morse) Blaisdell, of Cumberland county, Me., and they have had three children: Horatio K., who died in 1857; Ellen L. (Mrs. Joseph G. Spiller, now at Cheboygan, Mich.) and William A. (now at Prentiss Vale). Mr. Prentiss has been postmaster at Prentiss Vale nearly forty years. Politically he is a Republican and an advocate of prohibition, having long been a teetotaler. Maine Law Prohibitionist and anti slavery man, and, in his own words, he is thankful that he has never made drunkards, but has done some little to benefit humanity. Mr. Prentiss was active in forming a Congregational Church at Prentiss Vale, which at one time had more than thirty members, but which is now nearly extinct, owing to deaths, removals and other causes.

THOMAS D. ROSS, M. D., Duke Centre, is a native of Chautauqua county, N. Y., where he was reared and educated. He began the study of medicine, in 1871, with Dr. Wilson, and later with Dr. A. Ross, of Chautauqua county, N. Y. He entered the medical department of the University of Wooster, Cleveland, Ohio, in 1875, and was graduated in 1878. The same year he began the practice of his profession in Duke Centre, where he has since been located, and has built up a large and successful practice. He is a member of the McKean County Medical Society, and of the F. & A. M. Politically he is a Democrat.

ROBERT SHAFER, hardware merchant, Duke Centre, is a native of Mercer county, Penn., but was reared and educated in Lawrence county. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-first Penn-

sylvania Volunteers; participated in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and was honorably discharged from the service in May, 1863. He then located in the oil district, and has been engaged, more or less, as a producer in the fields of Butler, Venango, Clarion and Bradford. He located at Duke Centre in 1889, and here embarked in the hardware trade in 1887. He is a member of the G. A. R., and of the A. O. U. W., Select Knights. Mr. Shafer served as burgess of Duke Centre one term, and as councilman one term, during its incorporation. Politically he is a Democrat.

FRANCIS W. SPRAGUE, oil producer, Duke Centre, was born in Bath, Me., October 16, 1825, a son of Peleg and Charlotte W. (Owen) Sprague. His ancestors came from England to America about 1633. He was reared in his native town, and when eighteen years of age removed to Taunton, Mass., where he learned the machinist's trade, and resided for twelve years. In January, 1856, he settled in Otto township, McKean county, where he has since resided, and cleared and improved the farm he now occupies. He was in the lumber business in Otto township, the first eight years of his residence, and for a number of years worked at his trade in Olean, N. Y. Since 1878 he has been a producer of oil, and has twelve producing wells on his farm, seven of which he opened. Mr. Sprague married, in 1847, Mary, daughter of Cyrus and Sylvia (Philbrick) Baldwin, who settled in Otto township in 1855, and who were formerly of Maine. The issue of this marriage was ten children: William F., Everett E., Mary E. (Mrs. M. Fisher), Emma L. (Mrs. Edward Bryant), Sarah J., Merritt B., Cyrus W., Mertie A. (Mrs. D. E. Jones), Annie L. and Fred W. (deceased). Mrs. Sprague died March 4, 1881. Mr. Sprague has always taken an active part in local politics, and from 1870 to 1874 held the office of county auditor. Politically, he was originally a Whig, and cast his first presidential vote for Zachary Taylor in 1848. He has been a supporter of the Republican party since its organization; he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Congregational Church.

WILLIAM F. SPRAGUE, farmer, P. O. Duke Centre, was born in Mansfield, Mass., October 1, 1848, a son of Francis W. and Mary (Baldwin) Sprague. He was reared in Otto township from eight years of age, and was educated in the common schools. He began life as a lumberman, which occupation he followed from sixteen years of age until 1876, when he engaged in farming, which he has since carried on, and since 1885 has to some extent been engaged in the oil business as a producer. January 1, 1874, he married Ellen, daughter of H. B. and Electa (Covert) Baker, of Otto township, and they have three children living: Francis H., Eugene and Walter. Mr. Sprague is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Knights of Pythias. Politically he is a Republican, and has held many of the local offices of the township, being at present township assessor.

EVERETT E. SPRAGUE, oil producer, Duke Centre, was born in Mansfield, Mass., July 31, 1859, a son of Francis W. and Mary (Baldwin) Sprague. He was reared from six years of age in Otto township, where he received a common school education, and began life working in a saw mill. Afterward, in 1878, he located on the farm he now occupies, which he cleared and improved, and on which he has since resided. He has been interested in producing oil since the first excitement at Duke Centre in 1878, and is now operating nine producing wells. He married, January 1, 1874, Eva, daughter of Benjamin and Hannah (Judkins) Bunker, of Otto township, and they have three children: Eva, Eugene and Willie. Mr. Sprague has taken thirty-two degrees in Freemasonry, and is a member of lodge, chapter, council, commandery and consistory. In politics he is a Republican.

G. A. WILLIAMS, oil producer and proprietor of a meat market, Duke Centre, is a native of Toronto, Canada, where he was reared and educated. He came to the United States in 1868, and located in Pleasantville, Venango Co., Penn., where he conducted a meat market four years; he afterward had a market in Edinburgh, Clarion Co., Penn. In 1879 Mr. Williams located in Duke Centre, where he has since carried on the leading meat market of the place. He has been identified with the oil industry since October, 1887, and is at present the owner of six producing wells in the Allegany county (N. Y.) field. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the A. O. U. W., Select Knights. In politics he is a Republican.

CHAPTER XXVI.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—LIBERTY TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF PORT ALLEGANY—ANNIN AND CERES TOWNSHIPS.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF PORT ALLEGANY.

F. H. ARNOLD, Port Allegany, son of the Hon. A. S. Arnold, was born at Smethport, McKean Co., Penn., in April, 1834. He attended Smethport and Coudersport academies, and completed his education at Addison, Steuben Co., N. Y. His father, who was a native of Chenango county, N. Y., where he married Ellen M. Medbury, came to Smethport, McKean county, about 1832, where he was engaged in business, as a dealer in general merchandise until his removal to Port Allegany in 1836. He was one of the prominent and able men of McKean county, and his business career was one of uninterrupted success. He was honored by being made a member of the legislature, and was also associate judge of the county, and to him the citizens of Port Allegany are largely indebted for the proud position it occupies among its sister boroughs of the county. His death occurred in April, 1874, and Ellen M., his widow, still has her residence in Port Allegany. Judge Arnold, at the time of his decease, was the wealthiest man in Port Allegany. He was generous to the poor, charitable to the worthy, his aim being, in helping himself, to be of benefit to others, and his death was regretted by all. He was one of the very small number of men of whom it can be said: "Their works never die." The children of Judge and Mrs. Arnold were F. H. and V. A., the latter of whom died when twelve years of age.

F. H. ARNOLD, subject of our sketch, when a young man became associated with his father in his large business interests, the firm name being A. S. Arnold & Co., which continued until the death of the father. By the thorough business training received during the father's lifetime, the son was pre-eminently qualified to continue successfully the large enterprises his father had inaugurated. F. H. Arnold and E. B. Dolley, gentlemen now well known to the business men of McKean county, formed a partnership, purchasing the lumber and mercantile interests of A. S. Arnold & Co., and are still extensively engaged in business, affording employment to many men.

Mr. Arnold has been prominently identified with all local improvements looking to the permanent prosperity of the borough, and upon the incorporation of the First National Bank, May 2, 1888, he became its first president.

a position he still holds. He was largely instrumental in the organization of the Port Allegany water-works, becoming the first president of that company; is also a stockholder in the Condersport & Port Allegany Railroad, an organization free from all indebtedness, and of which no stock is on the market. Mr. Arnold has, with others, three gas wells, and entertains designs to put down in the near future enough to afford a supply for the entire borough. It is almost superfluous to add that his influence and aid are cheerfully extended to any purpose having for its object the welfare and prosperity of Port Allegany. Mr. Arnold is a supporter of the Democratic party; is a member of Liberty Lodge, No. 505, F. & A. M., of Arnold Chapter, R. A. M., and of St. John's Commandery, K. T. He married (January 1, 1857) Justina P., daughter of Levi Coates, formerly of McKean county, Penn., and they have one child, Kate D., now Mrs. E. P. Dalrymple.

ASHBEL F. BARD, Port Allegany, son of Robert and Marion (Freeman) Bard, was born at Farmersville, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., in 1817. His parents were among the pioneers of that county, and for twenty-five years his father was proprietor of a hotel. His mother died about 1861, and his father about 1865. They had four children: A. F., Abigail (deceased), Margaret and Samuel P. Ashbel F. made his home with his parents until he became a merchant at Franklinville; afterward removed to Wisconsin, where he remained three years. He then returned to New York and engaged in farming, and in October, 1870, located at Port Allegany, where he embarked in the hardware trade. He married Julia A., daughter of William Waring, of Franklinville, and they have five children: Robert C., William H., Nathan R., Julia A. (Mrs. M. A. Lillibridge) and Carlton R. Mr. Bard has associated with him two sons, Robert C. and Nathan R., the firm name being A. F. Bard & Co. Robert C. was a soldier during the war of the Rebellion. A. F. Bard is a Democrat in his political views.

NATHAN R. BARD, Port Allegany, third son of A. F. and Julia A. Bard, was born in Franklinville, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., in 1848. He made his home with his parents until fifteen years of age, when he learned the tinner's trade, and in 1870, removed to St. Paul, Minn. In 1872 he married Mary F., daughter of Samuel Stevens, of Concord, N. H., and soon after returned to Port Allegany, where he became associated in the hardware trade with his father. In 1883, with Hon. A. M. Benton, he went into the lumber business at Roulette, the firm name being A. M. Benton & Co., Judge Olmsted, of Condersport, being one of the firm. In 1888 his interest was purchased, and he retired; A. M. Benton's interest has now been bought, and the firm will become N. R. Bard & Co. Mr. Bard is a member of Liberty Lodge, No. 505, F. & A. M., and a charter member of Arnold Chapter, R. A. M. He was the second Burgess of the borough, and has been one of the leading citizens. In politics he is a Democrat. Mr. Bard is an enterprising, public spirited man, and is prominently identified with the business interests of Port Allegany.

SOLOMON H. BARRETT, Port Allegany, son of Nathaniel and Lydia Barrett, was born in Bethlehem, N. H. (near Mount Washington), in 1809. With his parents he removed to Paris, Oneida Co., N. Y., remaining there until his removal to Smethport, Penn., in 1831. He was both a miller and millwright, and speedily found employment at Smethport, where he remained several years. In November, 1842, he removed to Port Allegany, where he built a grist mill for Sartwell & Arnold, and operated it four years; this mill was taken down in 1849, during which year Mr. Barrett erected the grist mill now owned by Arnold & Doley, and of which he was for thirty three years the proprietor. In 1836 he married Mary A., daughter of Charles Manning, formerly

of Lisle, Broome Co., N. Y., and to them were born six children: Charles N., George C., Clarence G., H. Jay (deceased), Lettie (Mrs. F. L. Rhodes, in Dakota,) and Nellie A. (Mrs. J. W. Kershner, in Port Allegany). George C. and Clarence G. are also in Dakota, married, and engaged in farming. Mr. Barrett is one of McKean county's oldest pioneers. When he first came to Port Allegany there were but three buildings in the place, with no residences between that town and Smethport, and the county was a comparative wilderness. He is a member of the Democratic party, and held the office of postmaster several years.

C. N. BARRETT, contractor, Port Allegany, is a son of Solomon H. Barrett, and was born in Olean, N. Y., in 1838. His parents eventually removed to Port Allegany, with whom he made his home until August, 1861, when he enlisted in Company H, Forty-sixth Regiment, P. V. I., as private, and was afterward promoted to second lieutenant. He was wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville, and again at Cassville, Ga., during Sherman's campaign. He served nearly four years, and was mustered out of the service in July, 1865. Returning to Port Allegany, he built the planing-mill property he recently sold to C. E. Grover, and operated it up to that time, and was also engaged as contractor and builder. He has been a leading citizen of Port Allegany, being prominently identified with its organization as a borough, and is recognized as a stirring and enterprising man who works for the interest of the town. He and C. A. Larrabee were instrumental in the establishment of Henry Metcalf Post, G. A. R., at Port Allegany, in which he is an active worker. Mr. Barrett was married in October, 1862, to Caroline J., daughter of Jacob Wiederich, of Roulette, Potter Co., Penn., and to this union one son, Arthur, was born in 1873.

A. M. BENTON, Port Allegany, son of Noah S. and Nancy (Lampkin) Benton, was born in Livingston county, N. Y., in October, 1816, his parents being among the pioneers of that county. They were in Canada at the beginning of the war of 1812, but returned to the States, locating in New York State, where their last two children were born, two having been previously born in Canada and six in Vermont, ten in all, of whom but two are living: Tallman, a resident of California, and A. M. Noah S., father of A. M., died in Livingston county, N. Y., in 1829, after which his widow made her home with A. M. until her decease, which occurred in January, 1874, when she was aged ninety-nine years, nine months and four days. A. M. remained at home until his father's decease, and, although at that time only thirteen years of age, it became necessary for him to engage in some occupation. From then until 1838, he pursued various vocations, and during that year he located at Mill Grove, N. Y., on the Allegheny river; five years later he removed to Potter county, Penn., and in 1845 settled at Port Allegany, McKean Co., Penn., where he engaged in business as a lumberman. Then he purchased a mill, and, being successful, within two years he erected two others, and for a period of twenty-six years was extensively engaged in the pine lumber trade in Liberty township, and in 1870 built in Eldred. In November, 1845, he purchased his first bill of goods for a general store, and became a merchant. Mr. Benton is one of that class of men who are indebted only to themselves for the successes they have achieved. Beginning his career as a poor boy, by his own efforts he secured a handsome competency, and, although deprived of the advantages of a liberal education, was a close observer of men, and found much of value in what many would have passed unheeded; in fact, in many spheres of life his success can be attributed to his habit of close observation, indomitable energy and honesty of purpose, united with abundant natural abilities. Among other things he

was largely interested in the organization of the Buffalo & Washington Railroad, now known as the Western New York & Philadelphia, and was a director during the first three years of its existence, obtaining its first charter and perfecting its organization. Being the only director outside of Buffalo, he resigned to make room for one from that city, who could devote more time to its interests, and be more acceptable. He was also a director in the Coudersport & Port Allegany Railroad. In 1859 he received the nomination to and was elected a member of the legislature, serving during the winter of 1859-60; he again received the nomination in 1860, but was defeated by a small majority, that being the year of Lincoln's election to the presidency. In 1863 he was re-elected by a large majority from the same district, embracing five counties: Clearfield, Elk, McKean, Jefferson and Forest. In 1855 he was elected commissioner of the county, serving four years, and has frequently had the honor of representing his constituency as delegate to State conventions. As an illustration of his intuitive knowledge, a little incident is related in connection with his official life as a member of the legislature. It appears a railroad measure was about to be acted upon, the lobbyists were in force, and Mr. Benton was approached by one of the distinguished members from Philadelphia, who, extending the usual courtesies, asked Mr. Benton how he stood upon the Union Railroad bill. The bluntness of his reply is characteristic of the man: "I haven't stood upon it, sir," adding an adjective to make his meaning more emphatic, and continuing, said that the "morning papers could contain no article from a reporter stating that the member from the Wilkes district of Pennsylvania had been sold out," adding emphasis with more adjectives. But now, in the evening of his years, possessed of an abundance of this world's goods, on account of disease he is compelled to forsake and abandon the honors most men prize, and to retire from active business life, having made a disposition of his large interests to afford relief from all business cares. In March, 1845, he married Beulah G., daughter of Freeman Hill, of Friendship, Allegany Co., N. Y. To them were born three children: Volney H., who was a resident of, and engaged in the coal business in, Ohio, but who, while in Michigan on business in March, 1888, dropped dead; Frances, now Mrs. H. L. Chapman, of Jackson, Ohio, and Kittie, now Mrs. J. F. House, of Buffalo. The mother died December 6, 1886. Mr. Benton has always been an active supporter of the Democratic party.

CHARLES W. BURR, farmer and lumberman, P. O. Port Allegany, is a son of Edgar W. and Jane (Harden) Burr, and was born in the county of Kent, England, in 1840. His parents married there, and came to America in 1848, where they located on a farm on Portage creek, Liberty township, McKean Co., Penn., in 1854, and in 1856 removed to the place Mr. Burr now owns on Lillibridge creek, and which he cleared. To them were born three sons and six daughters: Charles W., Edgar, Jane, Ellen, Charlotte, Orsavilla, John, Viola and Rose. The mother died in 1888, and the father now makes his home with his son, Charles W. Charles W. Burr remained at home until 1862, when he married Eliza M., daughter of William Grigsby, of Liberty township; then in 1868 located on the farm he now owns in Liberty township, which he cleared and improved, and he is now one of the successful farmers and lumbermen of the township. Mr. and Mrs. Burr have five children: Willie L., Elmon, Mart, Freddie and Grace. Mr. Burr in politics is a Democrat; has been supervisor, school director, and has held various other official positions.

MAHLON JOSEPH COLCORD, attorney at law, Port Allegany, was born in Fuedia township, Potter Co., Penn., July 4, 1853, a son of David D. Col-

cord. He attended the district school during the winter season till sixteen years of age, and then moving with his parents to First Fork, Cameron county, same State, he worked at farming and lumbering until twenty-one years of age. Mr. Colecord then attended the academy at Coudersport, a part of two terms, and began teaching, in which work he rose to some prominence in Potter and Cameron counties. In 1879 he attended the Central State Normal School at Lock Haven, Penn., where he graduated at the head of his class the following year. After teaching two years more, he began the study of law with Snyder & Dornan, at Port Allegany; was admitted to the bar June 1, 1883, and at once became a partner in the office of his preceptors. In 1886 Mr. Colecord married Edith Haskell, of Coudersport, eldest daughter of Edwin Haskell (editor of the *Potter County Journal*), and a graduate of the Central State Normal School. Starting in life with no other capital than good parentage, wholesome early training, and a good stock of pluck, Mr. Colecord has won his way to success by diligence, integrity, and an ambition to excel in what he undertakes. Unassuming always, but determined, and true to his convictions of the right, he is an excellent example of a self made man. He has a lucrative and increasing law practice, being always reliable, and faithful to the interests of his clients. Mr. Colcord is a member of Liberty Lodge, F. & A. M., of Port Allegany, and of Amos D. Colecord Camp, S. of V., of Coudersport.

J. B. COLCORD, physician and surgeon, Port Allegany, was born in Thurston, Steuben Co., N. Y., August 12, 1862, a son of Albert and Eliza (Shearer) Colcord, who settled in Enlalia, Potter Co., Penn., in 1868, where the father, a blacksmith by trade, still resides. J. B. Colcord was reared in Potter county from six years of age, and was educated in the graded schools of Coudersport. In 1882 he began the study of medicine with Dr. E. S. Mattison, of Coudersport, entered the College of Physicians, of Baltimore, Md., in the fall of 1882, and was graduated in the spring of 1885. He began the practice of his profession in Coudersport in the same year, where he remained until August, 1886, when he located at Turtle Point, where he had an active practice, but April 1, 1889, he moved to Port Allegany, where he is now permanently located. He is a member of the Sons of Veterans, and in politics is a Republican.

HORACE COLEMAN, farmer, P. O. Port Allegany, a son of Dr. Horace and Sally (Cone) Coleman, was born in 1821 on the farm he now owns in Liberty township, McKean Co., Penn. His father was of English descent, his mother a native of Connecticut. They were married in Pittsfield, Mass., and located in Otsego county, N. Y.; then removed to Liberty township, McKean Co., Penn., January 18, 1817, when this county was a wilderness. Here Dr. Coleman built a log house and engaged in farming, being also associated with Capt. Dwight for a number of years in the lumber business. The Doctor was one of the first practitioners in McKean county, and was the first postmaster in Liberty township, having the office at his residence for about twenty years. He and his wife reared a family of ten children: Joseph, Margaret (the late Mrs. Willis Barrett), Sarah (Mrs. David S. Hall, of Kane), Horace, Dwight (deceased), Julia A. (Mrs. John Crozier), William H., Caroline (Mrs. John Brewer), Orlando D. and Hannah H. The Doctor died August 20, 1859, his wife having preceded him January 19, 1857. He had suffered many of the privations incident to pioneer life. He packed and transported provisions on horseback from Jersey Shore, eighty miles distant, to his home in Liberty township. Horace Coleman was reared and educated in Liberty township, and has always lived on the old homestead. He is a member of the Democratic party, and has been road commissioner, supervisor fifteen or twenty years, and has held various other official positions.

WM. H. COLEMAN, farmer, P. O. Port Allegany, son of Dr. Horace Coleman, was born in Liberty township, McKean Co., Penn., in 1827, and was reared and educated in his native township, which has always been his home. In 1852 he married Sarah A., daughter of Andrew Fortner, after which event he located on the farm he now owns, and has since been engaged in farming and in the lumber trade. Mr. and Mrs. Coleman have four children: Thomas G., Andrew H., May A. (Mrs. Elden McDowell) and Willie F. Mr. Coleman is a Republican in politics. He is a prominent and influential citizen, and has occupied several official positions in the township.

W. J. DAVIS, postmaster at Port Allegany, is a son of Urian and Louise Davis, and was born in Otsego county, N. Y., in 1814. He made his home with his parents until 1835 (they having removed to Allegany county, N. Y., in 1833), and began his business life as a clerk, eventually becoming a merchant until his removal in 1844 to Farmers Valley, McKean county, where he continued his former business, and also was engaged in the lumber trade. In 1847 he removed to Smethport, where he was engaged in the mercantile business; in 1850 he came to Port Allegany, engaging in mercantile business and dealing extensively in lumber. February 21, 1848, he married Helen M., daughter of Joel Sartwell, and they have had two children, one of whom is living, Marion. Mr. Davis was elected a member of the legislature in 1868, serving one term; was also elected county commissioner, and has served as justice of the peace. He received the appointment as postmaster May 26, 1885, and Port Allegany was made a third-class postoffice August 10, 1888. Mr. Davis' father was in the war of 1812. He lived until ninety-three years of age, and died in Allegany county, N. Y., in 1884.

E. B. DOLLEY, Port Allegany, son of Daniel Dolley, was born in Oxford county, Me., in 1826, where he was reared and educated, remaining there until 1845, when he took a trip around the world on a whaling vessel. In 1849 he located at Port Allegany, where he was engaged in the hotel business, having also a tannery and general store. In 1868, with F. H. Arnold, he purchased the lumber and mercantile interests of A. S. Arnold & Co., and the two have since been constantly associated in business. He and Mr. Arnold were instrumental in the establishment of the Port Allegany water-works, and they are and have been heavy operators in the oil fields of Pennsylvania, having had twenty wells in the Rixford field, a portion of which was destroyed by fire, and a part has been sold. He also, with Mr. Arnold, started the gas-works here, having six wells, and ultimately design to supply the necessities of the borough in that direction. Mr. Dolley is one of the wealthy and prominent men of McKean county, and was elected treasurer of the county in 1868. Politically he is a Democrat. He is a member of Liberty Lodge, No. 505, F. & A. M., Arnold Chapter, R. A. M., and St. John's Commandery, K. T. Mr. Dolley married Louisa M., daughter of Isaac Vinar, of Massachusetts; and to them were born two children, of whom but one is living: Mina (now Mrs. C. R. Bard, of Port Allegany, to whom one child has been born, P. F., now a boy of eleven years of age).

CHARLES A. DOLLEY, Port Allegany, son of Daniel and Sarah (Foster) Dolley, was born in the town of Wells, Me., in 1840, and, with his parents, came to McKean county in 1849, locating on Lillibridge creek, Liberty township, where they engaged in clearing land, it being a wilderness at that time, with but few buildings in the township. His father devoted the balance of his life to farming, and was also a lumberman. Their family consisted of thirteen children, ten of whom are living (the youngest being now forty-five years of age), and for forty-five years remained unbroken. The children are named

as follows: Christina (wife of J. C. Goding), Judith (wife of Alonzo Thomson), Fannie (wife of Joel Stinchfield), Enoch B., Leonard H. (deceased), Elijah, Oris, Izates, Charles A., O. P., Linas, Otis and Edward Payson. Charles A. made his home with his parents until 1859, when he went to California, where he remained three and one half years. He then returned to Port Allegany and commenced business as a farmer, merchant and lumberman, in which he is still engaged. He is a Prohibitionist and a member of the Sons of Temperance. He was married, in 1865, to Martha J. Grigsby, and they have four children: Ida, Dora, Chester and Alsie. Mr. Dolley has held various official positions in the borough and township, and is one of the representative citizens. He is well to do and is public spirited, using his means liberally for the promotion of all worthy enterprises.

MANLEY C. FIELD, superintendent, Port Allegany. The extensive tanning establishment of Root & Keating, located at Port Allegany, has for the past twelve years been under the superintendency of Mr. Manley C. Field. This gentleman was born in Rushford, N. Y., May 16, 1846, attended the common schools of the place, and Olean and Franklinville academies, and afterward taught school twelve terms, when he entered the service of Jewett & Keating, of Buffalo, in their leather store. He spent several years there, and about a year before the firm became Root & Keating he moved to Port Allegany, where he became their superintendent. Mr. Field was married, in 1868, to Mary E. Covell, of Allegany, N. Y., and they have had five children, four of whom are living: Stewart L., J. M., Zina C. and Howard. Their eldest child, Bessie, died in infancy. Mr. Field has served the town as school director and auditor, and has been one of the borough council. For about twenty-five years he was a member of the Christian Church, but is now serving as Sunday-school superintendent, trustee and treasurer of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Port Allegany. He has been prominently identified with temperance work for many years, and is a thorough-going member of the Prohibition party.

EPHRAIM FITCH, farmer and lumberer, P. O. Port Allegany, is a son of Ephraim and Athalia (Smith) Fitch, and was born at Ellicottsville, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., in 1817, and was the first white child born in that town. His father was a native of Oxford, Chenango County, N. Y., and his mother of Butternut, same county. They located in Cattaraugus county in 1816, and reared a family of ten children: Ephraim, Caroline (the late Mrs. Burlingame), James L., Ophelia (the late Mrs. Smith), Hannah (the late Mrs. Chamberlain), John O., O. B., Mrs. Lydia Diltz, Charles D. (who died in the army) and Mrs. Harriet Laten. Ephraim remained with his parents in Cattaraugus county until 1836, when he removed to Port Allegany, and was employed by Harry Bryan, a lumberman, in the erection of a mill. In 1839 he married Cornelia A., daughter of Daniel Wright, and located in Liberty township, where he purchased a farm, and has since been engaged in business as farmer and lumberman. For thirty-seven years Mr. Fitch rafted down the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, but, there being no railroads in the earlier days, he was compelled to find his way back from Pittsburgh on foot, the round trip occupying about two weeks. From 1836 to 1845 there was but one road in Liberty township, in which Mr. Fitch now resides, and up to 1840 groceries and provisions were very high, as well as scarce, although wild game was quite plentiful. Mr. Fitch having killed hundreds of deer and bears and any amount of small game. Sartwell & Arnold, the lumbermen of Port Allegany at that day, were in the habit of sending a four ox team to Jersey Shore every year for a load of corn, which, on reaching the home market, was worth \$2 per bushel, the distance

traveled being over one hundred miles, and the time consumed in making the trip from ten to twelve days. Mr and Mrs. Fitch, who have now been married over fifty years, and are still in good health, have had six children: Albert, A. M., Ophelia (Mrs. W. C. Medbury), George B., Ellen A. (Mrs. Nelson Cole), and Frank A. Willie (the last named deceased). Mr. Fitch affiliates with the Democratic party, and has held all the township offices. He has been for twenty five years justice of the peace.

L. J. GALLUP, farmer and lumberer, P. O. Port Allegany, is a son of Orrin W. and Nancy H. (Corwin) Gallup, and was born in Norwich township, McKean Co., Penn., in 1836. His paternal grandfather, Nathaniel Gallup, who was one of the pioneers of the county, located in Norwich township, and reared a family of eleven children: J. F., Andrew, Orrin, Nathaniel, Daniel, Ebben, Orlando, Alfred, Philatus, Arnold and Calphurnia. Of these, J. F., Daniel, Alfred and Ebben are still living. Edward Corwin, maternal grandfather of L. J. Gallup, was also one of the early settlers of McKean county, and a resident of Norwich township. He had a family of eleven children, three of whom are living: John, Esther and Eliza; Benjamin, Bister, Gordis, Philatus, Edward, Nancy, Diana and Olive are deceased. Orrin W. Gallup, father of L. J., was born in Connecticut, and came here with his parents, where he was reared, and was married to Nancy H., daughter of Edward and Olive Corwin, after which event he located in Norwich township, and engaged in farming. Their children were Charissa (deceased), L. J., Olive (deceased), Viletta, Dorton, Alba (deceased), Esther, Florence, Charlotte, B. C. Delos, and Dora (deceased). They eventually removed to Smithport, where they passed the remainder of their lives. L. J. Gallup was reared and educated in Norwich township, and married, in 1861, Polly A., daughter of C. R. Burdick, after which they located on a farm, where he has since been engaged in farming, and is also interested in the lumber business. To Mr. and Mrs. Gallup have been born four children: Purdie A., Clayton E., Glennie, and Ella (who died when five years of age). Mrs. Gallup is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Gallup is a Democrat, has held most of the township offices, and has served on the Democratic County Committee. Mrs. Gallup's father, C. R. Burdick, who is still a resident of Norwich township, is a son of Rowland Burdick, also a pioneer of McKean county. Her mother was burned to death by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. They had a family of six children: Charley, Elmer, Alvira, Ellen, Alice and Polly A., Ellen and Alice being now deceased.

H. H. GARTHWAIT, Port Allegany, son of John S. Garthwait, was born in Borodino, Onondaga Co., N. Y., in 1839. His parents removed to Bolivar, Allegany county, where they still live. Their children were Harriet H. (now Mrs. H. W. Eaton), H. H. and John J. H. H. Garthwait lived with his parents until 1865, when he married Sophia S. Mead, and he and his wife made their home at Bolivar until 1873, when they moved to Olean, and from there to Port Allegany. He was engaged in milling and in the lumber trade until 1883, when he built the store he now owns in Port Allegany, and commenced in the furniture trade and general undertaking. The main building is 28x60 feet, over which is a hall, where nearly all public entertainments in the borough are held, and which has a seating capacity of about 250. Mr. and Mrs. Garthwait have one child, Cora. Mr. Garthwait is a member of the Knights of Labor. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party.

C. E. GROVER, proprietor of planing mill, contractor and builder, Port Allegany, is a son of Converse and S. A. (Clark) Grover, and was born in Liberty township, McKean Co., Penn., in 1847. His father was a native of Great Bend, on the Hudson river, in New York, and his mother of Tioga county, Penn. After

their marriage they located at Ulysses, Potter Co., Penn. Converse Grover was one of the pioneers of Potter county, where he was engaged in building, and followed coopering. In 1847 he removed to Liberty township, McKean county, where he purchased and cleared a tract of land. Their children were Mrs. Catherine Acre, C. E., William I., Mrs. Dweilly Falk and Oren W. C. E. Grover was reared in Liberty township, where he received his education. While he was yet a boy his father died, and he made a home for the others until they arrived at maturity. Being a millwright by trade, he bought, in 1885, of C. N. Barrett his planing-mill at Port Allegany, which was destroyed by fire in 1887, and which he at once rebuilt. In addition to superintending his mill, he does a good business at contracting and building. In 1879 Mr. Grover married Alice, daughter of John K. Burt, who was the first male child born in Potter county. Mr. and Mrs. Grover have four children: Orrilla, Letha, and Martin and Mabel (twins). Mr. Grover is a member of Liberty Lodge, No. 505, F. & A. M.

H. P. HAGAR, farmer and lumberer, P. O. Portage Creek, is a son of Richard Hagar, and was born in Vermont, February 10, 1830. His parents removed to Bradford county, Penn., in 1834, engaged in farming, and there lived and died. Their children were H. P., Sarah (deceased), Jane, Richard (deceased) and Joseph (deceased). H. P. Hagar, at the age of nine years, on account of the death of his mother, found it necessary to find some employment to relieve his father of the burden of his care, and from that time became the arbiter of his own destiny. In 1852 he married Phebe M., daughter of D. S. White, of Norwich, McKean Co., Penn., and located in Liberty township. Afterward he lived for a brief period in Norwich, but returned to Liberty township and purchased the farm he now owns, which he cleared. He has since been engaged in farming, and also quite extensively in the lumber business. Mr. and Mrs. Hagar have had six children, three of whom are yet living: David, Eleanor and Belle; Rosella, George and William are deceased. Mr. Hagar is a supporter of the Democratic party, and has held several official positions in Norwich township. D. S. White, father of Mrs. Hagar, was one of the pioneers of Norwich township, and was the father of six children: J. O., Clark, Phebe M., Edwin (who was killed while at work in the woods, when thirty years of age), George (deceased) and one that died in infancy. The parents of these children are both deceased.

CHARLES W. HOOKER, merchant, Port Allegany, son of William M. Hooker, was born in Mill Grove, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., March 10, 1838, and soon after his father moved to West Genesee, Allegany county, located on Dodge's creek and engaged in farming, also lumbering; here he died in the fall of 1884. His children were Anna, widow of Henry Wright, of Portville; Fannie, wife of Abner Tubbs, of Farmers Valley; William; Charles W., and Lafayette, who died of typhoid fever at the age of twenty-one years. Amy, in consideration of the care and services given to her parents in their later years, inherited the estate, and is now a resident of the old homestead. Charles W. was educated in Allegany county, N. Y., and married, October 12, 1865, Sarah L., daughter of C. G. McKay, of Allegany, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y. He located at Olean, where he was engaged in running a gang mill; thence removed to Portville, becoming proprietor of the Portville House, and two years later he accepted a position offered him by Miller Bros., at Bay City, Mich., as foreman, and remained with them eight years. He then came to Port Allegany in 1877, and became associated with his brother, William, in the boot and shoe and grocery trades, the firm name being Hooker Brothers. Mr. Hooker is a member of Liberty Lodge, No. 505, F. & A. M., of which he

has been secretary for the last seven years. Politically he is identified with the Union Labor party. William, his brother, also a native of Mill Grove, born in 1836, made his home with his parents until 1868, when he removed to Forest county, where he remained seven and one half years. Coming to Port Allegany in 1874, he here embarked in business as dealer in boots and shoes. He married, in 1868, Lucy L., daughter of Henry Champlin, of Genesee, Allegany Co., N. Y., and has two children: Nettie A. and Bessie E.

ARTHUR J. HUGHES, Port Allegany, son of Joab B. and Lucy (King) Hughes, was born in Belfast, Allegany Co., N. Y., August 27, 1847. The father died in 1855, leaving two children: A. J. and Florence, the latter of whom died October 7, 1889. A. J. Hughes was educated at Friendship Academy and Genesee Valley Seminary at Belfast, and being obliged to rely largely on his own resources he taught school, clerked in a store, and was otherwise employed to obtain the money to defray his expenses. He began newspaper work with George W. Dickinson, on the *Allegany County Reporter*, then published at Belmont, N. Y., as collector and traveling correspondent, continuing with him five years, first working on the *Reporter* and later on the *Olean Times*. May 27, 1874, he established the *Port Allegany Reporter*, and has been its editor and proprietor ever since. In 1887 Mr. Hughes also established the *Autograph* at Austin, Potter Co., Penn., but after publishing the paper a year he sold it. In 1878 Mr. Hughes represented McKean, Tioga and Potter counties on the Democratic State Committee. In 1879 he was the choice of Potter county for the same position, and in 1880 was selected by Tioga county to represent the district. For the past five years he has represented McKean county on the same committee. During the presidential campaign in 1880 he was one of the secretaries of the Democratic State committee. He received the nomination of his party for State senator in 1880, and, although defeated, ran ahead of his ticket, the vote in his district for Hancock being 7,118, his being 7,840. He has been a delegate to State, congressional, senatorial and county conventions many times, but has only once, in 1880, been a candidate for a salaried office. In 1884, in company with E. P. Dalrymple and C. R. Bard, he built the largest opera house in the county, which was burned in December, 1887. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank in 1888, and is one of its directors. Mr. Hughes was married in August, 1875, to Alice, daughter of Johnson Higgins, of Friendship, N. Y., and they have two children: Mary, wife of Frank R. Utter, of Friendship, N. Y., and Julia, wife of William C. Carter, of Renovo, Penn. Mr. Hughes is a member of Liberty Lodge, No. 505, F. & A. M.

B. KERSHNER, foreman, Port Allegany, son of Conrad Kershner, was born in Hersfeld, Hessen-Cassel, Germany, in 1822, where he was reared and educated, and where his parents died. Their family consisted of six children: George, Mrs. Lenora Mains, John, Mrs. Dorothea Hether, Justina (deceased), and the subject of our sketch, who came to America in 1852, locating in Wayne county, Penn., where he was employed in a tannery. He removed to Newark Valley, Tioga Co., N. Y., where he was foreman in a tannery for a period of twenty two years, and in 1877 accepted a position as foreman of Root & Keating's tannery, at Port Allegany, where he is still engaged. In 1854 he married Caroline Henderson, and they have four children: George H., J. W., Tilda and G. K. Mr. Kershner is a member of Liberty Lodge, No. 505, F. & A. M. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is serving as steward and trustee of the same. He is a Democrat in politics.

C. A. LARRABEE, jeweler, Port Allegany, son of Willett and Rosanna (Smith) Larrabee, was born in Almond, Allegany Co., N. Y., in 1844. His

parents removed to Whitesville, N. Y., and he made that his home until the commencement of the Civil war, when he enlisted in Company H, Eighty fifth N. Y. V. I. He was captured April 19, 1861, at Plymouth, N. C., and was held prisoner for a period of eight months, being confined at Andersonville, Charleston and Florence, where he incurred disabilities from which he never can recover. He was exchanged December 13, 1864, and mustered out of the service July 6, 1865. Returning to Whitesville, he here married, July 15, 1866, Eugenia E., daughter of Rev. Joseph W. Selden. They made Whitesville their residence until March, 1870, when they removed to Port Allegany, where he engaged in the jewelry trade, and has a very pleasant and remunerative business. In 1871 he was appointed postmaster, a position he held until July, 1885. Mr. and Mrs. Larrabee have five children: Pauline, Effie, Allie, Florence and Lawrence. Mr. Larrabee is a member of Liberty Lodge, No. 505, F. & A. M., and of Arnold Chapter, R. A. M.; he is a member of Star Hose Company No. 1, of Port Allegany. Mr. Larrabee is a supporter of the Republican party, and has been a member of the county committee several times; he has held various official positions in the borough, and at present is a member of the council and justice of the peace. With C. N. Barrett, he was instrumental in organizing Henry Metcalf Post, G. A. R., at Port Allegany.

ALVA N. LILLIBRIDGE, Port Allegany, son of Lodowick and Anna C. (Stanton) Lillibridge, was born August 19, 1823, in what is now Port Allegany, McKean Co., Penn., on the place he now owns. His maternal grandfather, Samuel Stanton, was born at Mount Pleasant, Wayne Co., Penn., and was afterward judge of that county, and one of its able and prominent men, extensively engaged in various enterprises. There he married Martha Morse, and they came to McKean county, at a very early day, where they purchased 1,700 acres of land on Marvin creek, in what is now Hamlin township, and a tract of 300 or 400 acres now owned by W. J. Davis, in Liberty township. At the latter place he erected a store and log houses, having plans made for many buildings. He returned to bring his family to Port Allegany, but, on arrival at Jersey Shore, found seven of his children prostrated with typhoid fever. He had previously been to Philadelphia, and made plans to bring a colony of 200 families to Port Allegany, the purpose being to make that the county seat of McKean county; but before his plans were fully executed he discovered that the county was losing large sums of money appropriated for road purposes. He proceeded to Bellefonte to have justice done, accomplished his design, was taken with croup and died there. The colonists, having lost their chief, proceeded to Ashtabula county, Ohio, and located there. The widow of Samuel Stanton went to McKean county, where she remained until her decease. Their children were Samuel, Polly, Anna C., Lucy, Rebecca, Lydia, Daniel, Abel and Hannah, of whom Samuel, Abel, Anna C. and Hannah became permanent residents of McKean county, all of whom are deceased but Hannah. Anna C. Stanton married Lodowick Lillibridge, and located in what is now Port Allegany, where they were among the first settlers, engaging in most anything to make a living. They reared a family of eight children: Elias, Samuel, Alva N., Phebe A. (Mrs. Rennselaer Vanderhulst), Hannah (Mrs. Terrance Green), Amy (Mrs. Hiram Baker), Lucy (Mrs. G. M. Hall, of Oliphant, Lackawanna Co., Penn.) and Lowell L. Lillibridge. Alva N., the third son, made his home with his parents until his marriage, June 24, 1847, to Leoria S., daughter of Isaac Viner, of Port Allegany. They located on the place he now owns, where, with the exception of three years, they have since resided. He is engaged as farmer and lumberman, and has been prosperous in his pursuits. In 1863 he was elected sheriff, which

necessitated his removal to Smithport for the term of three years. To Mr. and Mrs. Lillibridge have been born two children, Mason A. and Ora, now Mrs. O. L. Snyder, of Buffalo. Mr. and Mrs. Lillibridge are members of the Baptist Church; in politics he is a Republican.

S. C. SARTWELL, proprietor of the Sartwell House, Port Allegany, is a son of Joel and Elizabeth (Otto) Sartwell, and was born at Farmers Valley, McKean Co., Penn., in 1840. Solomon Sartwell, his grandfather, who was a native of New Hampshire, where he married, removed to McKean county, Penn., at a very early time, and located at Farmers Valley, where both he and his wife resided until their decease. Joel, son of Solomon, and father of S. C. Sartwell, was also a native of New Hampshire, and removed with his parents to Farmers Valley, where he married Miss Elizabeth Otto, after which they located at Farmers Valley, where he was engaged in the lumber trade, and where they raised a family of ten children, of whom but six are known to be living: Helen (who married the Hon. W. J. Davis), Joseph, Sylvia (now Mrs. J. L. Behn), S. C., Henry and Lucy (now Mrs. Dean Cheadle). Willbur, who was born before these, went to California in 1857, and is probably deceased, as no tidings have been received from him. S. C. Sartwell was reared and educated in McKean county, and in 1865 married Rose Thomson, after which they located at Portville, where he was engaged in business. He afterward purchased a farm near Port Allegany, which he sold in 1874, and then removed into the borough where he became the owner and proprietor of the Sartwell House, a hostelry noted for the excellency of its management, and which has the exclusive patronage of the traveling public. Mr. and Mrs. Sartwell have two children living, Grace and Stephen (twins); two children, Willett and Winifred, are deceased. Mr. Sartwell is a member of the Democratic party, and one of the able and representative citizens of Port Allegany.

F. P. SHANER, formerly of Port Allegany, son of Matthias and Margaret J. (Stewart) Shaner, was born in Freedom, Venango Co., Penn., in 1859, where he remained until fifteen years of age, when, with his parents, he removed to Clarion county, same State. His father's family consisted of eight children, viz.: John L., David G., Emma (Mrs. William U. Over), Daniel C., Horace C., Ella (Mrs. Jerry Weter), F. P. and Ambrose C. F. P. Shaner began his educational course in the schools of Venango and Clarion counties, and after attending school several terms at the academy in Rimersburg and West Freedom, he taught school for four years, and in 1883 accepted the position as book-keeper for Root & Keating in their tannery at Port Allegany; he is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees, Tent No. 11, of Port Allegany. He is an active worker in the ranks of the Republican party, and has served as a member of the county committee, and of the borough council. He is also a member of the Methodist Church. He was married June 12, 1889, to Miss Jennie F. Simar. He has now moved to Olean, N. Y., where he has accepted a position as superintendent of Root & Keating's tannery.

WILLIAM J. TEMPLETON, merchant, Port Allegany, is a son of James and Sarah Templeton, and was born in the County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1837. When thirteen years of age he came to America, and located at Buffalo, N. Y.; afterward he was employed as manager of A. Rumsey's farm for several years. In 1873 he married Agnes S. Mills, and located at Colton, N. Y., where he owned a farm and also carried on the lumber trade. Removing to Keating Summit, he here engaged in business as lumberman, and in 1887 located at Port Allegany, where he became a dealer in general merchandise. Mr. and Mrs. Templeton have four children: George D., James F., Charles S. and Edward Ray. Mr. Templeton is a member of Erie Lodge, No. 161, F. & A. M., of Buffalo. In politics he votes with the Union Labor party.

V. R. VANDERHULE, farmer and lumberer, Port Allegany, son of Gersham and Lavina (Mead) Vanderhule, was born in Bainbridge, Chenango Co., N. Y., in 1831. His father was born and reared in Dutchess county, N. Y., near what is now Poughkeepsie. Gersham Vanderhule's father helped to gain our independence, having served as a soldier four years in the Revolutionary war; he was in many hard fought battles, and one of them was the great battle of Bunker Hill. He was once taken prisoner by the British, and died soon after the war closed, through the effects of a wound received in battle. V. R. Vanderhule's mother was born and reared near Albany, N. Y. The famous Gen. Meade, who commanded a portion of the Union forces in the late Civil war was a relative of hers. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderhule reared a family of twelve children, six of whom are deceased; those living are Samuel, Elisha, V. R., Robert, Mrs. Adelia Penrith and George. V. R. Vanderhule was reared and educated in Chenango county, N. Y., and made his home with his parents until 1846, when he was employed in Susquehanna county, Penn., remaining there until 1852, when he removed to McKean county, Penn., and was employed by Jacob Coss, a lumberman, until 1856, and then went into lumbering and other branches of business for himself, and in 1865 purchased a farm in what is now the borough of Port Allegany, and has since been engaged in farming and lumbering. In 1856 he married Phebe A., daughter of Lodowick and Anna C. (Stanton) Lillibridge; they became the parents of three children: Alice, who died at the age of fifteen years; George and Rose. Mr. Vanderhule is emphatically a self made man. Beginning his business life under adverse circumstances, he has by his own exertion secured a competency and is now one of McKean county's representative men. He is an active member of the Republican party, and cast his first vote in Port Allegany, then called Canoe Place, and when there were only seven Republican votes cast beside his own in the whole township.

IRA WEIR, P. O. Portage Creek, son of John and Sally Weir, was born in Kanestville, Wyoming Co., N. Y., in 1837, and was reared in his native county, remaining there until manhood. He came to McKean county, Penn., in 1863, and located at Liberty, being engaged as farmer and lumberman, and a year later his parents followed him. Mr. Weir was married, in 1861, to Adeline Johnson, and they have had two children: Alva M. and Charles E. Alva M. married William Moore, a farmer near Tallmage's mill, Liberty township. Mrs. Weir dying, Mr. Weir married, for his second wife, Miss Hattie B. Ferguson, and by this marriage has two children: Walter and Ernest. When Mr. Weir located in Liberty, being a natural mechanic, his services were sought in all directions, and for a time he was the general blacksmith, carpenter, wagon maker and sleigh maker. He has been an enterprising man, and merits the success he has had. He is public spirited, and a liberal supporter of all worthy enterprises.

CHARLES E. WEIR, son of the above, was married October 1, 1884, to Adelia Elliott, of Portville, N. Y. He located at Liberty, and in May, 1888, became owner and proprietor of the store, and has since been successfully engaged as a dealer in general merchandise. Both he and his father are supporters of the Republican party.

ANNIN TOWNSHIP.

FREDERICK F. BISHOP, farmer, P. O. Turtle Point, was born in Le Roy, N. Y., September 6, 1822, a son of Elisha and Fanny (Piper) Bishop, natives of New Hampshire, who settled in Annin township in 1841, clearing and improving a farm on Newell creek, on which they lived and died. Elisha

Bishop was a tanner and currier by trade and operated a tannery on Newell creek for many years. The timber cut on his farm was the first felled in that part of the township. He had six children: Frederick F., Levi, George, Henry, Olive (Mrs. William Dunbar) and Charles. Frederick F. Bishop lived in Massachusetts until fifteen years of age. He first came to Annin township in 1840, where he settled permanently in 1844, clearing and improving a farm adjoining that of his father, on Newell creek, where he resided until 1864, when he removed to the farm he now occupies, most of which he also cleared and improved. October 21, 1844, he married Lydia L., daughter of Emery and Lydia (Locke) Whitney, of Watertown, Mass., and they have had five children: Le Roy E., Wilder (deceased), Maria (Mrs. B. R. Simar), Emily L. (Mrs. Martin Simar) and Fanny (deceased). Mr. Bishop has held the office of school director of Annin township many years. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; politically he is a Republican.

LE ROY E. BISHOP was born in Annin township November 19, 1846, and lives on the old homestead. He married, October 10, 1878, Rosa, daughter of George and Hannah (Winship) Blowers, of Steuben county, N. Y., and they have four children: Florence, George, Della and Winnie. Mr. Bishop has been school director five years; politically he is a Republican.

THERON COOPER, lumberman and farmer, P. O. Turtle Point, was born in Dartmouth, N. Y., August 23, 1813, a son of Samuel and Mary (Russell) Cooper, who settled in Annin township, McKean Co., Penn., in 1835. Theron Cooper came at the same time and took up the land which he now owns and occupies, which he cleared and improved, and where he has resided most of the time since, being for many years interested in the lumber business. In June, 1840, he married Sophia A., daughter of John and Catherine Mead, of Bolivar, N. Y., by whom he had six children who grew to maturity, viz.: Silas E., Albertus, Joel A., Elwin, John S. and Jane (Mrs. Myron Smith). Mr. Cooper is a prominent and respected citizen of Annin township, and is a member of the Baptist Church. He has held several of the local offices of the township, and politically he is a Republican.

MARSHALL J. HADLEY, surveyor, P. O. Port Allegany, was born in Jasper, Steuben Co., N. Y., November 14, 1826, a son of Benjamin F. and Lydia (Prentice) Hadley. His father was a physician by profession and settled in Annin township in 1856, where he practiced two years; he then located at Olean, N. Y., residing there until his death. He was a native of New Hampshire. Marshall J. Hadley was reared in his native town and educated at Bath (N. Y.) High School. He read law one year at Wellsville, N. Y., and settled permanently in Annin township in 1858. October 16, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Fifty eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was wounded at Fort Harrison. In 1862 he went in the Ordnance Department of the Eighteenth Army Corps, where, with the exception of three months that he was on Government survey, he served until his discharge. He was promoted to sergeant in December, 1861, and commissioned first lieutenant (not mustered) in 1864, and was honorably discharged from the service in February, 1866. He then returned to Annin township, where for some time he was engaged in operating a planing mill. Since 1868 he has been engaged in various other enterprises, and has done more or less business as a surveyor and conveyancer. He is one of the enterprising citizens of the township, and was elected justice of the peace in the spring of 1888. In politics he is a Republican, and was elected county surveyor in the fall of 1889 by a majority of 1,818-854 ahead of his ticket. He is also a member of the G. A. R.

JOSEPH HODGES, farmer, P. O. Annin creek, was born in Somerset, Vt.,

February 19, 1806, and is a son of Ephraim and Catherine (Johnson) Hodges, early settlers of Broome county, N. Y., where Joseph was reared. Our subject settled in what is now Annin township in 1839, locating on the farm where he now resides, all of which he cleared and improved, and where he has lived for fifty years. August 18, 1823, when but seventeen years of age, he married Nancy, daughter of Ittair and Betsy (Page) Elliott, of Broome county, N. Y., and to them were born ten children: Sally (Mrs. John P. Evans), Nancy (Mrs. Simmons Foote), Mary (Mrs. Nathan Foote), Raymond, Lorenzo, Julius, Caroline (Mrs. Henry Wilcox), Olive A. (Mrs. Wilson Tubbs), Jerome and Joseph. Mr. Hodges is a remarkably well-preserved man for his years, and is one of the few pioneers left in Annin township, of which he is the oldest resident. He has been a member of the Baptist Church for sixty years. Politically he is a Republican, and has filled all the offices within the gift of the township, with the exception of justice of the peace.

ERASTUS H. NICHOLS, farmer, P. O. Turtle Point, was born in Halifax, Windham Co., Vt., October 14, 1822, and is a son of Samuel and Abigail (Chase) Nichols, who settled in Eldred, McKean Co., Penn., in 1830. Samuel Nichols, who was a farmer by occupation, cleared and improved the farm now occupied by his son Dana B., and died there. He had the following named ten children: Lenora, Huldah (Mrs. Edson Warner), Erastus H., Lucina (Mrs. Charles Calkins), Edwin, Wilbur, Adelia (Mrs. George Colvin), Permelia (Mrs. Frederick McClure), Nathaniel and Dana B. Erastus H. Nichols was reared in Eldred from eight years of age, and after reaching his majority worked by the month until he was twenty-six years old. He then engaged in farming in Eldred, and in 1861 removed to Annin township, where he cleared and improved the farm he now occupies. In November, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Fifty-eighth Regiment, P. V. I., was wounded at Drury Bluff, and honorably discharged from the service in December, 1864. He was twice married: his first wife was Lucinda P., daughter of Anson G. and Mary A. (Bowen) Moses, of Olean, N. Y., and by her had two children: George S. and Lillian. His second wife was Mrs. Amelia M. (Cooley) Smith, of Cuba, N. Y. Mr. Nichols is one of Annin township's most prominent citizens. He is a member of the G. A. R.; politically a Republican.

VERY REVEREND P. J. PATTERSON, V. F., was a native of Raffeny, Parish of Mullagh, County Cavan, Ireland. His classical education was received at Cavan Seminary, and in this country he studied philosophy at St. Mary's Seminary, Cleveland, Ohio, and theology at St. Vincent's Seminary, Westmoreland county, Penn. He was ordained to the priesthood in 1868, and was appointed pastor of St. Mary's Church at Sartwell, where he was located up to his death. He also had charge of the following named parishes: St. Gabriel's Church, Port Allegany; St. Raphael's Church, Eldred; St. John's, Duke Centre; St. Paul's, Costello, Potter county, and the Austin Mission, Austin, Potter county. He was a hard worker, and by his efforts in 1870, the land was secured in Bradford upon which the elegant church and convent of St. Bernard now stands. He also secured the property at Smethport and built St. Elizabeth's Church, where it now stands, and to his efforts much of the growth and prosperity of the church in this vicinity is due. He died December 21, 1889, and the burial services took place at Newell creek, December 27, following. Bishop Mullin presided, assisted by the Rev. Fathers DeLaroque, of Warren; Coonan, Bradford; Hamel, Olean; Meagher, Ridgway; Winter, Meadville; Brennan, Driftwood; Galligan, Smethport; Brennan, Sharon, and Lynch, of Sartwell. About 10 o'clock A. M., a requiem mass was commenced by Rev. M. A. DeLaroque as celebrant, Rev. J. J. Hamel, deacon.

Rev. William Coonan, sub-deacon, and Very Rev. Francis Winter, master of ceremonies. The Smethport Catholic choir did the singing. The Rt. Rev. Bishop preached, and during his very appropriate remarks paid a deserved tribute to the memory of the deceased. The services in the church being over, the remains were viewed by hundreds of sorrowing people, after which the body was borne to the grave by six laymen, namely: Eugene Mullin, James Cremin, James McGavis, James Hooly, James McKean and T. D. Nash. Arriving at the grave, the last absolution was pronounced by the Rt. Rev. Bishop, when all that was mortal of the gifted priest and pastor, kind brother and friend, was consigned to the silent tomb.

WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, retired, Turtle Point, was born in Georgetown, Madison Co., N. Y., April 26, 1815, a son of Reuben and Achsah (Alderman) Taylor, who settled in Allegany county, N. Y., in 1818. In 1834 they moved with their family to Ceres township, this county, and to Annin township in 1844, later to Potter county, same State, where they died. They had four children: William H., Norman, Riley (killed in the Mexican war) and Jane (Mrs. Harrison Ruby). William H. Taylor, the subject of this sketch, came to Ceres township in 1834, where he bought a farm on Bell's run, six miles in the woods. Here he built a log house covered with stakes, with floors made of split timber, a coverlet hung up for a door, and greased newspapers tacked up for windows. In those early days, deer, bears, wolves, and all kinds of game were plentiful; and Mr. Taylor having a good rifle, and being a keen sportsman and a crack shot, enjoyed many a day's good sport. So there was always plenty of meat in the cabin, but flour was \$16 per barrel, corn \$1.50 per bushel, potatoes \$1, calico and shirting each twenty five cents per yard, and other things in proportion. Mr. Taylor cleared here a fine farm, which, however, he sold and then moved into Annin township where he bought the Annin farm, once owned by William Annin (after whom the creek and township were named), who was murdered near Pittsburgh for his money. Mr. Taylor cut a road through the bush, and moved in on an ox sled. This farm was located on the Allegheny river, and there was no road, neither up nor down the river, nor was there any neighbor within five miles. Mr. Taylor at once set to work to clear his farm, and immediately put up the necessary buildings. Deer was plentiful, and he says he has killed as many as six in one day, and on one occasion he killed two deer and a bear—pretty good sport! He erected the first saw mill, and put in the first shingle machine ever used in McKean county. He was the first to discover bituminous coal in this region, and he opened the vein in Liberty township, his interest in which he sold for \$2,500. He also built two saw-mills, one hotel, two dry goods stores and fifteen other buildings for renting purposes; in fact, there is not a man living who has contributed more toward the advancement of his township and county. There was a time when he knew every man in the county, and every man knew him, and his reminiscences of olden times are most interesting. Speaking of the county generally, he says land was \$1 per acre when he came into it; timber was pine in abundance, hemlock and hardwood; the smaller streams were filled with trout, and the Allegheny river with shad, suckers, bass, and pike weighing twenty eight pounds each. The first murder was committed, in 1845, by Uzza Robbins, two miles above Port Allegany, for which he was executed at Smethport; the third night after his burial his body was dug up and his head cut off by young Burrows. The next murder was the deed committed by "Old Aunt Betty," who cut her brother's head off and then put him under the bed, but the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty." Next followed August 1, 1874, the murder at Port Allegany of Calvin H. Hobar by

one Crow, for which crime the murderer got one year in the State prison. The next was the shooting of Miss Riley by her cousin, for which he was executed; then came the murder of John Yohe by a man named Thompson, in 1886, for which he got twelve years in the State prison, and then, in 1889, came the killing of Henry Robertson or Robinson by Anson or Anderson. Many more interesting events Mr. Taylor could narrate.

Mr. Taylor was married in 1835 to Martha, daughter of John and Jane (Gibson) Rountree, of County Cavan, Ireland, and they have reared eight children—six boys and two girls, viz.: George W., Benjamin, William H., Nathan, Charles, James, Harriet (Mrs. George Helmig) and Mary J. (Mrs. George Campbell). The six sons are model men, using neither whisky nor tobacco, and never allowing profane language to cross their lips. They are well to do, and own farms with good buildings within sight of Turtle Point. George W., the eldest, carries on a dry goods store at Turtle Point, along with his brother Nathan. The parents are yet living—the father in his seventy-fifth year and the mother in her seventy eighth—both highly respected. In politics Mr. Taylor is a Republican.

CERES TOWNSHIP.

POTTER BENSON, P. O. Ceres, N. Y., was born in Cincinnati, Cortland Co., N. Y., February 18, 1814, a son of Didymus and Elizabeth (Fish) Benson. He settled in Ceres township, McKean Co., Penn., in 1832, and for a number of years was engaged in lumbering in Ceres township, and in Sharon, Potter county. He has lived on his present farm in Ceres township for the past twenty five years. He married June 4, 1836, Henrietta C., daughter of Robert and Mary (Bee) Gilbert, of Ceres, by whom he had the following named children: Statira C. (Mrs. Justus Rice), Gulielma M. (Mrs. F. G. Fuller), Mary (Mrs. G. W. Lewis), John (killed at the battle of Gettysburg), Eliza (Mrs. R. R. Bell), Harriet (Mrs. Alvah Hall), Brice B. and Rebecca. Mrs. Benson's maternal grandmother, Mary Law, was born in England and married, for her first husband, Thomas Bee, and for her second husband, John Bell, and with her second husband came to America, about 1800, bringing her five children, Thomas, Mary and John Bee, and William and John Bell, and were among the first settlers of Ceres township. Thomas Bee and his brother John, uncles of Mrs. Benson, and natives of England, were also pioneers of Ceres, John paying for the homestead and caring for his mother and step-father while they lived.

BRICE B. BENSON, son of Potter and Henrietta C. (Gilbert) Benson, was born in Ceres, June 11, 1851, and resides on the homestead with his parents. In 1883 he married Eva, daughter of David and Ida (Holmes) Finch, of Portage, N. Y., and they have two children: Anna and Glenn.

JAMES BIGGINS, farmer, P. O. Eldred, was born in the Parish of Roban, County Mayo, Ireland, in June, 1834, a son of Patrick and Mary (Maloy) Biggins. He was reared in his native county until sixteen years of age. In the spring of 1851 he came to America and located in Livingston county, N. Y., where he worked as a farm hand for three years and eight months. In 1854 he settled in Ceres township, McKean Co., Penn., on the farm where he now resides, which he cleared, and also made all improvements in buildings, etc. Besides attending to his farm interests, he has to some extent been engaged in lumbering, and has been a successful man. March 29, 1864, he enlisted in Company C, Second United States Sharpshooters, and participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania, North Ann River, Cold Harbor and Petersburg; was wounded in the right wrist in the latter en-

gagement, and was honorably discharged June 20, 1865. In 1868 he married Ellen, daughter of Patrick Welch, of Ceres township, and they have five children: Mary A., Ella E., John, Patrick and James. Mr. Biggins is a member of the Catholic Church, and of the G. A. R. He has served his township as overseer of poor three years, school director six years, and six years as overseer of roads and tax collector. Politically he is a Republican.

OLIVER P. COON, farmer, of Ceres township, McKean Co., Penn., P. O. Ceres, N. Y., was born in Allegany county, N. Y., December 1, 1835, a son of Daniel B. and Nancy (Burdick) Coon. They settled in Ceres township in 1837, where our subject was reared from two years of age, and after attaining his majority, worked as a lumberman for a number of years, but has spent a good share of his life in farming. In 1882 he embarked in the drug business at Ceres, at which he continued six years. He has been married twice. His first wife was Cynthia Adams, of Linden, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., and his second wife, Lucinda, daughter of Dr. Peter and Elizabeth (Woodring) Schell, of Saegerstown, Penn., by whom he has one daughter, Lizzie. Mr. Coon has held several offices in Ceres township: was constable nine years in succession; served one term as jury commissioner of McKean county, and is at present holding the office of justice of the peace. He is a member of the K. O. T. M. and of the E. A. U. In politics he is a Democrat.

JOHN H. COON, carpenter, P. O. Ceres, N. Y., was born in Ceres township, McKean Co., Penn., June 30, 1842, a son of Daniel B. and Nancy (Burdick) Coon, the former a native of Rhode Island and his wife of Rensselaer county, N. Y. They settled in Ceres township in 1837, and engaged in farming, clearing and improving the farm now occupied by Mrs. A. Austin, and here they died. They reared a family of five children: Oliver P., Lorenzo O., John H., Orson L. and Jennie (Mrs. Prof. S. L. Maxon). John H. Coon was reared in Ceres, where, with the exception of three years that he lived in Wisconsin, he has always resided. He has followed the carpenter's trade twenty-five years, and was proprietor of the Grand Central Hotel at Ceres one and one half years, and engaged in the livery business two years. In 1874 he married Maria, daughter of Fred and Mary (Madox) Manning, of County Mayo, Ireland, and they have five children: Fred H., J. Leslie, Lee M., Arthur P. and J. Ralph. Mr. Coon is a leading representative citizen of Ceres; has held the office of justice of the peace fifteen years, and several minor offices; politically he is a Republican.

JAMES R. GROW, farmer, P. O. Myrtle, Penn., was born in Almond, N. Y., February 21, 1827, a son of George W. and Ruth (Cornell) Grow, who settled in Ceres township, McKean Co., Penn., in 1837, locating on the farm now wined and occupied by James R. Grow, a part of which they cleared and improved. They had six children who grew to maturity: Martin C., Hannah M. (Mrs. Peter North), Sally (Mrs. N. Laufferer), Angeline (Mrs. Almond Haslam), James R. and Columbia T. (Mrs. Charles Fuller). James R. Grow was reared in Ceres from ten years of age; he purchased the homestead of his father in 1853, cleared a good share of the farm and erected the present buildings. He married, in 1850, Martha A., daughter of Dwelley and Minerva (Fuller) Fuller, of Ceres township, and they have two children: Hattie M. (Mrs. C. B. Roberts) and Jennie A. (Mrs. Alton W. Maxon). Mr. Grow is a prominent and representative farmer of Ceres. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Sons of Temperance; has held the office of commissioner and supervisor of his township seven years, and school director several years. In politics he is a Republican.

GEORGE N. HACKETT, farmer, P. O. Glenn, was born in Oxford, Cho-

naugo Co., N. Y., May 2, 1828, a son of George and Mercy (Hall) Hackett. He was reared in his native county, where he received a common-school education and learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed as a journeyman for three years. In 1847 he located in Ceres township, McKean Co., Penn., and in 1852 purchased the land he now occupies, all of which he cleared and improved, and where he has since resided. He was twice married. His first wife was H. Charlotte, daughter of William J. and Anna (Edwards) Hornblower, natives of England and early settlers of Ceres township. To them were born seven children, two of whom are living: George W. and Henry N. His second wife was Hannah E., daughter of John and Jane (King) Bell, of Little Genesee, N. Y. Mr. Hackett is a prominent and representative farmer. He has held the offices of supervisor, poormaster and school director, each nine years, and is at present township auditor; in politics he is a Republican.

GEORGE W. HACKETT, druggist, P. O. Ceres, N. Y., was born in Ceres township, McKean Co., Penn., October 8, 1863, a son of George N. and Charlotte (Hornblower) Hackett. He was reared on the old homestead in Ceres township, where he remained until twenty-one years of age. When he was eighteen years old he taught school during the winter months for three seasons, and at the same time studied medicine with Dr. H. A. Place, of Ceres. In 1885 he was clerk in a drug store for six months, after which he became a partner with C. D. Voorhees in the drug business at Shinglehouse, Potter Co., Penn., which partnership existed until February 27, 1888, when he purchased a drug store in Ceres, which he has since successfully conducted. He was married June 16, 1887, to Mae, daughter of George J. and Maggie (Scholl) Odenheimer, of Saegerstown, Penn., and they have one son, James N. Mr. Hackett is a member of the K. O. T. M.; politically he is a Republican.

NIMROD LANPHERE, farmer, P. O. Myrtle, was born in Almond, N. Y., April 21, 1817, a son of George W. and Hannah (Haskins) Lanphere, both natives of New England, who settled in Ceres township in 1835, on the farm now owned by William Worden, where they made some improvements and resided until their death. They had five children who grew to maturity: John, Lois (Mrs. John Chapman), Nimrod, Esther (Mrs. Clark Wells) and Martha (Mrs. Joseph Trumbull). Nimrod Lanphere was eighteen years of age when he removed to Ceres with his parents. He cleared and improved the farm he now occupies. He was married in 1840 to Sally, daughter of George W. and Ruth (Cornell) Grow, of Ceres township, and they have the following named children: George, Albert, Rosa A. (Mrs. Oscar Cooper), Winfield, Frank and Nellie (Mrs. Milo Eckert). The two eldest sons, George and Albert, were in the war of the Rebellion. George enlisted in a New York regiment, was wounded at Roanoke, Va., and was discharged on account of disability after one year's service; he re-enlisted in 1864, and served until the close of the war. Albert went out with the Pennsylvania Bucktails, was wounded at Gettysburg, and discharged after three years' service. Mr. Lanphere is a leading citizen of Ceres, and has held the offices of supervisor, judge of election, assessor and school director of the township. He is a member of the Seventh Day Baptist Church; in politics he is a Republican.

THOMAS LYNCH, farmer, P. O. Ceres, was born in the town of Askelow, in County Limerick, Ireland, December 25, 1827, a son of Thomas and Mary (Reagan) Lynch, who emigrated to America in 1848, and settled in Washington, D. C., where they resided until their death. They had eight children, seven of whom came to America: Thomas, Margaret (Mrs. Thomas McMann), Bridget (Mrs. Thomas Mulqueen), Johanna (Mrs. John Scanlon), Ellen (Mrs. John McCarty), William and Patrick. All are now deceased ex-

cept Patrick, who resides in Washington, D. C., and Thomas, the subject of this sketch, who was reared and educated in his native country, and came to America in 1847, remaining at Quebec, Canada, one year. He then went to Vermont, where he remained two years, and in 1850 settled in Ceres township, McKean county, and resided in Ceres village five years, working in the lumber mills of that place. In 1855 he settled on the farm he now owns and occupies, where he has since resided, and which he cleared and improved. He was married in 1855 to Mary A., daughter of John and Johanna (Powers) Kennedy, of County Limerick, Ireland, and they have four children living: John, William, Edward and Margaret. Mr. Lynch is a member of St. Mary's Church, Sartwell; in politics he is a Republican.

JUDSON RILEY, farmer, P. O. Sartwell, was born in Ceres township, McKean Co., Penn., August 13, 1865, and is a son of Jeremiah and Bridget (Lundrigan) Riley. His paternal grandfather was Jeremiah Riley, a native of County Cork, Ireland, who came to America in 1840, and settled in Ceres township, McKean Co., Penn. His maternal grandfather, James Lundrigan, was also a native of County Cork, Ireland, and was a pioneer of Annin township, McKean county. The father of the subject of this sketch was a native of County Cork, Ireland, and Judson's mother was born in Waddington, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. Judson's father cleared and improved the farm in Ceres township now occupied by his widow and heirs, and there it was that he died. His children were eleven in number: Elizabeth (Mrs. Delon Beeman), Henry, Hannah (Mrs. John Bly), Ellen (Mrs. Thomas Foley), Kate, James and Judson (twins), Anna, John, Joseph and Winifred. Mr. Judson Riley was reared on the old homestead, and with his brothers, John and Joseph, conducts the farm. He is a member of the Catholic Church, and in politics is a Democrat.

JOHN J. ROBERTS, of the firm of Roberts Bros., dealers in general merchandise, Ceres, P. O. Ceres, N. Y., was born in Westfield, Tioga Co., Penn., April 16, 1844, a son of John J. and Phebe (Trowbridge) Roberts, natives of Luzerne county, Penn., and Painted Post, N. Y., respectively. His paternal grandfather was Josiah Roberts, a native of Connecticut, of Welsh and Scotch descent, a pioneer of Luzerne county, Penn., and his maternal grandfather was Henry B. Trowbridge, a native of Vermont, who, with his parents, settled in Tioga county, Penn., in an early day, and was a prominent business man of his time in Westfield, that county. The parents of John J. Roberts settled in Pleasant Valley, Potter Co., Penn., in 1853, where his father cleared and improved a farm, and resided there until 1866, when he removed to Annin (now Ceres) township, this county, locating on the farm now owned by his son C. B. Roberts, which he also cleared and improved, and resided there until his death, in 1878, at the age of sixty-six years. His children were Daniel P., Henry B., Jemima L. (Mrs. Lewis R. Palmer), Phebe S. (Mrs. E. B. West), Sarah E. (Mrs. J. S. Butters), John J., Martha E. (Mrs. H. S. Gleason), Polly M. (Mrs. E. Clark), Caleb B., Mary L. (Mrs. Henry Terrette) and William G. Of these, two were in the war of the Rebellion. Daniel P. enlisted in the Pennsylvania "Bucktails," was afterward transferred to the Invalid Corps, served three years, and was honorably discharged. Henry B. enlisted in 1864, in Company A, Eighty-fifth New York Volunteers, and was honorably discharged July 17, 1865. John J. Roberts was reared in Potter county, and received a limited education in the common schools. After leaving the farm he engaged as a clerk in a store at Port Allegany, and followed that occupation until 1868, including three years at Ceres. In March, 1868, he embarked in business for himself at Ceres, with V. Perry Carter, under the firm name of Carter & Roberts, dealers in general merchan-

dise; and in 1873 he purchased his partner's interest, conducting the business alone until 1875, when he sold out. In 1883 he again resumed business in Ceres, and since 1887 the business has been conducted in the name of Robarts Bros., C. B. Robarts being his partner. Mr. Robarts was twice married; first, in June, 1871, to Ella A., daughter of V. J. Perry and Almira (Smith) Carter, of Ceres, by whom he had one daughter, Grace A. Mrs. Robarts died, and September 17, 1878, he married Minnie C., daughter of A. C. and Belle C. (Smith) Hovey, of Ceres, by whom he has two children: Jay E. and H. Ross. Mr. Robarts served as auditor of McKean county in 1878-80-81, and was deputy sheriff in 1882-83. He is a member of the Masonic order and K. O. T. M.; in politics he is a Republican.

CALEB B. ROBERTS, of Robarts Bros., Ceres, was born in Westfield, Tioga Co., Penn., March 9, 1850, a son of John J. and Phebe (Trowbridge) Roberts. He was reared and educated in Pleasant Valley, Potter Co., Penn. He served an apprenticeship of four years at the mason's trade in Corry, Penn., after which he worked as a journeyman for two years. He then engaged in farming on Bell's run, Ceres township, McKean Co., Penn., at which he continued for fifteen years, on the farm he now owns, settled by his father, and during that period was also engaged in lumbering. In 1886 he embarked in mercantile business in Ceres, and in 1887 formed a partnership with his brother John J. under the firm name of Robarts Bros. Mr. Roberts married, in 1871, Hattie M., daughter of James R. and Martha (Fuller) Grow, of Ceres township, and they have two children: Ray R. and Daisy. Mr. Roberts is a representative merchant and citizen of Ceres. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the A. O. U. W., the S. of T. and the K. O. T. M.

FRANCIS M. VAN WORMER, lumberman, P. O. Ceres, N. Y., was born in Cohocton, Steuben Co., N. Y., February 18, 1836, a son of Henry and Hannah A. (Elliott) Van Wormer. His paternal grandfather, Lawrence Van Wormer, was born near Kinderhook, N. Y., and was of the old Dutch Knickerbocker stock. He settled in Cohocton, N. Y., in 1816, with a family of fourteen children, as well as a number of negroes, remnants of slavery days, who remained with the family. He was a farmer by occupation and a large land holder. The maternal grandfather of Francis M. was Jonathan Elliott, also a pioneer of Steuben county, N. Y., formerly of Otsego county, N. Y. Henry Van Wormer was a large real estate dealer and speculator in Steuben county, N. Y. Francis M. Van Wormer was reared in his native county, and educated in the common schools and Macomb Street Academy, Monroe, Mich. He settled in Ceres, McKean Co., Penn., in 1858, where he worked in a lumber mill until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion. April 15, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Twenty-third New York Volunteers, and participated in the battle of second Bull Run, Chantilly, Fredericksburg, Cedar Mountain, and other engagements, and was honorably discharged in June, 1863, at the expiration of his term of service. He then returned to Ceres, and, with L. P. White, purchased the grist mill and lumber business of Eleazer Harmon, the business being conducted under the firm name of Van Wormer & White up to 1882, when Mr. Van Wormer purchased his partner's interest, and has since successfully conducted the business alone. Mr. Van Wormer married, in 1864, Elizabeth C., daughter of Rev. David B. and Alice H. (Pusey) Brown, of Condersport, Penn., and they have three children living: A. Castella, Edith M. and Henry B. Mr. Van Wormer is a self-made and successful business man, and a prominent and respected citizen. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and politically he is a Republican.

CHAPTER XXVII.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES — NORWICH, HAMLIN, LAFAYETTE
AND SERGEANT TOWNSHIPS.

NORWICH TOWNSHIP.

C. A. ANDERSON, merchant, Colegrove, was born in Warberg, Sweden, March 5, 1860, a son of Andrew and Inga Anderson. He attended school in his native country, when, his father having moved to the United States, he was anxious to come and find him, but having no money he borrowed enough of a friend to pay his passage to New York City. From New York he went to New Jersey, where he was employed two months in carrying water to a company of men working on a railroad. Having earned a little money, he determined to come to McKean county. He landed at Ridgway, a small boy without friends or money, and unable to speak the English language. Here a gentleman gave him money enough to take him to Wilcox, thirteen miles away, and from there he walked to Clermont, where he found some of his own country people, to whom he told his story. They furnished him with food and money enough to take him to his father in Smethport. He found his father, who was not able, however, to support him, and a Mrs. Rifle furnished him with a room and a bed, and he worked at anything he could find to do to obtain his food. After spending a week in Smethport he accompanied his father to Colegrove, where the latter was employed by W. J. Colegrove, and he worked for his board. His father left Mr. Colegrove in about two months, but he continued in his employ, remaining on his farm until 1881, when he was employed as clerk in the general store of W. J. Colegrove & Son at Colegrove. This partnership was dissolved, and C. M. Colegrove carried on the business until July 19, 1883, when he sold out to Mr. Anderson, who, after a few months, admitted M. J. Gallup as partner in the business, and they continued together until April 1, 1886, when Mr. Anderson bought Mr. Gallup's interest and has since continued the business alone. Mr. Anderson has been a successful business man, and is highly esteemed in the town of Colegrove. He has held various township offices and August 1, 1883, was appointed postmaster. He was married April 25, 1887, to Miss Annie, daughter of Conrad and Lena Bayer, of Norwich township. Mr. Anderson is a member of Norwich Lodge, No. 538, E. A. U., and McKean Lodge, No. 388, F. & A. M. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

A. P. BREWER, farmer, P. O. Norwich, is a son of William and Polly (Curtis) Brewer, natives of Connecticut, who came to McKean county, Penn., in 1815, and settled upon the farm where A. P. Brewer now resides. They reared a family of seven children, the subject of this sketch being the second son, and the only one now living. He was born October 24, 1821, and received his education in the public schools of the township where he now resides, and has always lived upon the farm which his father settled. In September, 1841, he married Miss Helen, a daughter of Luther and Jennina (Colegrove) Haven, of Norwich township. The Havens were among the first settlers of that township, and reared a family of eight children, all of whom are living. Mr.

and Mrs. Brewer are the parents of four children, viz.: W. W. (proprietor of a hotel at Mount Jewett, Penn.), Milton A., Melvin F., and Nellie Alceia (deceased). Mr. Brewer served six years in the capacity of county commissioner, also six years as county auditor, and has been identified with various township offices. Mr. and Mrs. Brewer are members of the Baptist Church. In politics he is a Republican.

G. W. BURDICK, farmer, P. O. Norwich, a son of Rowland and Alvira (Webb) Burdick, natives of New York State, was born in Norwich township, McKean Co., Penn., April 17, 1820. He spent his boyhood days on the farm with his parents, and August 3, 1842, he married Miss Sarah H., a daughter of G. W. and Elizabeth (Rose) Griswold, natives of Vermont, who were among the early settlers of Smethport, Penn. Mr. Burdick has been identified among the many lumbermen of McKean county, is also an enterprising farmer, and was postmaster under President Tyler. His son, W. P. Burdick, was born November 27, 1859, and is now a practicing physician in DuBois, Clearfield Co., Penn. G. W. Burdick's grandfather was a Baptist minister. His father and mother and six brothers and one sister belonged to the Baptist Church, and one sister joined the Methodist Church. Six brothers and one sister are still living.

G. A. BURDICK, farmer, P. O. Norwich, was born in Norwich township, McKean Co., Penn., November 1, 1830, the youngest of eight children born to Rowland and Alvira (Webb) Burdick, natives of New York, who came to Norwich township in 1815. Mr. Burdick has always resided on the old homestead, and been engaged in farming. He married, August 12, 1855, Miss Viletta, a daughter of Orin and Nancy (Corwin) Gallup, and they are the parents of six children, viz.: Clarence A., Elbert C., Orlo J., Wellington L., Alice E. and Ina V. Mr. Burdick has been actively identified with the interests of the township, and has held various township offices.

JONATHAN COLEGROVE, farmer, P. O. Colegrove, was born in Norwich township, McKean Co., Penn., November 22, 1844, a son of Horace and Emily (Burlingame) Colegrove, both also natives of Norwich township. He was in the Civil war, enlisting in 1861 in Company F, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served three years. He was in the siege of Yorktown, and was taken prisoner on the peninsula near Savage Station, in 1862, was prisoner two and a half months on Belle Isle, afterward joined his regiment near Falmouth, Va., was in the Gettysburg fight, and on the second day was wounded through the neck and windpipe, and also through the left shoulder. He was taken to Baltimore, Md., to Patterson Park hospital, which hospital was under the charge of Dr. S. D. Freeman. He was not expected to live, for several days; for twenty-two months he never spoke a loud word. He served the rest of the time in the medical purveyor's department, Baltimore, Md. He was married January 1, 1867, to Miss Hattie P., daughter of Sheffield and Mary E. (Baldwin) Purple, of Troy, Penn., and they are the parents of two children, viz.: Samuel (deceased) and Albert L. (living at home). He also has an adopted daughter, Mary P. Mr. Colegrove is a member of McKean Lodge, No. 128, F. & A. M.; Bradford Chapter, No. 160, and Sir Knights, No. 58.

C. D. COMES, lumberman, P. O. Digel, a son of D. D. and Polly V. (Smith) Comes, natives of Pennsylvania, was born in Keating township, McKean Co., Penn., June 13, 1855. He has always lived with his parents, and at the present time has control of a mill in company with his father. They are sawing 4,000,000 feet of lumber per year, and peeling 2,500 cords of hemlock bark.

C. W. DICKINSON, farmer, P. O. Norwich, is a son of Edward H. and

Roxie (Comes) Dickinson, the former a native of New Jersey, and the latter of Norwich township, McKean Co., Penn. The father came to McKean county in 1823, and engaged in hunting and trapping, at one time killing fifty seven deer in twenty five days; he also killed three elks and twenty bears in McKean county. C. W. Dickinson is the second son of eight children. He was born in Norwich township, November 10, 1842, and received his education in the common schools of Norwich. July 9, 1861, he entered the United States service, enlisting in Company L, Forty second Regiment Pennsylvania "Buck-tails," and was discharged on account of disability, returning to Norwich September 28 of the same year. He married, November 18, 1873, Miss Estella, P. Denison, a daughter of William and Otteline (Carter) Denison, natives of the State of New York, who came to Norwich township in 1841. Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson are the parents of four children, viz.: Charlie B., Lena E., Carrie A. and Louis H. Mr. Dickinson is one of the wide awake men of the township, and has been identified with various local offices. He has taken a great interest in the public schools of the township, and, like his father, has a disposition to hunt and trap, having killed about three hundred deer, nine bears, eighteen wolves, and about twenty wildeats, and caught too much small game to mention here.

J. C. DOYLE, lumberman, Crosby, P. O. Newerf, is a native of McKean county, Penn., born in Sartwell, May 10, 1860. He was reared and educated in his native county, and when but a boy began to work in his father's mill, and finally was appointed its superintendent, and on reaching his majority was admitted as a partner, the firm name then being M. Doyle & Son. Mr. Doyle was married October 16, 1884, to Miss Katie C. Butler of Sartwell, and they have two children: Helen B. and Clayton P. Michael Doyle, father of J. C., came to this country with his parents from County Cork, Ireland, when but nine years of age. At twenty three he married Ellen Keefe, a native of Canandaigua, N. Y. Michael Doyle died September 17, 1889, at Sartwell, Penn., surrounded by his family and a few intimate friends; the firm name was then changed to that of J. C. Doyle & Bro., who will in future carry on the business on the same system as before. Mrs. Katie C. (Butler) Doyle is a daughter of James Butler, the eldest of seven children, and who came to this country from County Kilkenny, Ireland, about the year 1850, and was married one year later at Cuba, N. Y., to Bridget Phelan, a native of Ireland.

MICHAEL ERHART, postmaster and merchant, Newerf, was born in St. Mary's, Elk Co., Penn., March 25, 1854, a son of John and Margaret Erhart, natives of Germany, who came to St. Mary's in 1853. Mr. Erhart received his education in the common schools of Keating township, and in April, 1884, he purchased a farm of 241 acres in Norwich township. He was married, in August, 1886, to Miss Laura, a daughter of Samuel and Matilda (Cochran) Layton, natives of New York State, who came to McKean county in 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Erhart have one child, Essie, born October 9, 1888. In May Mr. Erhart engaged in mercantile business in Newerf, since which time he has also acted in the capacity of postmaster.

W. O. GALLUP, farmer, P. O. Norwich, was born in Norwich Township, McKean Co., Penn., June 28, 1851, the elder of two sons born to Nathaniel C. and Aleena (Derby) Gallup, natives of Pennsylvania, born in 1814, and who settled upon the farm now owned by their son, H. H. Gallup. W. O. Gallup received his education in the common schools of his native township, and has always been engaged in farming. He was married, in February, 1875, to Miss Ella Grigsby, born in December, 1851, a daughter of Samuel and Mary (Evenden) Grigsby, natives of England. Mr. and Mrs. Gallup are the parents of four

children, viz.: Cora A., Bertha M., Milford H. and Susan R. Mr. Gallup takes an active interest in the affairs of the township, and has held various local offices.

N. W. HEINEMANN, lumberman, Colegrove, was born in Dunderstadt, Germany, November 25, 1848, a son of Christopher Heinemann. When he was three years old his parents came to the United States and settled in Norwich township, McKean Co., Penn., where, in 1865, his father built what is called an up and-down saw-mill. He was reared in McKean county, working on the farm and in the mill until manhood, and finally bought the homestead and mill of his father. He has rebuilt the mill, and has furnished it with the latest approved machinery, and is now cutting 30,000 feet of lumber a day. Mr. Heinemann was married, October 1, 1874, to Miss Annie Bell Waffle, of Elm Valley, Allegany Co., N. Y. She is a daughter of George and Bessie (Knight) Waffle, the former of whom was born in Cortland, N. Y., July 8, 1808, and the latter in Vermont, April 20, 1820. Mr. and Mrs. Heinemann are the parents of two children: Bessie W. and Theresa.

J. B. OVIATT, JR., farmer, P. O. Norwich, was born in Smethport, McKean Co., Penn., December 22, 1850, the third son of eleven children born to J. B. and Catherine M. (Stickles) Oviatt, natives of New York State, who came to McKean county in 1837, and settled in Keating township. Mr. Oviatt remained upon the home farm with his parents until he was twenty-one years of age, when he went to Roulette, Penn., where he was employed by the late Leroy Lyman in hunting, and working upon the farm. From Roulette he went to Alfred Centre, N. Y., where he finished his education, after which he came to Norwich township and engaged as a laborer. He married, in October, 1875, Miss Hattie R., daughter of J. B. and Mary B. (Gallup) Kimball, who came to Norwich township in 1855. Mr. and Mrs. Oviatt are the parents of three children, named as follows: Jessie F., Milo and Frank, all of whom reside at home. Mr. Oviatt, after his marriage purchased the farm which he now owns, and upon which he has erected a handsome residence. Mr. Oviatt has been a very successful hunter, and has caught or killed, since 1875, the following wild animals: 170 deer and 10 bears, which netted \$1,146.91; and 111 foxes, 112 raccoons, 8 otters, 35 minks, 8 wildcats, 30 martins, 56 skunks, and 120 muskrats, netting \$403.86. He has held various township offices, and is highly respected by all who know him. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Colegrove.

N. H. PARKER, lumberman, P. O. Gardeau, is a son of George and Polly Parker. George Parker was born in the city of Albany, N. Y., in 1784, but when eight years of age was taken by his father to the Cowansique valley, where the family settled. In this same valley Polly Parker was born in 1792, and at the age of fifteen years was married to George Parker. Here also, N. H. Parker was born in 1812. In 1828 the family moved into the Genesee Valley, and bought the farm formerly owned by Shongo, the head chief of the Seneca Indians, Six Nations, and who then lived on the farm and continued to do so for over a year, George Parker afterward giving him the privilege of spending the remainder of his days there if he chose. But a majority of the other Indians had gone to the Buffalo, Cattaraugus and other tribes, and after about a year and a half he said he must go to console and advise those who looked to him for counsel. He was a man of much intelligence, was a great warrior in the Revolutionary war, and had participated in the massacre in the valley of the Wyoming. He was also very skillful in the medical profession, and practiced much among the whites in the early history of the county with marked success. Among the Indians at that time was one named Johnny Hacks, who

was a great hunter. George Parker asked him where there were some good "licks." He answered by saying, "Way off yonder great much lick, much deer, much elk, much salt and much medicine water." He could not tell where, or how far, but could point directly toward the present site of Norwich, Penn. In his annual hunting trips Mr. Parker, with his son, commenced going in this direction, and in June, 1838, reached what is now McKean county, to hunt elk, and found the place spoken of by Johnny Hacks. At that time no place ever seen on the American continent would reward the hunter's pursuit as well as this. There was plenty of elk, immense quantities of deer, black bears, and wolves very plenty, also panthers and all kinds of small game. George and N. H. Parker continued to hunt here each year, and in the winter of 1844 the father and son bought a tract at this point for the purpose of hunting, and N. H. Parker owns it still, although the game, like the red man, has all gone toward the setting sun. About the year 1800 one Capt. Thomas, said to have been a sea pirate, abandoned his ship on the coast of Florida to avoid being captured by a Spanish man-of-war, and followed the coast all the way to the Susquehanna river, thence up to this place, and eventually put a well down here on the site of the great Elk lick of the world, and made salt here until the Parkers bought of him in 1844. In 1865 N. H. Parker put down a well here near the old one, 640 feet deep, from which flows incessantly the strongest mineral water in the world, which has no equal in curing all chronic cases of disease. For all time to come thousands will receive benefit from its wonderful healing properties. This well is now famous, and is known as "Parker's Mineral Spring." George Parker commenced hunting when very young, and soon became very skillful in the capture of game. Having hunted the Alleghany mountain range all over, in 1850, George and N. H. went to Lake Superior, caught 125 beaver, killed several bears and wolves, and before returning hunted around the Lake of the Woods and a great part of the northwest territory. In March, 1851, George Parker surveyed a road from the mouth of the Ontonagan River, at Lake Superior, through an entire wilderness to Wisconsin river, where no human foot had ever tread before. In 1852 the two went to California, across the plains, for the sole purpose of hunting, killing large numbers of deer, elk, antelope and buffalo. In California they killed several grizzly bears, on one occasion bringing down a very large one at the first shot, with a repeating rifle made for Mr. Parker by William Billingshurst, of Rochester, N. Y. at a cost of \$150. Returning from California by steamer the same year, George Parker also hunted in the Adirondacks, in northern New York, killing many moose. He continued to hunt up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1868, having killed in his lifetime over 3,000 deer, about 200 black bears, and nearly twenty elks, besides a large number of wolves and all other kinds of wild animals on this continent. N. H. Parker was married, January 6, 1846, to Hannah, daughter of Jesse Bullock, at that time sheriff of Allegany county, N. Y., and to this union have been born two children, George B. and Polly.

WILLIAM H. RIFLE, farmer, P. O. Norwich, was born in Norwich township, McKean Co., Penn., July 31, 1842, a son of Daniel and Eliza M. (Colegrove) Rifle, who were among the early settlers of McKean county. They were the parents of six children, William H. being the third son. He spent his boyhood days with his parents on the farm, and in August, 1861, enlisted in the service of his country, and was assigned to Company I, Forty-second Regiment, Pennsylvania "Bucktails," and served until November, 1862, when he returned home and bought the farm he now owns. He married, November 18, 1869, Miss Emma A., a daughter of Timothy and

Esther (Hill) Sawyer, natives of New Hampshire, and they have four children, viz.: Ada E., Julia F., Candace S. and William V. Mrs. Rifle is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

H. SNOW, engineer, Colegrove, a son of Robert and Rebecca (Bangs) Snow, natives of Massachusetts, was born in that State February 13, 1817. When seventeen years old, he entered a blacksmith shop as an apprentice, and served four years. He married, December 24, 1841, Miss Eliza Crosby, of Orleans, Mass., where she died January 7, 1842, only living fourteen days after their marriage. June 1, 1844, he married Mrs. Caroline Cole, daughter of Jonathan and Betsy (Rogers) Kendrick, of Orleans, Mass. He worked at his trade until 1872, when he went to Brooklyn, N. Y., looking after other business. In 1881 he came to Titusville, Penn., where he was foreman in a machine shop for Dillingham, Cole & Co. He was an oil operator in Bradford for some time, and in 1881 he went to Smethport, Penn., and in company with his son, James H. Snow, bought some gas wells and supplied the borough of Smethport with gas. In 1884 he came to Colegrove as engineer for the National Transit Oil Company. Mr. and Mrs. Snow are the parents of three children, viz.: Nathan, a dry goods merchant in Boston; William B. (deceased) and James H., general superintendent for the National Transit Oil Company, New York City. James H. Snow was married, in 1874, to Delia Newell, of Titusville, Penn. July 9, 1886, Heman Snow, the subject of these lines, married Mrs. Betsey Nickerson, of Massachusetts, a daughter of Albert and Mary Esterbrooks.

D. M. WRIGHT, sawyer, Digel, Penn., was born in Eldred township, McKean county, Penn., August 13, 1845, a son of M. and Ruth (Brainard) Wright, natives of New York State, who came to Eldred township, McKean county, in 1815. They were the parents of nine children, D. M. being the third son. When D. M. Wright was five years of age his mother died, and he was thrown upon his own resources. He was in the Civil war, enlisting in June, 1862, and was assigned to Company C, One Hundred and Fifty fourth Regiment, New York Volunteers; he served until June 26, 1865, when he was honorably discharged and returned to Portville, N. Y., where he followed lumbering. He married, January 28, 1872, Miss A. E., a daughter of D. D. and Polly V. (Smith) Comes, of Norwich township, and they are the parents of two children, Ethel and Nellie. Since his marriage Mr. Wright has been engaged in lumbering in McKean county. He is a member of Eldred Lodge, No. 560, F. & A. M.; Arnold Chapter, No. 254; St. John's Commandery, No. 24, Olean, N. Y.; Clermont Lodge, No. 949, I. O. O. F., and of the G. A. R., J. R. Jones Post, No. 258, of Eldred, Penn.

HAMLIN TOWNSHIP.

FRITZ BLOCK, Sr., farmer, P. O. Kasson, was born in Germany, November 15, 1846, a son of Fred and Getta Block. Fred Block came to America in 1859, and enlisted in the Civil war in 1861, where he was killed, leaving his family in Germany. Fritz Block worked as a laborer in Germany until 1872, when he came to Morris Run, Tioga Co., Penn., and went to work in the coal mines; here he remained two years, then went to work in the mines at Clermont, McKean Co., Penn. He married, February 8, 1873, Miss Augusta Bemkoskey, of Germany, and they are the parents of seven children, viz.: Maggie, Anna, Mary, Minnie, Matilda, Fritz, Jr., and Johnnie. In 1886 Mr. Block came to Hamlin township and purchased the farm on which he now resides. He is one of the well to do farmers in the township, and has held various local offices. Mr. and Mrs. Block are members of the Lutheran Church.

W. W. BREWER, proprietor of hotel, Mount Jewett, is a native of McKean county, Penn., born in Norwich township November 24, 1843. He remained at home until eighteen years of age, and August 13, 1861, enlisted in defense of the Union in the noted regiment known as the "Pennsylvania Buck-tails," participating in all the engagements of his regiment. He was wounded at the battle of Antietam, but was disabled only a short time. He was discharged August 13, 1864, and returned home. In 1884 he built a fine hotel in Mount Jewett, and upon its completion opened it to the public, and is still its genial proprietor. Mr. Brewer was married, August 9, 1865, to Miss Orpha Homer, and they have two daughters: Nellie and Hettie. Mr. Brewer is a member of the Masonic fraternity, McKean Lodge, No. 388, Bradford Chapter, No. 260, and Trinity Commandery, No. 58.

H. W. BURLINGAME, farmer, P. O. Kasson, is a son of Isaac and Sophronia (Wolcott) Burlingame, natives of New York State, who came to McKean county in 1815 with Timothy Wolcott and others, and settled in Norwich township (then Sergeant township) in the year 1816; it was what is known among the old settlers as "the cold season;" the crops were all destroyed, and Isaac Burlingame, in company with Timothy Wolcott, went in a canoe to Pittsburgh for provisions, taking six weeks to make the trip. Isaac Burlingame was one of the party who were pushing a canoe load of potatoes up what is now known as "Potato creek," and tipped the load over in the creek, from which incident the stream derived its name. H. W. Burlingame was born in Sergeant township, McKean Co., Penn., March 3, 1818, on the old farm now owned by George Burdick. His father was a mason by trade, and H. W. worked with him until February 26, 1841, when he married Miss Sally Rifle, a daughter of Amos Rifle, of Norwich township, and then began life for himself. They reared a family of four children, viz.: H. L., living in Smethport; Wilbur, died in the Civil war; Amanda, wife of James Barnes, of Michigan, and Arabella C., wife of Lucas Wilson, of Ludington, Mich. Mr. Burlingame, after his marriage, resided in Norwich township until 1848, when he sold out and came to Hamlin township. His wife died in 1849, and in June of the same year he married Miss Casandana King, a daughter of Joseph P. and Harriet (Berry) King, natives of New York State, who came to McKean county among the early settlers. Mr. and Mrs. Burlingame have had a family of five children, viz.: Carlton K.; Millie J., wife of E. L. Olmsted, Norwich; George D., deceased; Effie and Royal H., who reside with their parents. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Burlingame has built by contract many of the roads in Hamlin township, and has been an enterprising and successful business man. He has held various township offices, including those of State road commissioner, supervisor, school director, town clerk, auditor and postmaster.

D. H. DAVIS, lumberman, Mount Jewett, was born in Wales, the eldest son in a family of four children born to Joshua and Annie (James) Davis, natives of Wales, who came to Cambria county, Penn., in 1837. The father died when D. H. was seven years of age, and since that time he has earned his own livelihood. He learned the shoemaker's trade, at which he worked thirty-three years. In September, 1861, he entered the United States service, serving three years and nine months, when he was honorably discharged. Returning home he married, in June, 1867, Miss Clementine Eason, of Cherry Tree, Penn., and they are the parents of five children. Mr. Davis worked at his trade until 1885, when he came to Mount Jewett and started a basket factory in company with W. H. Reese, and they afterward put in a saw mill. In 1887 the mill was destroyed by fire, but has since been rebuilt, and is run under the firm name of

Hitchcock & Davis, manufacturers of "dimension stuff." Mr. Davis has held the office of justice of the peace for twelve years. He is a member of Burnside Lodge, No. 679, I. O. O. F. Mr. and Mrs. Davis are members of the Methodist Protestant Church.

JOHN EASTBURGH, Mount Jewett, is a son of Johnson and Brita (Nelson) Eastburgh, natives of Sweden, was born in Gelle city, Sweden, September 17, 1852, and received a practical business education in his native country. His mother died when he was quite young. At twenty one years of age he engaged with a lumber firm as foreman, and was employed by them for eight years. In June, 1881, he located at Jamestown, N. Y., but in a short time came to Bradford, Penn., where he engaged as a laborer upon the railroad. From Bradford he went to Hillsville, Ohio, and finally returned to Jamestown, engaging with the P. & W. R. R. as a section foreman, in which capacity he came to McKean county. In December, 1884, he married Miss Annie C. Johnson, a daughter of Peter and Charlotte Johnson, natives of Sweden, and they have two children: Jennie Mathilda (born December 17, 1885) and Annie Emelia (born May 6, 1889). In 1886 Mr. Eastburgh came to Mount Jewett as section foreman, and here he has purchased a piece of land and erected his residence. Mr. and Mrs. Eastburgh are members of the Congregational Church.

JOHN EKEN, farmer, P. O. Mount Jewett, is a son of Daniel and Melissa (Yons) Eken, natives of Sweden, where he was born November 18, 1825. He received his education in the common schools of Sweden, and spent his boyhood days upon the farm with his father. In November, 1847, he married Miss Lena Johnson, a daughter of John and Mary (Nels) Johnson, natives of Sweden, who has borne him eight children: Mary L., wife of G. Nelson, in Brooklyn, N. Y.; Charlotte T., wife of G. M. Jackson, in Baltimore, Md.; Ida S., in Brooklyn, N. Y.; Annie A., also in Brooklyn, N. Y.; Emma, wife of J. R. Johnson, in Mount Jewett; Augusta W., Charles and Jennie R. Mr. Eken came to McKean county in 1869, and in 1871 located at Mount Jewett, where he now resides. Mr. and Mrs. Eken are now members of church. He has always been very successful in business, and they have a fine home at Mount Jewett.

J. F. GALLUP, farmer, P. O. Kasson, is a son of Nathaniel C. and Dinah (Edmunds) Gallup, natives of Connecticut, who came to Sergeant township, McKean Co., Penn., in 1815. They reared a family of nine children, J. F. being the eldest son. He was born in Connecticut, March 17, 1809. His educational advantages were limited, there being no schools in that part of the country at that time. He spent his boyhood days with his parents upon the farm, and, when he was twenty years of age, his father died, leaving him seventy-five acres of land, on the condition that he would pay the debts he owed. The condition he accepted, and in four years had succeeded in canceling all obligations. In March, 1833, he married Miss Docha Brewer, a daughter of Nathaniel and Phebe Brewer, of Norwich township, McKean Co., Penn., and to this union were born three children, viz.: Orson D., Ellen A. (deceased) and Orpha A., who resides with her father. Mrs. Gallup died September, 14, 1885. Mr. Gallup came to Marvin Creek, Hamlin township, in 1861, and here he now has a fine home and farm. He has held the office of county commissioner one term, besides various township offices.

M. J. GALLUP, merchant, Mount Jewett, was born in Norwich township, McKean Co., Penn., September 20, 1864, a son of Orson D. and Alvira V. Gallup, natives of same township. When he was eighteen years old he formed a partnership with C. A. Anderson, of Colegrove, Penn., which continued two years, when the partnership was dissolved, and he moved to Mount Jewett, where he embarked in the general mercantile business, keeping a fine store o

well selected goods. He is an enterprising young man, and holds a high position among the business men of Mount Jewett. He has held several of the township offices, and has served efficiently and acceptably. Mr. Gallup was married September 21, 1887, to Miss Alma J., daughter of J. W. and Sarah Brennan, all natives of Smethport, Penn.

GEORGE O. GARLICK, farmer and postmaster, Kasson, is a son of Truman and Catherine (Riffe) Garlick, the former a native of Otsego county, N. Y., and the latter of Tioga county, Penn., who came to Hamlin township in 1845. They reared a family of six children, of whom George O. is the second son. He was born in Hamlin township, McKean Co., Penn., June 8, 1833, received his education in the public schools of the township, and spent his boyhood days upon the farm with his father. In May, 1864, he married Miss Phebe McKean, a daughter of Bernard and Bridget (Graham) McKean, natives of Ireland. They have three children: Bertie, Eva and Bernard. After his marriage, Mr. Garlick went to Minnesota with a team, but returned in one year, then went to Wilcox, Penn., and engaged in shoemaking, although he had never learned the trade. Here he remained for ten years, at the end of which time he settled upon the farm he now owns. In politics Mr. Garlick votes with the Republican party, and has filled the following offices: school director, road commissioner, town clerk, collector, overseer of poor, treasurer, and has filled the postmastership of Kasson for six years.

L. A. Groat, landlord of the Fairview House, Mount Jewett, is a son of Peter and Minerva (McIntyre) Groat, natives of New York State. They came to Wilcox, Penn., in 1870, and Peter Groat was engaged as foreman of the Wilcox tannery for twelve years. They reared a family of eleven children, the subject of this sketch being the third son. He was born in Bradford county, Penn., October 30, 1842, and received a practical business education in the common schools of New York State. He spent his time with his parents until he attained the age of thirty five years, engaging in the tanning business as an overseer. In May, 1881, he married Miss Flora A. Hamilton, a daughter of David and Eleanor Hamilton, of Emporium, Penn., and they have had three children: Carrie, Harry and Bertha (the last named deceased). After his marriage Mr. Groat went to Clarendon, Warren Co., Penn., and engaged in building oil rigs and tanks. In the winter of 1887 he came to Mount Jewett and erected the hotel which he successfully conducts. Mr. and Mrs. Groat are members of the Presbyterian Church at Kane, Penn. Mr. Groat is a member of Newark Valley Lodge, No. 614, F. & A. M., and of Fisher Tent, No. 45, K. O. T. M.

PHILIP HAFNER, farmer, P. O. Kasson, was born in Germany, March 17, 1839, is a son of Christopher and Elizabeth (May) Hafner. He received his education in his native land, and came to McKean county, Penn., with his parents in 1853. When seventeen years of age he went to work as a laborer in the lumber woods. In November, 1867, he married Miss Ellen, a daughter of Lyman and M. E. (Starks) Bell, of Coudersport, Penn., and they are the parents of three children: Nellie M., Harry H. and Leo R. After his marriage Mr. Hafner was employed upon the farm of Wernawag & Co., until 1875, when he opened a meat market at Clermont, which he conducted one year, then came to Hamlin township, and purchased the farm on Marvin creek, where he now resides. He is a prominent citizen, and has held various township offices.

WILLIAM HAFNER, farmer, P. O. Kasson, is a son of Christopher and Elizabeth (May) Hafner, natives of Germany, who came to this country, and settled in Sergeant township, McKean Co., Penn., in 1853. They were the parents of eight children, of whom William is the sixth son. He was born in

Germany, July 17, 1845, and came to this country with his parents in his boyhood. When fourteen years of age he began work as a laborer, at Clermont, Penn., and afterward went to Wilcox, where he worked for Col. A. I. Wilcox, for three years, after which he was employed by an engineering party for one year, when he returned to Wilcox, and was re engaged by Mr. Wilcox. In March, 1875, he married Miss Jennie Potter, a daughter of John F. and Phebe (Farley) Potter, of Lycoming county, Penn., and they have reared a family of four children, viz.: Idela M., Edith A., Edna L. and Earl P. In 1876 Mr. Hafner came to Marvin Creek, Hamlin township, McKean Co., Penn., and purchased the farm where he now resides.

JOHN HAFNER, farmer, was born in Germany, in 1835, a son of Christopher and Elizabeth (May) Hafner. He came to McKean county, Penn., with his parents in 1853, and at seventeen years of age began work for himself as a laborer. He was married, in 1861, to Miss Theresa, daughter of Christopher and Minnie Heinemann, of Norwich township, McKean Co., Penn., and she bore him one child, Mary L., wife of G. H. Graff, of Mount Alton, Penn. After his marriage he came to Hamlin township and purchased a farm. His wife died in 1878, and in 1881 he married Miss Minnie Fedder, of Smethport, who died in 1883. In 1885, Mr. Hafner married Miss Elizabeth Martin, of Farmers Valley, Penn., who died in 1889. She was a member of the Lutheran Church, as is also Mr. Hafner. He has held various township offices.

CHARLES G. JACKSON, merchant, Mount Jewett, is a native of Sweden, born January 28, 1858. He remained in his native country till manhood, working on a farm from the time he was old enough for manual labor. In 1880 he came to the United States and located at Mount Jewett, where he obtained employment as a laborer. In 1885 he embarked in mercantile business, and in 1887 became associated with O. Haglen, which partnership continued until April 1, 1889, when they dissolved by mutual consent, and Mr. Jackson is now conducting business alone. He is a successful young man, and is one of the well-known citizens of Mount Jewett. He was married September 15, 1883, to Miss Amanda Lumberg, also a native of Sweden, and they have one child. They are members of the Lutheran Church.

JOHN R. JOHNSON, contractor and house builder, Mount Jewett, is a son of Johannis and Anna Elizabeth Johnson, of the township of Hellefors, county of Orebro, located in the central part of Sweden, the city of Orebro being the capital of said county, and iron mining and lumbering the chief industries of that part of Sweden. Johannis Johnson, shoemaker by trade, was born in 1818, and died of consumption when forty-eight years old; his remains lie buried in the Hellefors Cemetery. His wife, Anna Elizabeth, was born in 1813, has worked hard all her days, and is yet living in her native country. They had six children, two of whom are deceased, and four are living in America. Of these, John R., who was the youngest child, was born February 4, 1858, in Orebro county, Sweden. He received his education in his native country, and spent his boyhood days with his parents, learning the carpenter's trade. In May, 1878, he left his native country and came to America, locating at Mount Jewett, where he worked at his trade, and after some time he bought a piece of land. As the place was growing, the land rose in price, and he became very successful in selling land lots. On December 24, 1882, Mr. Johnson married Miss Emma F. Eken, a daughter of John and Lena Eken, former a wealthy farmer of Mount Jewett. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have a fine home, where they reside on the main street, Mount Jewett, and have a family of three children: Ernest R. W., born October 3, 1883; Ethel Beatrice, born Novem

ber 10, 1886; Lilly Elvira, born January 9, 1889, all of whom reside at home. Mr. Johnson is very successful in his business, and Mrs. Johnson is a happy mother, loving and beloved by her children, a woman who is a blessing to her family. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson attend the Lutheran Church; in politics he votes with the Prohibition party.

N. P. LANTZ, farmer, P. O. Mount Jewett, is a son of John and Annastine Lantz, natives of Sweden, and was born June 24, 1841. He received a practical business education in the common schools of Sweden, and spent the days of his early manhood upon his father's farm, and on the railroad in the capacity of foreman. In November, 1864, he married Miss Sophia M., daughter of Aaron and Sophia Elstrom, and they have a family of eight children. In 1872 Mr. Lantz came to Pittsburgh, Penn., and worked in the coal mines until 1876, when he moved to Hamlin township, McKean county, settling three and one half miles from any neighbors. He then engaged with the Union Oil Company as foreman, with whom he was employed five years. Mr. Lantz owns a large farm near Mount Jewett, is one of the leading men of the township, and has held various township offices. Mr. and Mrs. Lantz are members of the Lutheran Church.

CHARLES LUNDEN, proprietor of billiard room, Mount Jewett, is a native of Sweden, born January 26, 1866, and when five years of age was brought to America and to McKean county, Penn., by his parents. He was reared in that county, and lived at home until manhood. He is now proprietor of a fine billiard parlor, and owner of considerable property, including the building where he carries on his business, and is one of the most enterprising young men in Mount Jewett. December 19, 1887, Mr. Lunden married Miss Alma Swonsy, of Mount Jewett.

THOMAS McCLELLAN, lumberman, Mount Jewett, is a son of A. J. and Eliza (Peters) McClellan, natives of Pennsylvania. They were the parents of two children, of whom Thomas is the eldest son. He was born in Phillipsburg, Centre Co., Penn., September 8, 1859, and received a practical business education in the common schools of Clearfield county. In June, 1878, he came to Kane, Penn., with the sum of \$1.40 of his earnings; here he remained until 1884, when he took Horace Greeley's advice and went West. He returned, however, the next year, and purchased some land at Ludlow, McKean Co., Penn., in partnership with George Mell, and engaged in lumbering. In 1889 he entered into partnership with Elisha K. Kane, of Kane, Penn., and came to Mount Jewett, where they purchased a tract of land, and are now erecting a large mill with the latest improvements. He is also interested in the Mount Jewett, Kinzua & Ritterville Railroad, which is in process of construction. In 1885 he married Miss Mary E. Fuller, a daughter of Ambrose and Martha Eliza (Jones) Fuller, of Emporium, Penn., and they have two children, Helen and Paul. Mrs. Martha E. Fuller, was born in Springfield, Mass. Mr. McClellan is a wide awake man, ever ready to promote the interests of his township. In politics he votes with the Prohibition party.

E. B. MCCOY, druggist, Mount Jewett, a son of W. Y. and Charlotte (Darleng) McCoy, of Smethport, Penn., was born in Smethport June 1, 1856. He received a practical business education in his native town, and spent his boyhood days with his parents. November 22, 1876, he married Miss Frances E., a daughter of Joseph and Rachel (Bovee) Lyman, of Binghampton, N. Y. Mr. McCoy worked in his father's drug store until 1883, when, in company with his brother, H. S., he bought a stock of drugs in Smethport, remaining in partnership until 1885, when he bought his brother's interest. Mr. McCoy continued in business here until 1887, in which year he sold out and came to

Mount Jewett, where he built a store and put in a stock of drugs. He has been successful, and is now one of the leading business men of the place; is a member of Smethport Lodge, No. 388, I. O. O. F.; also of Fisher Lodge, K. O. T. M. Mr. and Mrs. McCoy are members of the Episcopal Church at Smethport.

DAVAULT MARTIN, farmer, P. O. Kasson, is a son of John and Margaret (Bower) Martin, natives of Germany, who came to Philadelphia in 1835, and to McKean county in 1844, and settled at Tentonia. They were the parents of eight children, of whom Davault is the eldest son. He was born in Philadelphia June 30, 1836. He received his education in the common schools of McKean county, and spent his boyhood days upon the farm with his parents until twenty-one years of age. When he reached his majority, he began work for himself as a laborer, and August 24, 1864, married Miss Elizabeth M. Hafner, a daughter of Christopher and Elizabeth (May) Hafner. His wife died April 11, 1878, leaving four children: John C., Edward D., Philip W. and Minnie E. Four years before marriage Mr. Martin purchased the farm on which he now resides, and on which he has erected a fine residence. Mr. Martin has served as jury commissioner for three years, and has held various township offices. He is a member of McKean Lodge, No. 388, F. & A. M., Bradford Chapter, No. 260, and Trinity Commandery, No. 58, K. T.

A. MELLANDER, merchant, Mount Jewett, is a native of Sweden, born April 1, 1852. He lived in his native country until sixteen years of age, when he came to the United States, and in 1871 located near the present site of Mount Jewett, working on a farm and in the lumber camps. In 1881 he started the first store in the town, and has been a successful merchant, owning the building where he carries on his business, and which is well adapted to his needs. He also owns a large saw-mill at Mount Jewett, and is extensively engaged in the lumber business. Mr. Mellander was married, February 13, 1882, to Miss Huldah W. Burling.

E. B. MOSSER, tanner, Mount Jewett, was born in Lehigh county, Penn., January 28, 1854. He was reared and educated in his native county, and learned the tanner's trade of his father. He remained at home, working with his father until he was twenty-six years old. In 1881 he moved to Huntingdon county, Penn., started a tannery, and in 1887 came to Mount Jewett and built a large tannery, and is now engaged in business on an extensive scale under the firm name of O. B. Mosser & Co. Mr. Mosser was married March 25, 1880, to Miss Emma A. Ripley, of Lock Haven, Penn., and they have three children: Frankie, Duart and Belmont.

J. H. NELSON, farmer, P. O. Mount Jewett, was born near Stockholm, Sweden, August 7, 1834, a son of Jacobson and Elizabeth (Anderson) Nelson. He was educated in the common schools, and remained at home with his parents until he attained his majority. He was married in October, 1862, to Miss Johanna, a daughter of Johannes and Annie (Hindrickson) Johnson, natives of Sweden. In 1873 they adopted Miss Mamie Nelson. Mr. Nelson came to Kane, McKean Co., Penn., in July, 1868, where he worked at his trade (that of a mason) for two years, when he settled in Mount Jewett, purchasing the farm where he now resides, and was one of the first three families who settled in Mount Jewett. He has been very successful in business, is a live, energetic business man, and one of the leading men in his town. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson are members of the Free Mission Church at Mount Jewett, Penn.

A. G. PHILLIPS, proprietor of meat market, Mount Jewett, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Crawford county, May 4, 1856. He remained at home until eighteen years of age, when he began life for himself, and worked on a

salary until he was twenty one. He then opened a meat market, which he carried on one year, and in 1878 he embarked in general mercantile business at Mount Alton. There he remained three years, and in 1881 moved to Kane, and thence, in 1884, to Mount Jewett, where he opened a meat market, which he still conducts, having one of the best places of the kind in the town. Mr. Phillips was married, January 5, 1876, to Miss Dora Willey, of Crawford county, Penn., and they have one child, Woodley.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, merchant, Mount Jewett, is a native of Germany, born February 22, 1867, a son of Elisha and Shera Phillips, natives of Russian Poland. When he was twelve years old he came to the United States, and lived in New York City until 1885, when he came to McKean county, Penn., and lived in Bradford a year. When he began life for himself he found employment as a clerk in a dry goods store, and in 1886 he formed a partnership with B. Applestine, and opened a store in Mount Jewett. This partnership continued about three years, and in the spring of 1889, he bought Mr. Applestine's interest, and is now conducting the business alone. He is a young man of good business ability, and is one of the enterprising merchants of Mount Jewett.

JAMES RANDALL, JR., farmer, P. O. Kasson, is a son of James and Annie (Fields) Randall, natives of New York State, who came to Hamlin township in 1854, and reared a family of five children, James being the third son. He was born on the farm, where he now lives, March 4, 1862, and when he was five years old his parents sold the farm and moved to Tioga county, Penn., where they remained one year, then returned to Hamlin township, and settled on Marvin creek. James Randall, Jr., the subject of these lines, spent his early days working for his parents, and in 1884, in company with his brother, Dan, bought back a part of the old farm, which their father had previously sold. April 26, 1886, Mr. Randall married Miss Sarah Richards, a daughter of Thomas and Catherine (McElwee) Richards, the former a native of England and the latter of Ireland, who were among the early settlers of Hamlin township. Mr. and Mrs. Randall are the parents of one child, Wallace J. In 1886 Mr. Randall bought his brother's interest in the farm, and he is now one of the most prosperous farmers of the township.

WILLIAM SMITH, farmer, P. O. Mount Jewett was born December 15, 1828, a son of Lyman and Betsy (Lytle) Smith, the former a native of Massachusetts, and the latter of Indiana. The mother died when William was quite young, and the father married, for a second wife, Miss Polly Gleason, a daughter of Daniel and Ella (Houck) Gleason, of Allegany county, N. Y. William Smith spent his boyhood days with his parents in Yorkshire, Cattaraugus county, N. Y. In December, 1861, he enlisted in the United States service, and was assigned to Company K, One Hundred and Fifth Regiment New York Volunteers, serving three years. In 1866 he, in company with his father's family, came to Mount Jewett (then known as Howard Hill), and settled upon the farm which he now owns. In December, 1871, he married Miss Fannie A. Simmons, a daughter of Ensley and Irena (Gleason) Simmons, natives of New York State, who has borne him three children: Flora, Alice and Arthur. Mr. Smith is a member of Smethport Post, No. 347, G. A. R. He has held various township offices, and is one of the leading citizens. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church at Smethport.

IRA WARFLE, farmer, P. O. Kasson, a son of Thomas and Phoebe R. (Dixon) Warfle, natives of New York State, was born in Broome county, N. Y., April 29, 1836. He was reared and educated in his native county, and when twenty one years old came to Marvin Creek, Hamlin township, bringing his family from Steuben county, N. Y., in a sleigh drawn by oxen. He married,

June 18, 1854, Miss Mary E., daughter of Joseph T. and Hulda (Harrington) Hicock, natives of Steuben county, N. Y., and they have had a family of ten children: Joseph B., Hulda A., Mary Emma, Juan S. (deceased), Cora A. (wife of George Richards), Phoebe M. (wife of N. D. Hausler), Benson A., Millie G., Sadia A. and Henry N. residing at home. In 1856 Mr. Warfle bought a piece of wild land on Marvin creek, where he now lives. He has been successful in business, and now has a fine home. Prominent in local politics, he has held various township offices.

ALBERT WIBORG, merchant, of the firm of A. & O. Wiborg, Mount Jewett, is a son of C. G. and Lena Wiborg, natives of Sweden, who reared a family of five children, one of whom is deceased, and four still living, Albert, our subject, being the second son. He was born in Ostergotland, Sweden, June 12, 1867. His father immigrated to America in the spring of 1869, leaving his family in Sweden. He was working on railroad building for eight years, and in the spring of 1877 came to McKean county, Penn., where he bought some land located eight miles east of Kane, by the Smethport & Kane road, it being a great forest at that time, and the nearest railway at Kane, and not a house within two miles in the direction of Kane, and four miles to Howard Hill, now called Mount Jewett, where at that time there were only four farmers. As soon as he was settled down, he sent for his family, who came to McKean county, Penn., in the fall of 1877. The subject of these lines attended the common schools of his native country, and on arriving in McKean county he worked on the land with his father for eight years, helping to clear off the timber which had to be burned on the ground. His father and mother are still living on the farm, which is known as "Pleasant Farm," and is now yielding good crops. Here a fine house was erected. In the fall of 1885 Mr. Wiborg left the farm, to work for himself; then engaged in canvassing for a magazine for two years, and also worked in a shingle-mill. In 1888 he, in company with his cousin, O. Wiborg, embarked in mercantile business in Mount Jewett, where they rented a store building. In the spring of 1889 they purchased a lot and erected the store where they are now located and are doing a thriving business.

IAFAYETTE TOWNSHIP.

J. W. BEACON, Mount Alton, was born in Westmoreland county, Penn., April 13, 1844, a son of Johnson W. and Rebecca (Miller) Beacon, former a native of Westmoreland county, latter of Allegheny county, Penn. His father was a farmer by occupation, was a staunch member of the Democratic party and filled various township offices. He and his wife were prominent members of the Presbyterian Church, in which he was an elder for many years. Mr. Beacon died in Westmoreland county, Penn., in 1868; his widow is still living and resides on the homestead. They had a family of five children, three of whom are still living, viz.: Cyrus Scott, of Westmoreland county; Rev. John J., pastor of the Presbyterian Church, of Pittsburgh, Penn., and J. W., our subject, who was reared on the homestead farm and obtained a common-school education. He is among the pioneer oil producers, having operated on the Storey farm in Venango county. In 1879 he came to McKean county and located at Mount Alton, and in 1881 established a general mercantile business; he has served as postmaster since September, 1885. In 1872 he was married to Miss Lottie Gappen, of Washington county, Penn., and they have six children: William, Jessie, Harry, Orpha, Ella and Paul M. Mr. Beacon is an active member of the Democratic party, and for several years has served as school director of the township. He is a member of McKean Lodge, No. 51, F. & A. M., of Smethport; of the Knights of St. John of Malta, of Alton; of

Columbian League, of Alton, and of Kinzua Lodge, No. 541, I. O. O. F., of Bradford. In 1889 he retired from the mercantile business, and moved to Randolph, N. Y., where he is drilling with the expectation of supplying the place with gas.

GEORGE E. BEAUMONT, merchant, Mount Alton, was born in Rocky Hill, Hartford Co., Conn., January 17, 1845, a son of Charles and Mary (Pratt) Beaumont, natives of that State. His father was a harness maker and saddler, and in 1847 moved his family to Illinois, but returned to Connecticut in 1857. He was a Republican and a member of the Presbyterian Church; he died in Connecticut, and his widow is still living. George E. Beaumont received an ordinary education, and at the age of fourteen years left home and shipped as a cabin boy on a coasting vessel running on the Connecticut and Hudson rivers. In 1862 he shipped aboard a transport carrying a cargo of hay and oats for the Union soldiers. In 1863 he went to Philadelphia and obtained a position as inspector of oil, afterward was located at Pittsburgh and Oil City in the same capacity. In 1881 he came to McKean county, and for three years acted as gauger for the United Pipe Line Company; since then he has been engaged in the mercantile business at Mount Alton. In 1867 he married Miss Emma L. Ward, daughter of Egbert S. Ward, of Pittsburgh, and they have four children: William, Schnayler Colfax, George E., Jr., and Fannie Ellison. Mr. Beaumont is a member of the Knights of St. John of Malta; in politics he is a Republican. He has served one term as township auditor, and has also acted as school director, being now on his second term; he is also postmaster at Mount Alton, having been commissioned August 6, 1889. Mrs. Beaumont is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ORLANDO HAGADORN, farmer, P. O. LaFayette, Penn., is a son of Aaron Hagadorn, who was born in Saratoga county, N. Y., January 4, 1806, of Dutch parentage on the father's side, the mother, *nee* Mary Schemmhorn, being a native of New Jersey. October 13, 1839, Aaron married Miss Abigail Walker, who was born in Vermont in 1808, and moved with her parents to New Hampshire and afterward to Broome county, N. Y. In February, 1843, Mr. Hagadorn and wife came to McKean county, and purchased their present farm in LaFayette township. Here they started in the wilderness, single-handed, and by their own hard labor, cleared and improved their farm, and made themselves well to do. Mr. Hagadorn has been an active worker in the Republican party, and has filled various important township offices. He and his wife both united with the Methodist Episcopal Church when eighteen years of age, and have ever since led an active Christian life. For many years Mr. Hagadorn was class leader of the church. They have reared three children, one of whom, the eldest, Henry D., was a member of the Fifty eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Regiment, Company H, and was killed at the battle of Cold Harbor. The living are George W., engaged in the feed business at Salamanca, N. Y., and Orlando, our subject, who was born in Union, Broome Co., N. Y., March 23, 1841, and came to McKean county with his parents. He received the advantages of the township schools, and has always lived on his present homestead. October 23, 1861, he was united in marriage with Miss Rachel, daughter of Alexander Hoag, a native of Scotland, and now a resident of Salamanca, N. Y. To them have been born two children: Samuel H. and Jennie L. Mr. Hagadorn has always been identified with the Republican party, and has served the township as school director, constable, poor master, etc. His wife and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

MARK HARDIE, farmer and agent for the LaFayette Coal & Land Company, Mount Alton, was born in County Armagh, Ireland, December 10, 1843,

a son of John and Mary Jane Hardie, former a native of same county. His mother's father was a soldier in the British army, and was in the battle of Waterloo. Mark Hardie moved with his parents to Scotland and located near Glasgow, where he received an ordinary education, and was also educated for a practical miner. He was married in Salisbury, Scotland, by Rev. John Ritchie, of Shotsburn, in 1853, to Miss Sarah Jane Stewart, who was born in Ireland. Her parents, William and Mary (Brown) Stewart, were Highland people, who moved from Scotland when she was three years of age. In 1865 our subject and wife emigrated to Canada, and later in the same year they came to the United States, first locating in Bedford county, Penn., where Mr. Hardie began prospecting for ore, coal and limestone for the Huntington & Broad Top Railroad Company, and afterward sunk a shaft to the coal at Fairplay, Penn., and assisted in opening a new drift for Wigton & Co. He also prospected successfully in Somerset county, Penn. In the spring of 1866 he came to McKean county and engaged with the Bondvein or Gillsville Coal Company, Lafayette & Longwood Coal Company, and located in Lafayette township. He is one of the early prospectors in this part of the State, and has done much toward developing the coal, ore, etc. He also prospected over the State for Gen. Thomas L. Kane. For many years he has successfully conducted the agency for the Lafayette Land Company. He has a wide business acquaintance among many of the largest business men of Pittsburgh and other States. Mr. Hardie is an active member of the Republican party. In 1876 he was elected justice of the peace of Lafayette township, also treasurer of the board of education for three years. Mr. Hardie is a member of nearly all the secret societies; among the most prominent are Bradford Lodge, No. 334, F. & A. M.; Bradford Chapter, No. 260, R. A. M.; Bradford Council, No. 43, R. & S. M.; Tuna Valley Lodge, K. of P.; charter member and past grand of Kinzua Lodge, No. 442, I. O. O. F., of Mount Alton; charter member of the Knights of St. John of Malta; assistant State deputy and counselor of the Knights of the Maccabees; charter member of the Big Shanty Lodge, and past chief of the Good Templars Lodge. He and family are members of the Presbyterian Church. In connection with his other business Mr. Hardie conducts a fine farm just outside of the village of Mount Alton. Mr. and Mrs. Hardie are the parents of ten children, viz.: Margaret, wife of H. L. Shurwin, of Mount Alton, Penn., has two children, Alfred LeRoy and William; Mary, principal of the Mount Alton school; William S., on the United States boat "Boston"; Elizabeth, a teacher in the intermediate department of the Mount Alton school; Ella, Mark Alexander, Jennie, Sarah, Laura Edna and George Walter, at home. Mr. Hardie has recently prospected across the State on the bituminous coal belt, and finds near the New York or northern line of Pennsylvania the coal lies near the surface and in small deposits or pockets, but toward the south and west of Pennsylvania the deposits of coal are larger, thicker, and more pure, *i. e.*, free from sulphur and other substances, and, on account of so much oil and gas being now produced in Lafayette township, the coal at present does not pay to work, but will in the future.

J. B. PHILLIPS, merchant, Mount Alton, was born in New Richmond, Crawford Co., Penn., April 1, 1856, a son of Ananias and Julia (Gale) Phillips, former a native of Washington county, N. Y., and latter of Plattsburg, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. His father located in Crawford county, Penn., when seventeen years of age, and was one of the pioneers of that county. He is a farmer by occupation, and is still living. For many years he was an official member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a prominent worker for the

Republican party. J. B. Phillips was reared on the homestead farm, and obtained a common-school education. At the age of sixteen years he apprenticed himself to a merchant at Mill Village, Erie Co., Penn., and remained with him three years. He was then in business for himself six years at the same place. In 1881 he came to Bradford, McKean county, and, in connection with his brother, A. G. Phillips, engaged in the wholesale produce business. In the fall of the same year Mr. Phillips came to Mount Alton, and has since conducted his present general store, and is also engaged in lumbering. In 1876 he married Miss Clara, daughter of Gates H. and Sophia (Willey) Manross, natives of Erie county, and they have two children, Harry B. and an infant. Mr. Phillips is a supporter of the Republican party, and has served as school director of the township. He is trustee and steward in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN SIMPSON, oil producer and merchant, Riderville, P. O., Mount Alton, was born in Sugar Grove, Warren Co., Penn., September 15, 1851, a son of John and Melvina Simpson, natives of that county and farmers by occupation, who were prominent members of the Lutheran Church. Our subject received a common-school education, and has followed the oil business in all its branches, having worked at rig building, tool dressing, etc. In 1879 he came to McKean county, where for five years he worked at rig building, and has since been oil producing, now operating eight wells. In 1885 he established his present general store at Riderville, where he acted as postmaster until the office was discontinued. May 1, 1881, he married Miss Mary, daughter of John Hill, of Warren county, Penn., and they have three children: George, Annie and John. Mr. Simpson is a supporter of the Republican party. Mrs. Simpson is a member of the Lutheran Church.

WILLIAM TALBUT, farmer, P. O. LaFayette, was born in the town of Virgil, Cortland Co., N. Y., July 16, 1814, a son of William and Elizabeth (Preston) Talbut, natives of Otsego and Herkimer counties, respectively. They were among the early settlers of Cortland county, and followed farming there up to the time of their death, being hard-working, Christian people. William Talbut, the subject of these lines, received but a limited education. In 1836 he married Miss Esther Maria Steele, a native of Connecticut, and a settler of Otsego county, N. Y. February 9, 1846, they came to McKean county and located on their present farm, clearing and improving the same. They reared eight children, all of whom are deceased except the following named three: Esther, wife of A. J. Parker, of Smethport, Penn.; Mary, wife of S. T. Aldridge, of Wellsville, Penn., and Amelia, wife of Lyman Merrill, of Potter county. Mr. Talbut is a supporter of the Republican party, and has served as justice of the peace five years, also as school director, supervisor, etc. He and his wife are members of the Congregational Church, but, as they have no church near them, are not regular attendants of any. They are among the early families of the county, and are highly respected in the community in which they dwell.

DR. J. WARD, Mount Alton, was born in Venango county, Penn., March 7, 1859, and is a son of Robert and Nancy (McElwee) Ward, former of whom died March 3, 1887. The parents were both members of the United Presbyterian Church, of which the father was an elder for many years; he also filled various township offices, and was a supporter of the Democratic party. The subject of this sketch was reared in Crawford county, Penn., whither his parents had moved when he was seven years of age, and his education was obtained in the select schools of that county. He early began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. A. Thompson, of Meadville, Penn., and attended

lectures at the Western Reserve University, of Cleveland, Ohio, from the medical department of which he graduated in February, 1885. For two and a half years the Doctor practiced his profession at Geneva, Penn., and in November, 1887, he came to McKean county, where he has since had a large practice, with good success, in Mount Alto and vicinity. In May, 1886, Dr. Ward married Miss Marguerette Amy Haire, a native of Ireland, who was a resident of Cleveland, Ohio, from an early age, she being a lady of high standing, and a member of Trinity Episcopal Church of that place. Dr. and Mrs. Ward have one child, Amy Elizabeth, born October 1, 1888. Dr. Ward is a man possessed of many good qualities. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church of Crawford county, a member of the County Medical Society and various other societies of McKean county. In politics he is a supporter of the Democratic party.

H. C. WISCOM, proprietor of the Lafayette House, Lafayette, was born in Kings county, N. Y., January 11, 1854, a son of Herman and Elizabeth (Aven) Wiscom, natives of Germany. Our subject received a common school education, and in 1878 came to McKean county, Penn., locating at Red Rock, where he worked at the carpenter's trade. In 1883 he moved to Lafayette, where he has since been the genial and courteous landlord of the Lafayette House. In 1881 he was united in marriage with Miss Susan Johnson, a native of Canada, and they have two children: William and Raymond. Mr. Wiscom is a Democrat in politics, and is now serving as township supervisor. He is a member of Kinzua Lodge, No. 442, I. O. O. F., and of the Knights of St. John of Malta.

SERGEANT TOWNSHIP.

W. E. BUTTS, postmaster, Clermont, was born in Arkansas, September 18, 1841. When twelve years of age he came to Pennsylvania, and lived for some time at Lawrenceville. When he started in life for himself he was employed by the Fall Brook Coal Company, and after his marriage he moved to Clermont, where he has since been employed as agent for the Western New York & Pennsylvania Railroad and Coal Company, and has also held the position of postmaster several years. Mr. Butts was married September 18, 1875, to Miss Elizabeth McCann, of Fall Brook, and they have four children: Lula E., Kittie A., W. E., Jr., and Fred H. Mr. Butts is a member of Clermont Lodge, No. 749, I. O. O. F.

PETER MARTIN, farmer, P. O. Clermont, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., in December, 1835, a son of Adam and Eva (Parents) Martin, natives of Germany, who came to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1833, where they remained for one year, then removed to Philadelphia, Penn. Here the father engaged as a foreman in Mr. Erie's soap factory, where he worked for eight years. In 1843 he came to McKean county, settling in Sergeant township, and in 1849 purchased the farm where his son, whose name heads this sketch, now resides. Peter Martin is the second son in a family of ten children. He received his education in McKean county, and resided with his parents until their death. He married in June, 1870, Miss Lenora, daughter of Philip and Julia A. (Wagoner) Roades, who came to Clermont in 1842. Of ten children born to Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Burtan L. and Bertha L. are the only ones surviving. Mr. Martin has held various township offices: he is a member of Clermont Lodge, No. 949, I. O. O. F., and Smethport Encampment, No. 273, and is a member of the Baptist Church.

ORIN PERRY, farmer, P. O. Kasson, is a son of Michael and Hannah (Cass) Perry, natives of New Hampshire, where Orin was born in February,

1816. His parents afterward removed to Steuben county, N. Y., where he received his education. He remained at home until he was eighteen years of age, when he engaged as a common laborer. By thrift and economy he finally found success crowning his honest efforts. He married, in 1835, Miss Lurinda Abby, of Steuben county, a daughter of John and Mary (Head) Abby. This wife died in 1845, leaving two children, Mary (now deceased) and Malvina, wife of Calvin Pettis, of Port Allegany, Penn. Mr. Perry married in May, 1846, Miss Miranda, daughter of George and Amy (Page) Head, of Steuben county, N. Y., and they are the parents of the following-named seven children: Ann (wife of Freeman Leyzotte, of Ketner, Penn.), George, Amanda M. (wife of F. A. Briggs), Andy, John, Mary and Ellsworth. Mr. Perry was engaged in farming in Steuben county, N. Y., until 1859, when he came to Sergeant township and purchased the farm of 240 acres, where he now resides. He has always evinced an interest in the township, and has held various local offices.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—WETMORE TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF KANE—CORYDON AND HAMILTON TOWNSHIPS.

WETMORE TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF KANE.

W. J. ARMSTRONG, M. D., Kane, was born at Clarrington, Forest Co., Penn., December 12, 1853, and is a son of William and Margaret (Hepler) Armstrong, former a native of England, latter of Germany. The subject of these lines completed his literary studies at Allegheny College, Meadville, Penn., from which he graduated in 1881, with the degree of A. B., and in 1884 he received the degree of A. M. He began the study of medicine with Dr. C. C. Baker, and in the winter of 1881-82 attended the University of Philadelphia, and winter of 1882-83 the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, of New York City, graduating from the latter in 1883. He first located at Sligo, Clarion Co., Penn., and January 1, 1886, removed to Kane, where he has built up a good practice. The Doctor is a member of Kane Lodge, No. 566, F. & A. M. He was married, in 1882, to Hattie A. Bell, and they have three children: Madge, Minnie and Clare. In politics Dr. Armstrong is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

F. W. BRAYTON, druggist, Kane, son of D. C. Brayton, was born in Albany, N. Y., in 1857. In 1859 his parents moved to Avon, Livingston Co., N. Y., where he was reared. He graduated from the State Normal School at Geneseo, N. Y., in 1872, and then was employed as clerk in Avon, and was connected with the mercantile interests of the town until 1880, when he came to McKean county, and for a year was employed in the office of the Sugar Run Lumber Company, at Bradford. He was then book keeper and clerk for Mr. Curtis at Ludlow, six years, and in 1888 he removed to Kane, where he is now engaged in the drug business, and has built up a good trade. Mr. Brayton was married in 1881 to Ella J. Burleigh, and they have three children. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, lodge, chapter and commandery. He is a Republican in politics.

J. D. BROODER, manufacturer, Kane, was born in Carbon county, Penn., but when he was a child his parents moved to McKean county, where he was reared and educated. When fourteen years old, he left home, and until 1866 was employed in saw-mills. In that year he entered the employ of a railroad company, and had charge of their shops at Kane until 1880, from which time until 1885, he was in the employ of the Standard Pipe Line Company, having charge of the pump station and the pipe line district. In 1885 he became associated with Joshua Davis and Elisha K. Kane, and incorporated the Kane Gas Light & Fuel Company, with which he is still identified, and which from the time of its incorporation has been a successful investment. Mr. Brooder was married to May Galvin, and they have four children. He is a Democrat in politics, and is a member of the borough council.

GEORGE W. CAMPBELL was born at Kinzua, Warren Co., Penn., August 3, 1831, and is a son of John Campbell, who emigrated from Lycoming county, Penn., about the year 1800, he being one of the early pioneers of northwestern Pennsylvania. Owing to the fact that his father was an invalid, George, at the age of seventeen years, assumed control of his father's business which he so managed that by the time he was twenty one he had entirely paid his father's debts, which were considerable. A few years afterward he commenced business as a lumberman, becoming general jobber for the firm of Meade & Eddy. This he continued successfully for several years, at the end of which time he was engaged in the same business for Messrs. Charles & L. D. Wetmore. Having continued with these parties for some time, during which he had acquired quite a competency, he moved to Warren and engaged in the oil business, which proved disastrous. He then tried the mercantile business, but found this not his forte, and, gathering up his fast diminishing resources, entered into a partnership and once more betook himself to lumbering, this time in Clarion county, same State. But his partners were not practical lumbermen; difficulties arose, and Mr. Campbell retired from this venture with a capital stock of about \$2,000—indebtedness! He was advised by his friends to avail himself of the provisions of the bankruptcy act, then in force, but not considering this an honorable method of liquidating debts, he refused. For two years from this time he worked as a day laborer, but finding that his wages were not sufficient to support a large family, to say nothing of removing the debts, he consulted with his creditors, who advised him to again try lumbering, promising him assistance. Accordingly, with no capital but an honorable name, he, in 1880, built a saw-mill at Ludlow, McKean Co., Penn. This proved a success, and he liquidated his indebtedness, but fire in 1885 reduced the mill to ashes, entailing a loss of \$7,000. Mr. Campbell had, however, erected another mill, which he operated until 1887, and also built one in 1886 at Mount Jewett, McKean county. In 1888 he and his sons, John and Edward, young men of rare energy and business tact, purchased the property of West & Britton, situated two and one-half miles north of Kane. This property has since been greatly improved, the mills now having a daily capacity of 60,000 feet of lumber. Mr. Campbell and his sons are owners of the Kinzua Creek & Kane Railroad, ten miles in length. Since 1880 Mr. Campbell's business has steadily prospered. In 1854 the subject of our sketch married Mary Nutt, of Busti, N. Y., who has proved a true helpmeet. They have six children. Mr. Campbell has been a stanch Republican ever since the formation of the party. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the support of which they take an active part. In 1888 they purchased their present residence at Kane.

JAMES CAMPBELL, dealer in horses, etc., Kane, is a native of Ireland,

where he was reared, and in June, 1867, he came to America and located in Elk county, Penn. In September, 1870, he moved to Kane, McKean county, where, until 1876, he was engaged in teaming and in the livery business. Since the latter year he has dealt extensively in horses, buying and selling, and also in wagons, harness, etc. He is one of the enterprising men of Kane, and is the owner of several handsome business blocks. Mr. Campbell married Hannah Evans, and they have five children. He is a member of Kane Lodge, No. 566, F. & A. M., and Warren Chapter, No. 8, R. A. M. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party.

O. D. COLEMAN, Kane, son of Dr. Horace and Sarah Coleman, was born in Liberty township, McKean Co., Penn., in 1833. He remained with his parents until 1856, when he removed to Port Allegany, where he engaged in mercantile business. In 1864 he removed to Kane and opened a general store which he has since conducted, and he is now one of the successful merchants of the place. In 1874 Mr. Coleman was married to Miss Flora Bell, only daughter of N. D. and R. A. Bell, of New Hudson, Allegany Co., N. Y., and they have one daughter: Florence Pearl Coleman. Mr. and Mrs. Coleman were formerly Presbyterians, but united with the First Congregational Church at the time of its organization, about two years since. In politics Mr. Coleman is a Republican. He has taken an active interest in public affairs: has served as commissioner and auditor of the county, also as a member of the borough council.

H. H. CORSON, proprietor of the Kane House, Kane, was born at Jersey Shore, Lycoming Co., Penn., in 1854, and remained in his native town until January, 1880, when he removed to Bradford, McKean county, then in February of the same year located at Kane and engaged in the hotel business. In 1886 he bought the Kane House, of which he is proprietor, having a good patronage, his capability and geniality as landlord being fully recognized by the traveling public. Mr. Corson is a man of sound business principles, and was one of the first councilmen in the borough. He is a Republican in politics. He was married in 1883 to Ellen Long, a niece of George Welker, and they have three children: Beulah, Raymond and Ruth.

JOSHUA DAVIS, banker, etc., Kane, was born in Cambria county, Penn., in 1843, his parents having emigrated from Wales a short time before. He was educated in the common schools of Ebensburg, and began his business life in 1867. That same year he married Miss Hannah Howells, of Ebensburg, after which they located at Kane, where he engaged in business as a dealer in general merchandise. Disposing of his mercantile interests in 1886, he embarked in the manufacture of brush blocks, and was also interested in the manufacture of clothespins, being one of the firm of Howells, Moffitt & Co. He is also interested in the chemical works, and is a member of the banking house of McDade, Davis & Co. He is a member of the Kane Gas Light & Heating Company, and is always ready to invest in any enterprise which promises to increase the prosperity of Kane. Mr. Davis was interested in lands which proved valuable at the first development of oil at this place, and since then he has invested largely, which investments have proved very remunerative. Mr. Davis was one of the first settlers of Kane, built the first house in the business end of the town, and has since erected many business and residence houses. He is a member of Kane Lodge, No. 566, F. & A. M., of Bradford Chapter, No. 260, R. A. M., and of the Scottish Rite, at Erie. He is also a Knight Templar, being a member of Knapp Commandery, No. 40, of Ridgway, and, having served in the Union army, in the war of the Rebellion, is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He has three children: William H., Cora May and Annie

Rachel. Of these, William H. is manager and part owner of the brush block factory; like his father he is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Joshua Davis' career only exemplifies what perseverance, industry and well directed effort will accomplish; beginning life with but 25 cents cash capital, he is emphatically a self made man, and is now one of the able and prominent citizens of McKean county.

LEMUEL DAVIS, dealer in furniture and carpets, Kane, is a son of William and Elizabeth Davis, and was born May 2, 1839, near Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Penn., where he secured a good school training. After completing his studies, he commenced teaching, but concluding that a commercial life was preferable, financially, he laid aside his ferule and grammar, and embarked in general merchandising, which he followed several years, carrying on, also, a lumber business in connection. In 1868 he opened out a livery, and in 1885 he removed to Kane, where he continued in the same line of business until 1889, in which year he sold out his interests and commenced in his present line. January 1, 1863, Mr. Davis married Jennie, daughter of John and Margaret (Smith) Evans, and they have five children: Irene, who taught school three sessions in Kane public schools, and is now a teacher in Kane; Dennie, William R., Mede and Mabel. Mr. Davis is a member of the Republican party, and in 1883 was appointed sergeant-at-arms in the senate of Pennsylvania, a position he held during the regular and extra sessions of that year. He was also elected justice of the peace twice in Cambria township, Cambria county.

CALVIN DEYOUNG, grocer, Kane, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Allentown in 1862. He lived in Philadelphia eight years, and then moved to Stroudsburg, same State, and from there, in 1888, to Kane, where he is engaged in the grocery business. Mr. DeYoung is one of the enterprising young men of the borough. He is a member of the Patriotic Order Sons of America and the Sons of Temperance. He casts his suffrage with the Prohibition party.

RICK DONOVAN, proprietor of the Hotel Lamont, Kane, was born in Elmira, N. Y., March 6, 1849, and was reared and educated in his native city, remaining there until he was twenty years of age. In 1869 he went to Irvington, Warren Co., Penn., and engaged in the hotel business, conducting the Junction House until 1886, when it was destroyed by fire. He then removed to Kane, and became proprietor of the Hotel Lamont, which, under his management, is one of the best conducted hotels in the borough. Mr. Donovan married Anna Fitzgerald, daughter of M. Fitzgerald, one of the pioneers of Warren county, and they have had three children, one of whom is living, Annie M. Mr. Donovan is a Democrat in his political views.

JOHN FLEMING, proprietor of the Fleming House, Kane, is a native of Ireland, whence he came to America in 1874. In 1877 he located at Kane, where he engaged in the boot and shoe business. In 1879 he bought a lot in the business part of the town, and in 1887 built a large brick hotel, which he opened as the Fleming House, and of which he is still the proprietor. Mr. Fleming is a genial, whole souled man, and as a landlord is popular, his house being well patronized by the traveling public. He was married in 1883 to Julia Hoffman, and they have five children: Jane, Lillie, Mary, Josie and Ella. Mr. and Mrs. Fleming are members of the Catholic Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

C. V. GILLIS, Kane, was born in Ridgway, Penn., in 1841, a son of James L. Gillis, a former citizen of that town. Our subject was given good educational advantages, graduating from White Hall Academy, Harrisburg, in 1859. He then removed to Nebraska, remaining there until 1862, when he went south, and during the Civil war was captain's clerk on a war vessel. In

1864 he returned to Elk county. In 1868 he was elected treasurer of his county, serving two years, and the following term filled the office of deputy. He was subsequently engaged in mercantile business until 1876, when he removed to Kane and opened a drug store, which he carried on until 1888, when he sold his interest in that business. Mr. Gillis is a member of Kane Lodge, No. 566, F. & A. M.; Elk Chapter, No. 230, R. A. M.; Knapp Commandery, No. 40, K. T., and Caldwell Consistory, of Bloomsburg. He is past master, past high priest, past thrice illustrious grand master, and past commander, not by dispensation, but by service. He takes an active interest in all local matters, casting his suffrage with the Democratic party. Mr. Gillis was married in 1864 to Anna Overholzer, of Harrisburg.

J. T. GRIFFITH, one of the representative, energetic, active and progressive young men of McKean county, was born in Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Penn., June 19, 1853, a son of Thomas and Mary E. Griffith. His early schooling was obtained in his native town, and he afterward attended Blairsville Academy, in Indiana county, Penn., completing his education at Columbia, Lancaster county, same State. Having now satiated himself at the "Pierian Spring," it remained for him, in order to thoroughly qualify himself for a commercial career, to secure a good business training, which he did, by attending for a time to his father's mercantile affairs. When twenty-four years of age, in 1877, Mr. Griffith moved to Kane, with which place he has since been prominently identified. In 1881 he commenced a general merchandise and lumber trade at Kane, where he now has three saw-mills running, with a daily aggregate capacity of 90,000 feet, and in 1884 his brother became associated with him in business, the firm name being J. T. & W. Griffith. Having recently become largely interested in the oil trade (already to the extent of some sixty wells), the brothers intend to devote their entire attention and energies to that and the lumber industries. On March 25, 1875, the subject of our sketch was married to Martha J., daughter of Thomas M. Jones, of Ebensburg, Penn., and they have three children: William, Mary and Annie. The parents are members of the Congregational Church. Mr. Griffith is a Royal Arch Mason, and is an active worker in the Republican party. In 1878 he was elected school director, and in 1888 he was honored by being elected a member of the State legislature, in which he serves his constituency with marked zeal and integrity.

WEBB GRIFFITH, manufacturer of and dealer in lumber, Kane, is a son of Thomas Griffith, and was born in Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Penn., in 1860. He remained with his parents until 1885, when he removed to Kane, and became associated with his brother, J. T. Griffith, in business, dealing extensively in lumber, and operating mills at Kane and Griffith's Station. They employ a number of men, and handle from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 feet of lumber annually. Mr. Griffith is a stockholder in the Citizens' Gas Company, and is largely interested in the production of petroleum, owning twelve producing wells. He is one of the prosperous young men of Kane, his success being the result of energy and business ability. He is a member of Kane Lodge, No. 566, F. & A. M.; in politics he is a Republican.

T. R. HOSKINS, miller, Kane, was born in Canada in 1856, a son of Joab Hoskins. He came to the United States in 1881, and located at Watertown, N. Y., where he was engaged in farming until 1882, when he removed to Eldred, Penn., and carried on teaming in the oil country. From Eldred he went to Ceres, thence to Bolivar, and in 1886 located at Kane, where he was employed by an oil well supply firm until 1887. In the spring of 1887 he removed to Findlay, Ohio, and the following fall returned to Kane, where he

became associated with C. E. Brown, and built the Kane mills. They manufacture an excellent grade of flour, and have a good trade in custom-milling. Their mill has one set of rolls, and has a capacity of turning out ten tons daily. Mr. Hoskins is a member of Lodge No. 412, I. O. O. F.

DAVID HOWELLS, manufacturer, Kane, was born in Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Penn., January 5, 1845. When he was a boy his father died, and when he was fifteen years old he started in life for himself, having also the care of his mother and sister. In February, 1865, he enlisted in Company H, Eighty-third P. V. I., and served until July 3, 1865, when he was mustered out. He returned home, and was engaged in the lumber trade until July, 1879, when he removed to Kane, and for seven years was employed as book keeper for J. Davis. In 1887 he started a general store, and also established a clothespin factory, the firm name being Howells, Moffitt & Co. The capacity of the factory is 300 boxes of seven gross each per day, and they give employment to thirty men. Mr. Howells is an enterprising man, and is at the head of one of the leading industries of Kane. He is a member of Kane Lodge, No. 566, F. & A. M.; Bradford Chapter, No. 260, R. A. M.; Knapp Commandery, No. 40, Ridgway and Bradford Council, also of Presque Isle Lodge of Perfection. Politically he is a Republican. He was married, December 20, 1896, to Miss Ann Humphrey.

MAJ. GEN. THOMAS L. KANE, the founder of Kane, was a Philadelphian, descended from some of the oldest pre Revolutionary families of the northern colonies. His patronymic was derived from John Kane, who came from Ireland in 1754, and married Sybil Kent, daughter of a Puritan minister of "Mayflower" ancestry. Elisha Kane, their son, married Alida Van Rensselaer, daughter of Gen. Robert Van Rensselaer, and their son, John K. Kane, afterward Attorney General of Pennsylvania and subsequently judge of the United States District Court, married Jane D., daughter of Thomas Leiper, who commanded the Philadelphia First City Troop during the Revolution. Thomas Leiper's wife was of the old Philadelphia family of Grays. Their second son, Thomas Leiper Kane, was born February 27, 1822. He married April 21, 1853, his second cousin, Elizabeth Dennistoun Wood, whose father, William Wood, was by birth a Scotchman, of Covenantor blood, while her mother, Harriet A. Kane, was the daughter of John, the eldest son of John and Sybil Kane. William Wood still lives in New York, and until last year was one of the most active members of the Board of Education of that city. The latter years of his life have been devoted wholly to philanthropy, and public works for the development of that city. Thomas L. Kane, and to a less extent his brother, Elisha Kent Kane, the arctic explorer, differed from the rest of their family connection on the question of slavery. Educated to high-flown radical ideas of liberty by fighting behind the barricades in Paris, shoulder to shoulder with the men who in subsequent years suffered death as Communists in defense of their "Amour Sacré," their "liberté chérie," young Kane had hardly returned to his native land before he engaged in the anti-slavery struggle, and became a director of the "Underground Railway." His two means of earning a livelihood were sacrificed to his principles, resigning the United States commissionership because it would have compelled him to assist in the Fugitive Slave Law [See Wendell Phillip's speech on the case of Judge Loring.], and resigning the Clerkship of the District Court to go on a special mission to avert the impending Mormon war. In 1856 he came to Elk county as agent of a Land Improvement Company, and as city director of the Sunbury & Erie Railroad. He was thus occupied at the commencement of the Rebellion, and he was the first man to offer his services to the governor of Pennsylvania for

its suppression. How he raised, in McKean, Elk and neighboring counties, the celebrated "Bucktails," and his battles, wounds and promotion have become a part of the history of the war more than of these counties. In 1864, crippled by many wounds, he returned to the mountains to revive his former projects for peopling the wilderness. The village of Kane was planned by him as a Prohibition Borough, but the act of incorporation was lost [*sic*] after its passage and before receiving the governor's signature. He endeavored to give effect to his views on this question by placing restrictions on all village lots, but a method of circumventing him was found by the liquor men, and from 1867 to 1878 he contented himself with personal efforts at license court. In 1878 a more effective restriction was found, and the subsequent growth of the town has been on land protected against liquor shops. The McKean, Elk, Forest and Clarion (commonly called the Big Level), the Kane, Wilcox, Ridgeway and St. Mary's, the Kane & Campbell's Mill, and the Kane & Lafayette are State roads which remain as monuments to his local patriotism, legislative influence and engineering skill. The routes of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, the Pittsburgh & Western, the Ridgway & Clearfield and the New York, Lake Erie & Western Coal Railroads, through these counties, were designated by him, and he was the most influential man in promoting the construction of those railroads. At the time of his death he was president of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Coal Railroad, which had just completed its famous Kinzua viaduct. Politically Gen. Kane was first a war Democrat, and subsequently a Stalwart or Grant Republican. In 1872, however, he joined the Greeley liberal revolt against corruption, after warning Gen. Grant of his intention in an interview which only cemented the strong personal friendship which subsisted between them until his death. In 1880 he represented his congressional district at the Chicago Republican Convention, and was prominent among the "306" or "Old Guard." The bronze medal commemorating the fact is cherished by his children. Woman suffrage and the Higher Education of women were essentials of his political doctrine, and his wife and daughter graduated from the Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia. His religious affiliations and tenets were strongly Presbyterian, and the First Presbyterian Church of Kane, a picturesque and costly building, was constructed for his sake by his aunt, Mrs. Ann Gray Thomas. Complying with his dying request, his body was interred in front of this church, where a simple granite slab covers the grave. Gen. Kane died in Philadelphia, December 26, 1883. His wife and children all survive. Harriet Amelia, Evan O'Neill and Thomas Leiper are physicians, and Elisha Kent is a civil engineer by profession. All are members of the Presbyterian Church, and of the Prohibition party. They reside at Kane, and endeavor to carry out their father's projects and principles.

J. F. KELLY, proprietor of livery, Kane, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Buckingham township, Wayne county, in 1856, a son of John Kelly. He remained with his parents until 1872, when he entered the employ of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, and later was employed on the Hudson river. He afterward returned to his native town, and still later located at Warren, Penn., where he was engaged in the lumber trade. In 1888 he bought a residence in Kane, and in April, 1889, purchased the livery stable of L. Davis & Co., and now has the only first-class livery in the borough. He has a good stock of horses, carriages, buggies, etc., and is prepared to furnish any kind of outfit desired by traveling men, tourists, or pleasure seekers, at reasonable rates. Mr. Kelly was married, in 1878, in his native county to Ellen McDermott, who has borne him four children: Frederick, Louie Bene-

diet. William and Edmund. The family residence is on Dawson street, in the borough of Kane.

THOMAS KEELOR, lumber merchant, Wetmore, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1832. He was reared and educated in his native city, remaining there until thirty years of age. In 1862 he came to Pennsylvania, located on Oil creek, and became engaged in the oil trade. In 1864 he made large purchases of timber land near Wetmore, McKean county, and erected a steam saw-mill, and dwelling houses for his employes. He has been successful in this business, and now has another mill on the Tionesta. His mills are connected by a steel track road, stocked with his own cars. By perseverance and indomitable will, Mr. Keelor has made from the heart of the forest the thriving town of Wetmore, which is now one of the pleasant towns of the county. He has made all the improvements, even to the cutting of the roads. He has 100 men in his employ, and both the mills have a capacity of turning out 100,000 feet of lumber daily. Mr. Keelor is one of the able men of the county, and one of the representative lumbermen. In addition to his large lumber interests he is engaged in the mercantile business, and also is farming to a large extent, owning considerable available farming land, and in all his varied interests he ranks among the foremost men in the county. Four of his sons are employed as heads of as many departments in their father's business. Mr. Keelor is descended from an old American family, his paternal grandfather having served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. This patriot moved from Camden, N. J., in 1812, to Hamilton county, Ohio, which was then a dense wilderness, but is now the most populous county in the State.

O. G. KELTS, jeweler, Kane, was born in Ridgway, Elk Co., Penn., in 1860, a son of O. P. and Ardissa (Wilcox) Kelts, natives of Potter county, where they were married. They moved to Ridgway and thence to Horton, and from there to Erie city, where the father died; the mother now lives at New Castle. They had two children: Orrin C. and O. G. After the death of his father O. G. Kelts lived with his grandmother several years, and then with C. Holes, at Ridgway, of whom he learned the jeweler's trade. In 1882 he came to Kane, where he began work at his trade, but now keeps a store, supplied with a good stock of watches, jewelry, etc., in addition to which he is a dealer in general merchandise. During Cleveland's administration Mr. Kelts was appointed postmaster at Kane. He is a member of Kane Lodge, No. 566, F. & A. M. Mr. Kelts was married, Feb. 2, 1882, to Ella Wicks, and they have one child, Clyde.

C. H. KEMP, proprietor of the "Thompson House," Kane. This house, which was designed as a summer resort, is delightfully located in the mountainous regions of Northern Pennsylvania, and is accessible by the Philadelphia & Erie and the Pittsburgh & Western division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It is situated at an altitude of nearly 2,100 feet above sea level, and on the most elevated point of that region. Pure air and water are here afforded, making it a healthful resort during the heat of the summer months. Good fishing for lovers of the piscatorial sport, and romantic drives also commend the place to those in search of amusement in that line. With *cuisine* department unsurpassed, and a thriving borough near by of several thousand population, with none of the objectionable features found at many of the watering places, it is eminently designed as a home for those seeking rest and recreation. Mr. Kemp was reared on a farm, and at the beginning of the war of the Rebellion he enlisted in Company H, Third West Virginia Infantry, and was afterward placed on detached duty in the quartermaster's department. He was offered promotion, but declined. After the war he returned to Winchester, and until 1867 was in mercantile business. From 1867 to 1874 he was manager of Bol-

ton's Hotel, at Harrisburg. In the summer of 1875 he was at Cape May, and in 1876 was manager of the "Washington House," Philadelphia. He came to Kane in 1877, and took charge of the "Thompson House." Mr. Kemp is an enterprising, genial gentleman, eminently fitted for the business in which he is engaged.

O. B. LAY, proprietor of the Cummings Lumber Company, Kane, is the third son of George G. (now deceased) and Emma (Ogden) Lay, and was born in Marshall, Mich., January 12, 1849. The mother was a daughter of Jonathan Ogden, one of the early settlers of Binghamton, Broome Co., N. Y., then known as Chenango Point. In March, 1869, at the age of twenty years, the subject of our sketch came to Pennsylvania, and was first employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as assistant agent at Cameron station, where he remained two years; was then promoted to the position of agent for the same company at Daguseahonda station. Here he remained nearly two years, when he was again promoted, being given charge of the Kane station, at which borough he has since resided. He served the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Kane, nine years, ending May 1, 1882, when he resigned his position to engage in other business. Mr. Lay established and edited the first newspaper (*The Kane Weekly Blade*) published in Kane. It was established in 1879, and suspended in 1883 on account of the office being destroyed by fire. From February, 1882, to March, 1889, Mr. Lay was actively engaged in mercantile business in Kane, but disposed of same in order to give his entire attention to his lumber business, in which he had embarked in the fall of 1885. He is the sole owner of the Cummings Lumber Company, and his mill has a daily capacity of 25,000 feet of lumber. Mr. Lay was married in January, 1875, to Blanche E., daughter of D. T. Hall, of Kane, and they have two children: Flora A. and Oakley H. Mr. Lay is a member of Kane Lodge, No. 566, F. & A. M., the Royal Arcanum and the Sons of Temperance. Politically he is a third-party Prohibitionist, believing that prohibition, with a party behind it, pledged to its enforcement, is the only effectual method of dealing with the liquor traffic. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN D. LEONARD (deceased), born in Springfield, Bradford Co., Penn., February 3, 1816, died July 14, 1888. He was one of the first settlers of Kane, and, with the exception of 'Squire Hall, was, at the time of his death, the oldest citizen of the borough. He was one of the pioneer merchants, and for twenty-one years was postmaster, holding the position until February 22, 1886. Mr. Leonard retired from active business life some time before his death. He married Susan M. Smith, who survives him, and is one of the respected citizens of Kane. Mrs. Leonard is the daughter of Nicholas B. Smith, and was born in Alba, Bradford Co., Penn. When she was eight years of age her mother died, and her father afterward moved to Columbia township, same county, where he passed the last years of his life. His family consisted of six children: Perussa, Lydia, Huldah, Edward C., Susan M. and Mary A.

B. F. McCONNELL, merchant, Kane, was born in Newry, Blair Co., Penn., in 1864, and was reared and educated at Renovo, whither his parents, Henry and Mary Jane McConnell, moved in his childhood. Later they came to Kane, and here, in 1884, he engaged in the grocery business, becoming a member of the firm of B. F. McConnell & Co. This was one of the enterprising firms of the borough, and had a good trade, but Mr. McConnell sold out his interest in the firm, and, August 15, 1889, with a partner, went into the dry goods trade, the business being carried on in the name of B. F. McConnell. Mr. McConnell is a member of Kane Lodge, No. 412, I. O. O. F. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party.

JAMES McDADE, Kane, was born in Cambria county, Penn., in 1844, a son of Henry McDade. He remained at home until eighteen years of age, and during the war of the Rebellion (in 1862) was employed with a construction corps in the building of bridges in Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia. At the close of the war he returned to Cambria county, and soon after entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for eight months, being conductor of the yard engine at Williamsport. He was then transferred to Renovo, where he was yard dispatcher, five years, and upon the extension of the line was again transferred, this time to Kane, where he was yard dispatcher, also five years. In 1871 he left the railroad employ, and is now engaged in more industrial enterprises than any other one citizen in his community. On leaving the railroad he embarked in the lumber trade, and later carried on a livery stable. He was also for some time connected with the mercantile interests of the town, and is now senior member of the banking firm of McDade, Davis & Co. He is president of the Citizens' Gas Light & Fuel Company, and, with J. T. Griffith, has a lamp-black factory, which has a daily capacity of twenty barrels. The development of the Kane oil fields is due chiefly to his enterprise, as when the territory was abandoned by the oil men, in order to thoroughly test the field, he gave 300 acres free of royalty to Craig & Cappeau, who drilled on the land and found the well that opened up the field. He is a large land owner, and has since the opening of the oil fields sold 600 acres for \$76,000. He is a practical farmer, and some of his land is under cultivation. Mr. McDade was married in Renovo, in 1873, to Sarah Swedy, and they have five children: William Alden, Elizabeth Mabel, James Raymond, Henry Calvin and Edward. Mr. McDade is a Democrat in politics, and in 1888 was the candidate of his party for member of the legislature.

J. D. MAGOWAN, druggist, Kane, was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1852, son of David and Jane Magowan, of Scotch Irish parentage. He was reared and educated in his native country, and in 1872 came to America and located at Kane, Penn., where he worked at the carpenter's trade until 1877. He was in the employ of O. D. Coleman until 1881, and then for four years was employed by Joshua Davis. In 1885 he started in business for himself, opening a drug store, and now has a good trade. Mr. Magowan was married, in 1886, to Bella C. Lafferty, daughter of Robert Lafferty, one of the pioneers of Kane, but now deceased, and they have two children—one son and one daughter. Mr. Magowan is a member of Kane Lodge, No. 412, I. O. O. F. Politically he is a Prohibitionist. Mr. and Mrs. Magowan are members of the Presbyterian Church.

ADA C. MALONE, editress and manager of the *Leader*, of Kane, was born February 4, 1867, at Ridgway, Elk Co., Penn., in the public schools of which place she received her primary education. On June 3, 1882, she graduated from the high school, and she then attended the State Normal School at Lock Haven, one term. On June 2, 1884, Miss Malone entered the office of the *Ridgway Advocate*, as an apprentice, being afterward promoted to book-keeper and proof-reader. In the spring of 1886, she came to Kane to accept a position on the *Leader*, but left the town June 1, 1887. In August of that year, she accepted a position as compositor in the office of the *Daily Mirror*, published at Warren, Penn., where she remained one year and a half, and April 18, 1889, she was appointed to her present position in Kane.

FRANK W. MEESE, proprietor of the St. Elmo Hotel, Kane, was born in Somerset county, Penn., in 1835. His father, Elijah Meese, of English descent, was born in Somerset, Penn., April 25, 1808, and died in New Philadelphia, Ohio, March 29, 1879, weighing, at the time of his death, 427

pounds. The mother of our subject, Mary (Walter) Meese, who was of German descent, was born near Somerset, Penn., February 15, 1799, and was killed near New Philadelphia, Ohio, by her horse running away, December 14, 1861. When the subject of these lines was ten years old, his parents removed to Tuscarawas county, Ohio, where he was reared and completed his education, remaining there until 1851, when he went to Somerset, Penn., and then to West Virginia, and was there employed by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company as extra passenger and freight conductor, retaining that position until 1861. He then enlisted in Company F, Sixteenth O. V. I., for a term of three months. He was wounded at the battle of Carrick's Ford, in July of that year, and at the expiration of his term of service returned to West Virginia and resumed his former position on the Baltimore & Ohio road. In the spring of 1862 he went to Hollidaysburg, Penn., was conductor between Altoona and Harrisburg, and in 1863 was transferred to the Huntingdon & Broad Top road, where he remained until May 9, 1864, when he was sent to Renovo, and was conductor of a local freight train between that point and St. Mary's. October 17, 1864, the road was opened to Kane, which was made his terminal point. February 8, 1865, he was appointed yard dispatcher at Kane, a position he held until June 20, 1869, when he resigned and entered mercantile life, being associated with J. D. Leonard. This he continued until 1873; then in September, 1874, he became the proprietor of the Centennial Hotel, which he conducted until June 20, 1880. In this hotel, July 4, 1874, Mr. Meese accidentally shot himself through the thigh with a revolver, and was laid up with the wound over a year. In 1881 he built the St. Elmo hotel and opened it to the public on June 25 of that year. Mr. Meese is a genial, courteous gentleman, and this, added to his natural business ability, qualifies him for the position as landlord of one of the best hotels in Kane. Among his other accumulations he has gained in flesh until he tips the scales at 350 pounds. In politics he is a Republican, and in religion independent. F. W. Meese was married to Missouri M. Keefer, May 5, 1859, in Cumberland, Md., by Rev. Pat Hamill. His wife died March 2, 1860, in Frederick city, Md. He was next married to Kate Virginia Penner, of Cumberland, Md., November 12, 1874, by Rev. Father Delaroque, in Kane, Penn. His son, F. W. Meese, Jr. (by his first wife, resides in Kane, Penn., is a painter and paper hanger, in politics is a Republican, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. On Sunday, September 16, 1896, Mr. Meese, at the suggestion of George Welker, performed a mock marriage, uniting in the bonds of wedlock, Casper Huffnagle and Miss Lizzie Marker, daughter of Fred Marker. This was the only mock marriage Meese and Welker ever were connected with, as it cost Mr. Welker some trouble and money to persuade Huffnagle to relinquish his bride.

M. W. MOFFITT, manufacturer, Kane, is a son of Jesse Moffitt, and was born in Genesee county, N. Y., in 1831. In 1832 his parents moved to Columbus, Warren Co., Penn., and thence to Erie county, where his school days were completed, and where he grew to manhood. When he started in his business career he embarked in the lumber trade, and afterward was in mercantile business, fourteen years. In 1879 he removed to Kane, where he became a member of the lumber firm of P. C. West & Co., and subsequently of the firm of Howells, Moffitt & Co., manufacturers of closthspins. He is an enterprising man, and has been successful in his business operations. He was married, in 1855, to Tryphena Bassett. Mr. Moffitt is a member of Kane Lodge, No. 566, F. & A. M., Bradford Chapter, No. 260, R. A. M., Bradford Council, R. & S. M., Knapp Commandery, No. 40, Ridgway, and Presque Isle Lodge of Perfection. In politics he is a Republican, and is the present Burgess of the borough. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

G. H. PRESTON, M. D., Kane, was born in Lake county, Ohio, in 1854. He attended the schools of Madison, completing his studies at Madison High School; then went in to a drug store at Painesville, same State, where he learned the business and remained three years, when he began the study of medicine with Drs. Stranahan and Preston, of Warren, Penn. In 1878 he attended the medical department of the University of the City of New York, and graduated in 1879. The Doctor began his practice at Dunkirk, N. Y., and same year removed to Kane, where he has since been in the active practice of his profession. Dr. Preston has been surgeon for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, ten years, has held the same position for the Pittsburgh & Western Railroad, three years, and is medical examiner for all the insurance companies represented in Kane. He is a member of the Acme Oil Company, the banking house of McDade, Davis & Co. and the drug firm of J. W. Griffith & Co. The Doctor also has large interests in timber land and oil property. He is one of the prosperous citizens of Kane, and a leading and influential physician and business man.

WALTER B. SMITH, hardware merchant, Kane, a son of William J. and Roxana Smith, was born in Lottsville, Warren Co., Penn., in 1852. He remained in his native county until 1869, when he removed to Ridgway, Elk county, where he learned the tinner's trade. In 1872 he revisited Warren county, and went into the hardware business, which he continued until 1874, when he sold his interests there, and returned to his former employer in Ridgway. He went to California in 1875, but remained only about a year, returning to Elk county in 1876, and in 1879 moved to Kane, and embarked in the hardware business. He took George Welker as partner in 1887, the firm name being the Smith & Welker Hardware Company. They carry a complete stock in their line, and have a paying business. Mr. Smith takes an active interest in public affairs, and has served several terms as poormaster, and two terms as burgess of the borough. In politics he votes independent of party. He is a member of Kane Lodge, No. 566, F. & A. M.; Ridgway Chapter, R. A. M.; Bradford Council, and Kuapp Commandery, K. T., also Kane Lodge, No. 512, I. O. O. F. In 1883 he married Rosa Welker, a daughter of his business partner, and they have one child, Roxana.

FRED SWANSON, blacksmith, Kane, is a native of Sweden, born in 1855, a son of S. M. and Annie Swanson, the former deceased. He was reared in his native country, and in 1878 came to America, and to Pennsylvania, locating at Kane; then went to Warren, where he was employed in the foundry of Struthers & Wells, and was afterward with the Northwestern Mining Company at Dagus Mines, Elk county. He subsequently removed to Kane, and has since been working at the blacksmith's trade. He is one of the reliable citizens of the town, and takes an interest in all matters pertaining to the public welfare. He is a member of Kane Lodge, No. 566, F. & A. M. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Swanson was married in 1881 to Josephine Oleson, and they have one son, Harry. Mr. and Mrs. Swanson are members of the Lutheran Church.

J. A. VOLLMER, dealer in furniture, and undertaker, Kane, was born in Elk county, Penn., in 1855. He was reared and educated in his native county, remaining at home until his majority, when, in 1876, he went to St. Mary's and then to Philadelphia, and learned the cabinet maker's trade. He located at Kane in 1882, and in addition to working at his trade is engaged in the furniture business, keeping a good stock in his line, including sewing-machines, etc. He also keeps a stock of undertaker's goods, being the only undertaker in the town. Mr. Vollmer was married in 1882 to Laura Tyler, and they have

four children. They are members of the Catholic Church. In politics Mr. Vollmer is a Democrat, and is a member of the borough council.

GEORGE WELKER, hardware merchant, Kane, is a native of Germany, born in Rhenish Bavaria in 1836, a son of Michael Welker. In 1853 the family came to America and located at Philadelphia, where the subject of our notice learned the shoemaker's trade, and in 1857 moved to Williamsport, same State, where he worked at his trade until 1864, in which year he came to Renovo and bought the Ulrich House, which he conducted about a year. In 1865 he came to Kane, where he purchased the first lot after the town was laid out and surveyed, and built the first house on the town site. He opened a hotel, and also engaged in the boot and shoe business until 1886; he next became a member of the firm of Smith & Welker, dealers in hardware. He has taken great interest in the prosperity of Kane, and has been one of the foremost to assist all laudable enterprises. He has served several terms as a school director. Mr. Welker married Rosa Richly, who died in 1883, leaving three children: Rosa, wife of W. B. Smith; Lizzie and Emma. In 1885 Mr. Welker married Mary Sullivan, and they have two children: John and Edna. Mr. Welker is a member of Smethport Lodge, F. & A. M., and Williamsport Lodge, No. 570, I. O. O. F. In politics he votes independent of party.

P. C. WEST, manufacturer, Kane, is a son of Spencer West, one of the firm of P. C. West & Co., and was born in Minerva township, Essex Co., N. Y., August 2, 1828. His parents removed in his early childhood to French Creek, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., and thence to Mill Creek and Harbor Creek, Erie Co., Penn., where his school days were completed and where he started in his business career. He was variously engaged in farming, in mercantile trade, and in Corry, Penn., in the lumber business until 1879, when, in October of that year, he removed his mill from near Lowell Station to near West Kane, and is now associated in the lumber trade with M. W. Moffitt; is also a member of the firm of West & Britton, his son, J. L. West, being also a member of the firm. This firm manufacture clothespins, their factory, which is on Bayard street, having a daily capacity of turning out 350 boxes, five gross each. Mr. West is one of the enterprising citizens of Kane. He was married in Concord, Erie Co., Penn., June 2, 1853, to Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Ellen Heath, of Concord, that county. His wife died in Corry, November 2, 1889, of paralysis, aged sixty years, nine months and twenty-seven days. In religion Mr. West is a Baptist, and in politics a Republican.

WILLIAM P. WESTON, attorney at law, Kane, Penn., was born in Burlington, Vt., in 1852. He completed his education at Lafayette College, Easton, Penn., from which he graduated in 1874. He afterward studied law at the Columbia Law School, N. Y., graduating in 1878. He was admitted to the bar of McKean county, Penn., in 1879, and began practice at Kane borough. He is enterprising and ambitious, and is connected with various business interests of the town. Mr. Weston is a member of the lumber firm of Stone, Weston & Co., and of the banking house of McDade, Davis & Co., of which he is also cashier. He owns considerable oil land and several producing wells; also operates in oil and timber lands. He is one of the energetic, public-spirited citizens of the town, and is prominent in business circles. In politics he is a Republican.

REV. GEORGE WINKLER, priest in charge of St. Callistus Roman Catholic Church, at Kane, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y. His educational training was received from the Jesuit fathers at Fordham, N. Y., and at Francis Xavier's College, New York City. He was ordained to the priesthood in 1886, by Rt. Rev. Tobias Mullen, D. D., bishop of Erie, Penn. His first pas-

torate was at McKean Corners, Erie county, and from there, in 1888, he was sent to Kane. In addition to the church at Kane he has charge of the churches at Russelas, Johnsonburg and Wilcox. Upon his arrival at Kane he found no desirable place for holding services, and for a time the Temperance Hall was used. At Russelas and Johnsonburg there was no place at all suitable, while at Wilcox there was a frame structure totally unfit for a church. He went to work, and now there is a good frame church at Johnsonburg, a stone church at Russelas, a brick church at Kane, and also a frame church at Wilcox. He has superintended the building of these churches, and in the discharge of pastoral duties has endeared himself to the people of his various charges.

CORYDON TOWNSHIP.

M. J. JOHNSON, farmer, P. O. Corydon, Warren Co., Penn., was born in Livingston county, N. Y., March 9, 1835. When eighteen years of age he left home and worked for farmers by the day until he had earned enough to buy a farm in Allegany county, N. Y., which he cultivated and owned until 1867, when he exchanged his farm for a tract of wild land in McKean county, Penn., which he has cleared and improved, and now has one of the best farms in Corydon township. Mr. Johnson was married April 2, 1862, to Miss Mary A. Kirstatter, of Warren county, Penn., and they have four children—Marion W., Alice M., Cora E. and Harrie F.—all living at home. The parents of Mr. Johnson were named Daniel and Elizabeth, the former of American and the latter of German descent. Mrs. Johnson's parents were named Lorenzo and Maria Anna Kirstatter, of German birth.

C. D. SEAMAN, farmer and lumberman, P. O. Cornplanter, Warren Co., Penn., is a native of McKean county, Penn., born December 25, 1836. He was reared on a farm, and on reaching manhood bought a tract of wild land, which he has improved, and which is now one of the best farms in Corydon township. In addition to attending to the cultivation of his farm Mr. Seaman is extensively engaged in the lumber business. He was married in October, 1862, to Miss Annie Smith, of Cuba, N. Y., and they have one son, Allen, who is still at home.

HAMILTON TOWNSHIP.

JAMES ANDERSON, merchant, Morrison's, was born in Kent county, England, near London, October 25, 1814, a son of William and Mary (Bainbridge) Anderson. He lived in his native county until seventeen years of age, and learned the cutter's trade in London. In 1831 he came to America, and for a year was employed as cutter in a wholesale clothing house, and then removed to Corydon, Penn., and opened a general store, being one of the first merchants of the town. He was obliged to undergo many hardships in the early days of McKean county, but has ever been a live, energetic business man, and is now one of the leading citizens of the township. He has served one term as commissioner of McKean county, and has been justice of the peace thirty-five years. He was married February 22, 1841, to Miss Isabelle Hoop, of Lafayette, Penn. Mr. Anderson's father, William Anderson, was born in Kent county, England, October 5, 1783, and his mother was born in Pontefract, England, September 1, 1787. They were married May 6, 1806. In 1809 William Anderson bought a captain's commission in the English army, and served until after the battle of Waterloo, when he sold his commission and went into the mercantile business in London. In 1829 he came to the United States, for a year was in business in Utica, N. Y., and in 1830 bought

a large tract of land in McKean county, Penn., and was one of its pioneer settlers. December 24, 1836, after a visit at his son's, James Anderson, of Corydon, he started home through the woods afoot. The snow was very deep, and the weather very cold. It is supposed that he became wearied and sat down on a log to rest, as he was found the next day, December 25, by Mr. Thomas, the mail carrier, between Smethport and Warren, Penn., frozen to death, in a sitting posture. His widow departed this life at 8 o'clock on the morning of December 3, 1889, at the advanced age of one hundred and two years.

J. G. CURTIS, tanner, merchant and lumber manufacturer, Ludlow, was born in Fairfield county, Conn., November 7, 1830, a son of John and Lucy (Blackman) Curtis. John Curtis was one of the pioneers of Fairfield county, and a tanner by trade. Mr. Curtis received an ordinary education, and when eighteen years of age left home and learned the machinist's trade at Naugatuck, Conn.; afterward went to Painted Post, N. Y., and later traveled as a journeyman workman for several years. He afterward, in connection with J. D. Hamilton, of New York, built a tannery at Curtis Station, N. Y., which they operated for eight years, after which he took charge of the Lehigh Tannery at White Haven, Penn., for Thomas Smull & Sons, for three years. He then erected a tannery at Emporium, Penn., the firm being styled Hamilton, Curtis & Co. In 1869 he came to Ludlow and built the present Ludlow tannery, making harness and rough leather, associating with him Mr. Maxwell, in 1886, under the firm name of Curtis, Maxwell Co., for the purpose of finishing shoe leather. Mr. Curtis also operates an extensive mercantile business at Ludlow, and is interested in manufacturing lumber. In 1855 he married Miss Mary Chambers, a native of Yates county, N. Y., and they have two sons, Daniel and John S., living at home. Mr. Curtis is a supporter of the Republican party, and he and family are members of the Episcopal Church. He has served as postmaster at Ludlow since 1882.

GEORGE P. FOULKROD, lumberman, P. O. Bradford, was born in Tioga county, Penn., January 17, 1849. When he was sixteen years old his parents moved to Sheffield, Penn., where he grew to manhood. His father was a lumberman, and he went into the mill to learn to fit saws, becoming an expert in the business, and he has fitted saws for the best lumbermen in McKean county. In 1888 he located at Martindale, Hamilton township, built a mill, and now does a good business, cutting 25,000 feet of lumber per day. He is one of the successful lumbermen of the county, and is a prominent and influential citizen. He is a member of Lodge No. 373, I. O. O. F., of Kinzua, Penn. Mr. Foulkrod was married October 15, 1877, to Miss Sarah S. Springer, of Ludlow, Penn.

EDWARD N. HALLOCK, lumberman, P. O. Bradford, was born in Crawford county, Penn., August 29, 1852. When he was sixteen years old he began clerking in a bank in Erie, and remained there five years, then accepted a position with a pipe line company in Foxburg, Penn. In 1879 he moved to Bradford, Penn., and bought oil and lumber property, and has since been engaged in both the production of petroleum, and also owns a fine saw mill at Watsonville, where he turns out 25,000 feet of lumber per day. Mr. Hallock was married May 21, 1878, to Miss Phoebe E. Keith, of Rome, N. Y., and they have two children: Charles S. and Florence B. Samuel T. Hallock, father of Edward N. Hallock, was born in Ulster county, N. Y., July 4, 1809, and died in Crawford county, Penn., September 25, 1877. Sara C. (Bailey) Hallock, the mother of Edward N., was born in Greenfield, Mass., May 6, 1814, and died in Crawford county, Penn., November 12, 1882. Charles E.

Keith, father of Phebe E. (Keith) Hallock, was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., September 19, 1823, and died in Oneida county, N. Y., August 27, 1883. Jerusha (Read) Keith, mother of Mrs. P. E. Hallock, was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., in 1826, and died there in 1855.

H. W. MARTINDALE, lumberman, Bradford, was born in Erie, Erie Co., Penn., June 2, 1855, a son of A. C. and Abbie (Borrows) Martindale, former a native of Erie county, and a farmer by occupation, latter a native of Jamestown, Chautauqua Co., N. Y.; they are still living in Erie county, and are prominent members of the Presbyterian Church. They have three children living: Elsie (wife of J. J. Wheelock, of Titusville), Ruby (living at home) and H. W. H. W. Martindale was reared on the homestead farm, and received his education at the State normal school at Edinborough. At the age of twenty-three years he left home and located at Bolivar, N. Y., engaging in the livery business. He was also a commercial traveler for three years. In 1884 he came to McKean county, and accepted a position with H. S. Southard as foreman of his lumber-mills in Hamilton township. This position he held for three years, and has since been engaged in manufacturing lumber for B. NeSmith & Co., employing sixty men. In 1880 he married Miss Ida, daughter of W. H. Burlingham, of Holland, Erie Co., N. Y., and they have one child: Roy E. Mrs. Martindale is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Martindale in politics is a Republican.

HISTORICAL ADDENDUM.

The following list of soldiers buried in the vicinity of Bradford, Penn., was furnished by T. J. Fennerty, but received too late for insertion in its proper chapter:

BRADFORD CEMETERY.

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| James De Long, First Company Fourteenth New York Volunteers, War of 1812; died April 21, 1872, aged ninety. | William Fairfax, United States Colored Troops. |
| A. Beaman, New York Volunteers, War of 1812. | Joseph Carpenter, Eleventh New York Volunteers, died September 19, 1877, aged thirty-two years. |
| M. P. Brown, Company D, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, died May 21, 1872. | Henry Schlegel, Company F, Thirty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, died December 17, 1881. |
| Julius Buchanan entered service in 1861, died July 27, 1872. | Frank Humbart, Pennsylvania Volunteers, died during the year 1881. |
| George Ingraham, soldier of 1812, died July 27, 1872. | A. L. West, Company D, Twenty-third Regiment N. J. Volunteers, died in October, 1880, at Knapp's creek. |
| M. O'Brien, Company F, Seventy-second New York Volunteers, died November 27, 1877. | A. S. Magee, died in December, 1881, at Bradford. |
| Barnabus Pike, soldier of 1812, and the first white settler in this valley, died October 30, 1880. | G. Hutchinson, Company E, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, died May 5, 1880. |
| H. D. Hicks, Company C, Two Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, died at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865, aged forty-three years and two weeks. | Benjamin Lecompt, Company B, Eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers. |
| Sam Brownlee, Forty ninth New York Volunteers, died in June, 1880. | Richard Chancellor, Company B, United States Colored Troops. |
| Thomas Mahen, Pennsylvania Volunteers, died May 1, 1881. | J. B. Jamison, Fiftieth New York Engineers. |
| | H. Ingles, Company D, Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry. |

OAK HILL CEMETERY.

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| E. W. Skinner, corporal Company F, One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, killed March 2, 1863. | J. N. Towles, regiment unknown. |
| Wash. Walter, corporal Eleventh Ohio Battery, died December 5, 1881. | James Caserly, Company F, First New York Cavalry. |
| L. G. Beecher, First New York Dragoons, died April 6, 1883. | C. L. Grant, Company I, One Hundred and Seventh New York Volunteers. |
| James Maginnis, Company K, Ninety-Second New York Volunteers, died April 25, 1883. | J. H. Powell, Company H, Twenty-eighth Iowa Infantry. |
| | George Allen, regiment unknown. |
| | A. B. Irwin, regiment unknown. |

ST. BERNARD CEMETERY.

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| A. Crocker, One Hundred and Sixth New York S. V. | William Quindan, regiment unknown. |
| | M. Rodell, Massachusetts regiment. |

KENDALL CEMETERY.

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| Capt. I. N. Thompson, Company K, Sixteenth Maine Volunteers, died May 6, 1880. | Himan Cole, One Hundred and Seventh N. Y. S. V. |
| | Moses Cole, soldie of 1812. |

DEGOLIA CEMETERY.

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| John Inglesby, War of 1812, died April 16, 1865. | W. Tanner, War of 1812. |
| J. W. Cobbett, Company A, One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, died in October, 1867. | Simmond Hammond, War of 1812, died December 20, 1862. |
| Orville Jewett, Company A, One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, died in October, 1880. | W. Watrons, Fifty third Pennsylvania Volunteers, died December 23, 1877. |
| A. M. Cram, Company E, Fifty eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, died March 17, 1880. | Col. J. K. Haffy, Forty-Second Pennsylvania Volunteers (Bucktails), died near Richmond, Va., 1865. |
| | Charles Price, Wisconsin regiment. |

LAFAYETTE CEMETERY.

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| John Cool, Company F, One Hundred and Forty-Second Pennsylvania Volunteers. | Charles A. Tenney, Company H, Seventh Ohio Infantry. |
| Alfred Hoop, Company I, Forty-Second Pennsylvania Volunteers (Bucktails). | Joseph Norton, Company E, One Hundred and Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, died December 25, 1878. |
| George Talbot, Company F, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers. | |

LUDLOW CEMETERY, HAMILTON TOWNSHIP.

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| S. D. Morrison, Company E, Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, died April 19, 1871. | James W. Cobbett, Company I, Forty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers (Bucktails). |
| C. Morrison, Company G, Independent Infantry of Pennsylvania. | |

BOLIVAR RUN CEMETERY.

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| Tobias Cornelius, Company G, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, died March 25, 1863. | Zadock Reynolds, War of 1812, died April 13, 1850. |
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SAWYER CEMETERY.

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| W. J. Snyder, Company I, Forty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers (Bucktails), died October 7, 1867. | |
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HISTORY OF ELK COUNTY.



ELK COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

FORMATION—JUDGE GEDDES' REPORT—GENERAL TOPOGRAPHY—POPULATION, AREA AND NATURAL RESOURCES—OIL AND GAS WELLS AND PIPE LINES—COAL DEPOSITS, ETC.—LUMBER RESOURCES—FIRES AND FLOODS—WILD FRUITS, ANIMALS, ETC.

ELK COUNTY was carved out of the hills and valleys of McKean, Jefferson and Clearfield counties, April 18, 1843. Judge Geddes, who in 1831-32 surveyed the Clarion and Sinnemahoning summit for the proposed canal of that period, says in his report: "At the head of Bennett's Branch is a marsh called Flag Swamp, from which in wet seasons the water flows both ways, and where at such seasons the summit might easily be passed in a canoe. This point is remarkable as, probably, the only one in the State where the beaver can be found. Everywhere else they have been driven out by the approach of human footsteps. In the same region a few elk still remain." Running from the southeast corner of Warren county through McKean's southwest corner, and as far as Daguasahonda was the old Buffalo swamp. The big level or ridge, running in opposite directions through the northwest corner of the county, made the swamp look greater to the old-time travelers than it really was, while the Warren and Ridgway State road, cut through in 1832, aided such travelers in obtaining glimpses of the historic swamp in its extensions.

The elevations of the county are given as follows, the figures representing the number of feet above tide level: Hyde House, Ridgway, 1,400; P. & E. R. R., Ridgway, 1,393; S. & R. R. R. crossing Ridgway and Centreville road, 1,925; Lower Kittanning bed at Mine No. 8, 1,605; L. K. bed at Mine No. 15, 1,845; L. K. bed, McAllister's farm, 1,600; road at J. C. McAllister's, 1,580; Clarion bed at Mine No. 7, 1,685; Clarion bed at Mine No. 16, 1,735; Boot Jack, 2,166; road forks, warrant 4,248, 1,760; road at Brandy Camp Hotel, 1,565; lower Freeport bed ("M vein"), Faust farm, 1,760; lower Freeport bed ("M vein") west side of Mead's run, north of Mead's Run School-house, 1,710; lower Freeport bed, tunnel opening, southwest of Meade Run School-house, 1,650; Freeport lower limestone, McAllister farm, 1,740; ferriferous limestone, mouth of Karns run, 1,535; George Faust's house, 1,765; J. C. Wellington's house, Karns run, 1,600; Mead's Run (Colomo) School house, 1,550; Theodore Fox's house, 1,530; summit of Fox hill, 1,755; Freeport lower limestone, west of Fox hill, 1,580; bottom bench of Freeport upper coal, west of Fox hill, 1,650; J. S. Chamberlin's house, 1,545; summit of Cham-

berlin hill, 1,845; Freeport lower limestone, Chamberlin hill, 1,730; ferriferous limestone, Chamberlin hill, 1,585; Brockport, 1,545.

Rathbun, 1,316 above mean ocean level on track, West Creek Summit, 1,695; St. Mary's, 1,667; a point near St. Mary's, 1,888; Seahonda, 1,519; Daguseahonda, 1,478; Shawmut, 1,426; Ridgway, 1,393; Whistletown, 1,414; Johnsonburg, 1,441; Rolfe, 1,446; Clarion, 1,482; Wilcox, 1,526; Dahoga, 1,601; mouth of Johnson's run, 1,505; Benezette depot, 1,040; Medix run bridge, 1,099; Caledonia tunnel, 1,148; Dent's run, 924; a point east of Earley, 2,265, and a point just south, 2,108.

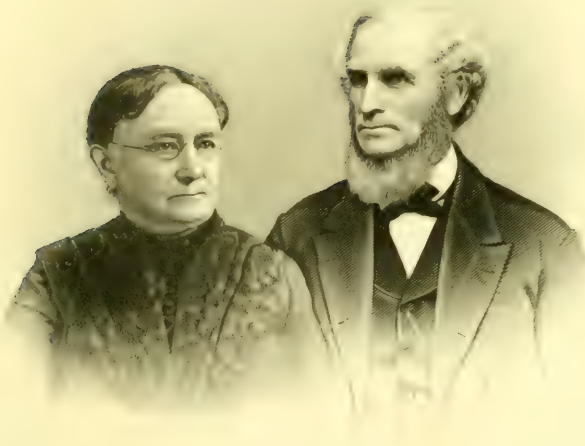
The population in 1870 was 8,488, in 1880, 12,800, and in 1888, 17,075, based on the election returns, which, in November of that year, show 1,824 Democratic votes, 1,321 Republican, 52 Prohibitionist and 18 Union Labor, a total of 3,215. The area is 774 square miles or about 495,360 acres. The vast resources of this territory are principally lumber and coal. There are seven veins of bituminous coal, each twenty-eight feet thick, two veins of canal coal, three feet each in thickness, and two beds of lime partly fossilized. Iron ore, which yields 30 to 40 per cent of pure metal, abounds in the hills. Heavily timbered wildernesses cover a large portion of the county. Tanning and lumber are the principal active industries. In the vicinity of St. Mary's, coal of good quality is mined and shipped to market.

In the "sixties" an oil well was put down 800 feet near Ridgway, but abandoned. In June, 1876, travelers noticed the old well flowing, and the oil stampede was resumed. About this time the oil well at Wilcox was blowing gas at a tremendous rate, and many residents felt certain they lived within the envied oil circle. The oil lease from David Scull to Maurice M. Schultz for an oil tract in Jones township, was entered March 19, 1877, and in April, Alonzo Field leased lands there to W. L. Holman, T. W. Ryan and W. W. Griffith. The lease on the Mulroy lands in Benezette was made in February to R. W. Petrikin, Julius Jones, George Rolfe, S. P. Romig and D. A. Waddell. The same parties leased several tracts in that and adjoining townships, making the actual beginnings of oil leases in this county.

On the Julius Jones farm, one mile west of Benezette, on Bennett's creek, "The Nearest Oil Company" (which is composed of numerous Bradford speculators) cleaned out, in February, 1890, an old hole drilled in 1882, during the Cherry Grove excitement. When the well was first drilled there was a showing for a good twenty or twenty five barrel well, but owing to the discouraging outlook for a better price for oil at that time, the well was abandoned. G. W. Newman, the principal projector of the modern prospecting, states that the company own 6,000 acres in the vicinity.

The Ernhout & Taylor well No. 1, at Wilcox, reached a depth of 276 feet in February, 1878, and work on the Benezette well was commenced. Schultz No. 3 was yielding three to five barrels; a well on the Hed-necker farm was commenced, also one on the Bridgetown tract, and one for Boughton, Frisbee & Van Sickle on Big Mill creek. In March Capt. Ernhout leased 117 acres at Whistletown and the Osterhout lands along the Clarion, in Jones and Ridgway townships, for oil prospecting purposes. . . . In June, 1880 the Huling's well at Daguseahonda was down to third sand. . . . Hallock & Johnson's well in Millstone township, near Raughts, was shot in July, 1881 and a 1,200 barrel tank erected. The Johnsonburg well, six miles south of Wilcox, was then reported yielding from fifty to seventy-five barrels per day.

The Grant & Horton gas well was struck in June, 1883, at 2,300 feet, and a light oil producer the same month. . . . In May, 1885, the White, Oyster & Short gas well was drilled at Johnsonburg, and in June a gas



run was struck at 1,734 feet. . . . In August, 1886, S. B. Hughes & Co.'s well in the northeastern part of warrant 3663 made forty barrels the first three days after being shot, while the well of M. J. Feeley & Co., in the northeast corner of 3672, was credited with six barrels a day from an upper sand, which was supposed to correspond with the Clarendon formation. These wells are over three miles apart, and were thought to mark the beginning of two new and distinct oil-producing districts. Armstrong, Boggs & Co. had two wells drilling in this region, one on 2032 and the other on 3655, and several other test wells were started. . . . In 1871 the old John well was drilled near the Schultz well of 1887. In May, 1887, five wells were completed in Elk county, and there were eighteen producing wells in the field averaging seven barrels each. Mike Murphy's well on warrant 2027 was then a mystery; Clark & Foster's wells on 3663 and 3664 were fair producers; their No. 3 on 2033 was drilling, and No. 4 on same warrant struck sand May 31, while a rig was up on 2020. The Elk Company's well on 3663 was yielding fifteen barrels, and another well was started by them; Porter, Thyng & Co.'s No. 4 on 2033, and No. 6, were doing well; the Highland Oil Company's hole on same warrant was also giving fifteen barrels. The Wilcox Tannery Company's well was finished on 2676 (on Lanigan's run) to a depth of 1,750 feet, and proved a producer. Round it were the National Transit Company's gassers.

In August, 1887, John Markham had his pipe line complete from his Kane wells to the Highland oil field; Porter, Thyng & Co.'s No. 10 on the northeast corner of 2033 was rated at twenty barrels per day; Boggs, Curtis & Co.'s well on 2027 was being drilled; the venture of the Gillis Farm Oil Company was closed down after going over 2,300 feet; the Sill, O'Dell & Barnsdall well on the Crawford lot was drilling, while Clark & Foster found two new producers. The Elk County Oil & Gas Company's well, three miles northwest of Ridgway, was shot in July, 1886, and showed a strong flow of gas. Many oil ventures have been made in the Elk county field, but success seldom rewarded the ventures. Within the last few years the gas reservoirs in the Johnsonburg neighborhood have proven themselves worthy of notice, and gas from these wells is being conducted into the towns and villages of the county, as related in the sketches of such localities.

In February, 1890, the T. F. Barnsdall lands in Elk county, and wells producing 275 barrels per day, were sold to Noyes, Wood and others for \$325,000.

The coal deposits of Elk are scattered everywhere, but developed only at a few places—St. Mary's and Dagnus mines being the mining centers. In the history of the townships much is given relating to the development of the coal beds. . . . The paint-ore mine, extending from Eagle Valley to Whistletown, was discovered by D. R. Kline on the lands of J. S. Hyde, in 1887.

Building stone of excellent quality is found outcropping on the summits and hillsides. In 1888-89 the first organized effort to find an outside market for this sandstone succeeded, and quarrying and shipping building stone is to-day an important industry. . . . Throughout the county great hemlock tracts still exist, with smaller tracts of pine and hardwood. How long this forest may continue to clothe the hills and valleys may be learned from a review of the great lumber mills scattered here and there, the sketches of which are contained in the pages devoted to local history. The forest fires of centuries seem to have done little injury to the great trees, as only a few sections of the forest disappeared before the flames. In May, 1884, the great fire which swept over parts of Cameron county, damaged property here: The saw-mill of Steinhelfer & Otto, near Swissmont, together with lumber, logs

and houses, loss, \$8,000; insurance, \$4,000. The saw-mill of Joseph Goetz, also near Swissmont, together with 100,000 feet of lumber, 1,000,000 feet of logs, house and household effects, involving a loss of \$6,000, upon which there was no insurance. The house of Mr. Tyler and its contents, near by, were also burned. Andrew Kaul lost his saw-mill on Spring run, 2,500,000 feet of lumber, over 100,000 feet of logs, boarding house, stables, blacksmith shop, and nearly a mile of plank road; on Wolf run 1,000,000 feet of logs, 300 cords of bark, camps, stables, blacksmith shop, etc., his loss at both places aggregating about \$25,000. Mr. Kaul also lost a saw-mill, all his houses and 60,000 feet of lumber at Sterling run, Cameron county, upon which there was an insurance of \$7,500. Near Hemlock station the large Otto mill and a great amount of lumber were destroyed. Will Sykes' mill, at the same place, escaped.

The flood of August 12 and 13, 1885, deluged Johnsonburg, threatening the Bayard mills at Whistletown; carried away 400,000 feet of logs from the Hyde mills at Eagle Valley; carried away the Dickinson Brothers' boom lower down, and at Portland did more damage. At Ridgway the water was two feet deep on Main street, near the R. & C. depot, and the water entered the Bogert House and the Congregational Church. The high waters of May and June, 1889, also caused damage.

When the pioneers arrived, they found wild fruit in abundance. Mr. Brooks states that native grapes from the size of the Delaware to the Fox grape, grew as large as crabapples, yielding fifty bushels from one vine. Native plum trees grew on the river bottom lands by hundreds and thousands, the fruit of which were large, juicy and luscious, delicious as nectar, fit food for the gods. Peach, pear and apple trees were planted by the immigrants, and in a few years peaches were so abundant that thousands of bushels of the fruit fell to the ground and became food for the swine. About 1832-33 the severity of the winters killed many of the peach trees, and since that time, there has been comparative scarcity. Game, like fruit, were offered to the pioneers. Elk were found in the Flag swamp neighborhood as late as 1850, and in 1867 the last elk in the State was killed on Bennett's branch. In the fall of 1886 the presence of one was reported. The deer, bear, wolf and fox are regular inhabitants down to this day. A story of a bear hunt is chronicled under date, December 19, 1876. It is unlike a pioneer bear story in the roundabout way taken by the hunter to capture bruin. It appears that on the date mentioned, Ralph Johnson of Dry saw-mill, while in the woods about one mile from his house, stopped by the side of a large standing hemlock, when he heard, as he supposed, the breaking of ice, caused by his own weight, but a visual ray of about seven feet of his height proved to him that something with its head poked out of a small hole was grating its teeth within six inches of his boot. From the size of the hole, as it appeared from the outside of the tree, he thought it an animal of some description, of inferior size, and blocked up the hole. Next morning, in company with John and Will Wainwright, with two axes and a single-barrel rifle (the old family gun) carried by Will, went to capture the prize, and to their surprise found a hollow larger than a flour barrel, which evidently had been lately vacated by old bruin: following the trail about one mile, they found him under a flat rock. Ralph, Will and the dog stood guard until John went and returned with John Johnson, commonly known as "Old Farmer," with two more rifles, a double and single barrel. But one shot from the gun manufactured in our fathers' day gave him such a headache that a shot from the other single-barrel gun, piercing a second hole in his forehead, laid out a bear weighing about 260 pounds by the "Farmer's" scales.

In 1885 a Daguseahonda chicken walked out of the shell on four per feet legs, and was indeed one of Nature's strange freaks. Had it been cuffed and kicked about like the common brood, it would still have lived, but it was petted to death. Though having unusual facilities for walking, it only played the pilgrim for a few days.

While the unthinking hunter has been for years industriously engaged in killing the deer, it is a relief to think that two citizens, at least, have succeeded in saving a number of them. The Trout Run Park, the private property of Andrew Kaul and J. K. P. Hall, containing 600 acres, is located between St. Mary's and Benozette, in the heart of the wilderness. This park is enclosed by a fence eight to ten feet in height, erected at a cost of \$2,500. The park was enclosed in 1887, and stocked with twelve deer. A mountain stream flows through this park, and outside, in the course of this stream are a series of fish ponds and hatching houses, for the cultivation of brook trout and carp. The wire in the fence is connected with an electric apparatus in the game keeper's house; close by is the club house. The total cost of this park may be placed at \$7,000. The Williamsport *Republican*, referring to this great game preserve, says: "It is six miles square, and was arranged as it now is about four and one-half years ago. The work of making such an immense place was a tremendous one, but it was accomplished with apparent ease. All around the place a fence made of trees stands, from ten to fifteen feet in height, inside which the brush and trees are so thick, that people are easily lost there. Approaches to the park are so arranged that the deer coming up find but little difficulty in gaining an entrance, but once inside there is no possible means of getting out. Inside the fence the ground slopes so much that the most expert jumper in the deer tribe, would not attempt to get out. It is thought now that there are not less than one hundred and fifty deer within the park."

CHAPTER II.

INDIANS AND PIONEERS.

THE ABORIGINES—GEN. WADE—EARLY REMINISCENCES OF JUDGE KYLER—PIONEER SETTLERS—JUDGE J. L. GILLIS AND OTHERS—IRISHTOWN—FIRST DECLARATIONS OF CITIZENSHIP—THE GERMAN UNION BOND SOCIETY—SOME FIRST THINGS IN THE COUNTY—REMINISCENCES OF JOHN BROOKS.

THIS section of Pennsylvania was the hunting ground of the aborigines up to the close of the first decade of this century, when the first faint gleams of civilization darted through the forest, chasing, as it were, the shadows of the savages. Who the aborigines were, so far as history tells, is shown in the pages devoted to the Indian history of McKean county.

Gen. Wade and family, with a friend named Slade, came to the headwaters of the Little Toby, in 1798, and settled temporarily at what is now Little Toby, on the Rochester & Pittsburgh Railroad. In 1803 the party returned east, but the same year came hither and built a log house at the mouth of the Little Toby on the east bank. In 1806, while Wade and Slade were hunting round what is now Blue Rock, they saw an Indian girl watching them. Approaching her, the General enticed her to follow him to his home, and there in-

roduced her to Mrs. Wade. In 1809 this semi captive married Slade, the ceremony being performed by Chief Tamsqua. A few years later Slade moved to what is now Portland, established a trading house there, and when the white settlers came into the No Man's Creek neighborhood, Wade and Tamsqua presented to them the pipe of peace. Judge Kyler, writing to Dr. Earley, of Ridgeway, in 1874, gives valuable reminiscences of early years. He states: "A large body of land containing about 100,000 acres lying in what is now Benzingen, Fox, Horton and Houston townships, the latter in Clearfield county, was patented to Samuel M. Fox (deceased), and was offered for sale and settlement by his heirs. Their agent, William Kersey, opened a road from the State road (now Bellefonte and Erie turnpike), to what is called the Burned Mill. These lands lay in what was then Jefferson, McKean and Clearfield counties, most of it in the latter, which at that time could not poll over 160 or 170 votes, and was attached to Centre county. It had but one township, called Chincleclamoose; that was the name of the township here then. A man named Amos Davis was the first actual settler. He resided, prior to 1810, some two or three years on the tract north of me, where the steam saw-mill stands. In the spring of the above year, my father, John Kyler, who lived in Centre county, came to see the country, and located his place at Kyler's Corners on Little Toby creek. That year and the summer following he packed his provisions on a horse to do him while clearing some land and putting up a cabin, and the last of May or first of June, 1812, moved his family to this country. Elijah Meredith had moved in a few days before, and Jacob Wilson and Samuel Miller at the time we did. Miller located at Earley, and the year following Jonah Griffith located at the farm where Centreville now is. Miller and Griffith both left the following year. The grist-mill erected by Kersey was a small affair, built of peeled hemlock logs—had one run country stones, and no bolting cloth for a couple of years. Flour of all kinds had to be sifted. William Fisher, of Centre county, who succeeded Kersey as agent, put in a bolting cloth. Soon after David Meredith and Jacob Wilson went there to grind, for every man was his own miller. There was no fire place, but a few stones for a back wall in one corner, and in the night, while asleep, the mill caught fire: they, having nothing but their shoes to carry water, were unable to put it out, and the mill burned down. Then for more than a year what grain was raised had to be taken to Maxwell's mill, on Anderson's creek, to be ground, some forty miles. If grain had to be bought it could not be got, frequently, short of Centre or Indiana counties. Clearfield was divided into two townships: one Lawrence, for Capt. Lawrence of the Chesapeake, who met his death in his battle with the Shannon; the other Pike, for a general of that name killed in Canada. Our township was the latter, and Chincleclamoose became extinct. Soon after we moved to the country, father and I went to the mill to grind some grain he had raised the year before, and beat out with a stick on a quilt. Just as we were leaving for home we heard a yell, and saw a man come bustling along clad in a blanket coat. Father said 'there comes an Indian.' He, however, proved to be a Welshman named David Roberts: he had no family: he had taken a place at Instanter: had cleared also a potato patch at Johnsonburg, near Wilmarth: said he had heard there were people living in these parts, and come to see if he could find them: said he could furnish seed potatoes. Two of the settlers, each with a bag and horse, went after them, Roberts being guide, and got some, but had much difficulty getting through the woods. He paid us several visits, and when winter came went to a place called Beaulah to spend the winter with his own kind of people, and married there. In these days house floors were either split puncheon or logs hewed on one side and matched at the edges: barn



Geo. Dickinson

floors the same. Roofs were split clapboards held in place by weight poles. I think a year after we came here settling began on Bennett's branch of the Sinnemahoning, but I leave it for some one else who will, no doubt, give an account of that place, who is better acquainted there than I am. Elk, deer and bear were very plenty here at that time, and from the number of dead trees, as well as the remains of bark shanties and the tomahawk marks still visible on the trees from which the bark was taken, I infer that this was a hunting ground much used by the Indians at one time, but they did not hunt here a great deal after the first settlers came. Those that did were reputed to be of the Cornplanter tribe. Those I knew best were Big John, Logan and Capt. Crow. Big John was a noble looking Indian, past the middle age, tall, straight and well proportioned. Logan looked very old. The last time I saw them, Big John took an opportunity to tell us 'Logan too old to hunt, he could not see to shoot straight.' In 1816 the land owners commenced building us a new mill, and finished it the year following, on the site of what is now Connor's mill. Permanent settlers in 1816 were the before named Davis, Wilson, Kyler and Meredith. Others had made improvements, intending to settle, but never brought their families, or left soon after, if they did, and Davis sold in the fall of that year to a man who did not move to it, and lost it by not keeping taxes paid. William McCauley moved in the spring of 1817. The next year James Reesman, James Green, Smith Mead, Esq., and others made improvements, but only the three named were permanent. Perhaps some two years after, Leonard Morey, from Sinnemahoning, came around with a petition to have this section struck off into a new township. It was granted, and the court named it Sinnemahoning. This displeased the settlers west of the barrens, and they petitioned for change of the name, and the court named it Fox, in honor of Samuel M. Fox. The township included all of Horton within the Clearfield line, Houston, in that county now, and Jay. These three townships being taken from Fox has reduced its territory to its present size. Between the years 1818 and 1823, Conrad Moyer, Tibini Taylor, John Kellar, Joel and Philetus Clark, Isaac Coleman, Uriah and Jonah Rogers, Rev. Jonathan Nichols, Ahnson Vial and Hon. Isaac Horton were added to the settlement and remained permanently. The three latter named located on Brandy Camp branch of Little Toby, now Horton township, and the following named: Dr. William Hoyt, John Bundy, James R. Hancock, Chauncey Brockway, Esq., James Iddings and Robert Thompson remained a number of years and then left; but all have some of their descendants living here. From the above time to the present, population has steadily increased. It required an indomitable spirit for the first settlers, who sought a home so far in the wilderness in a dense forest of timber, to clear the ground and render it fit for cultivation, and few had courage to attempt it, or constancy to persevere if they did."

In the history of Cameron county the advertisement of the Burlington tract is given. Observing it, Joseph Potter, Leonard Morey and William Ward set out from their homes in Susquehanna county, Penn., April 2, 1812, on the 5th reached Butler's cabin on the north fork of Pine creek, and next day pushed on to the head of the Allegheny, where they stayed with a Mr. Heirs [Ayers], thence to Lyman's and Canoe Place, and on the 10th arrived at John Earls. On April 11 they went down the branch to Spanglers, thence up Bennett's branch to Dr. Dan Rogers' house, where they arrived on the 13th. This house stood a little above the large dam below Benezette. The three pioneers purchased lands on the 15th, Morey buying a mile below Caledonia, but later changing to a point near the mouth of Medix Run; Ward, where Caledonia stands, and Potter opposite the mouth of Medix Run. On the 16th the

pioneers set out on their return trip, two of them revisited the place in September, and on their return spoke so highly of the country that in February, 1813, L. Morey and Dwight Caldwell, with their families, Ichabod and Sylvester Powers and William F. Luce set out to settle there. At Grass Flats Capt. Potter joined them, and traveled to Andrew Overturf's (Dutchman) house between Bennett's branch and the Driftwood, where they arrived on the 12th. Next day they proceeded up the branch, passed Nanny's house, one and a half miles from the mouth of the branch; a mile farther landed at Thomas Dent's house; where Grant depot now is was the home of Ralph Johnson, and next was Dr. Rogers' cabin, a 16x20 house, where they found Amos Mix and family, and where all found shelter that night of April 15, 1813. Mix and his wife arrived there in 1812. In that year Dr. Rogers began clearing the lands a little above Summerson's eddy, but within a few years moved to Jersey Shore to practice medicine. In August, 1813, McMurtrie visited his lands to cut out a road from the mouth of Trout run to Rich Valley, and did cut four miles to where H. K. Wilson resided in modern times. In 1815 Morey purchased from Gen. James Potter 379½ acres near the mouth of Trout run, and in April, 1816, began improvements, building a small grist-mill. In 1827 he sold this place to Reuben and Ebenezer Winslow. Carpenter Winslow arrived about this time. In 1818 Morey built a small grist-mill. Benjamin, son of Ralph Johnson, who died March 9, 1886, was born near Grant railroad depot, July 4, 1813.

Mrs. Emily E. Gillis, of Gilroy, in Santa Clara Co., Cal. (daughter of the pioneer Gelott, and wife of Charles, eldest son of Enos Gillis), writing to the editor of the *Democrat* in 1885, states that her father came in 1814, and on June 19 of that year he and Eliza Morey went down the Sinnemahoning, thirty-five miles, in a canoe, to be married by Squire Lusk, accompanied by Erasmus and Cephas Morey, W. F. Luce and Mrs. Caldwell. It took two days to return. Mrs. Gillis, Sr., died August 18, 1850, and her husband, September 29, 1854.

Capt. Potter Goff settled on Bennett's branch in Jay township, in 1817, with his wife and six children: Joel Woodworth, his son-in-law, accompanied him. He died on the home farm (in recent years the W. F. Luce farm), November 12, 1846, aged seventy years. His first wife died in September, 1834, and in 1836 he married the widow, Ann M. Luce.

Chauncey Brockway and his wife and child came in December, 1817, from Galway, Montgomery Co., N. Y., 400 miles by wagon, and 90 miles up the Susquehanna. He was married in 1816, and the first child was born in April, 1817, so that his wife had to take the infant pioneer with her on this great journey, and settled on Bennett's branch, seven miles from any neighbor. In 1821 the family moved to Brandy Camp, near Ridgway, thence up the Toby that spring, and to Illinois in 1854, where his wife died in 1885, and himself on December 4, 1886. In April, 1818, Joseph Crandell and Lyman Robinson, sons in law of Brockway, arrived and purchased on the hill north of Caledonia on the Gen. Boyd estate.

Jonathan Nichols came in March, 1818, accompanied by Hezekiah Warner, his son in law. Both brought their families and settled on the Gen. Boyd lands, north of Kersey's. Nichols was a Baptist preacher and a physician, the first of either profession in the county except Dr. Rogers. He moved to Brandy Camp in Horton township about 1821, where he died in May, 1846. Under him Dr. Clark, a son in law, studied medicine. Hezekiah Warner, who also moved to Brandy Camp, returned to Caledonia and purchased lands from Thomas Leggett and Jabez Mead in 1825. There he was joined

by Zebulon Warner in store and tavern keeping and lumber milling. Starr Dennison settled on Spring run in March, 1818, and resided there until his death in 1844. Ebenezer Hewett came from Saratoga, N. Y., the same year, and located a large tract, four miles above Kersey run. In December he was followed by Col. Isaac Webb, of the same county, who cleared a farm two miles above Kersey run. He was a surveyor, and a man whose memory was proverbial. Consider Brockway followed his son, Chauncey, in 1819, and located north of Kersey run about four miles on the Kersey road.

Isaac Horton, Sr., who settled at Brandy Camp in 1818, died in 1873. . . . David Johnson, who settled at Johnsonburg prior to 1821, learning that James L. Gillis had located at Montmorenci, four miles away, determined to move west if Gillis would not. He did move, and by 1824 the Montmorenci farm of 400 acres was cleared, and a saw- and grist mill, carding mill and several improvements were made by the new pioneer on Mill creek a little west of the farm. In 1871 O. B. Fitch, afterward proprietor of the Thayer House, carried on this farm. It was subsequently purchased by Maurice M. Schultz who set men to work to restore the farm, and under him it has reached its present productiveness.

Judge James L. Gillis, who died in Iowa in July, 1881, was born in Washington county, N. Y., in 1792. In 1812 he was commissioned lieutenant of an Ontario county cavalry company in Col. Harris' dragoons. After the affair at Lundy's Lane he was made prisoner by the British, treated in the barbarous manner of that time, and put on board a transport to be taken to England. He and several others captured a boat belonging to the transport, and reached the bank of the St. Lawrence river, but all were retaken and were said to have been subjected to cruelties, of which even Indians were ignorant, until exchanged at Salem, Mass., after the war. In 1822 he settled in what is now Elk county (within sixteen miles of a neighbor and seventy miles of a post office), as the agent of Jacob Ridgway, to whose niece he was married in 1816. In 1830 he moved six miles from his farm to the present town of Ridgway. Gov. Porter commissioned him associate judge of Jefferson county; in 1840 he was elected representative, again sent to the senate, became one of the first associate judges of Elk county, and in 1856 was elected congressman; later he was agent for the Pawnees. In 1858 Capt. Hall defeated him for congress. Through his efforts Elk and Forest counties were organized, the latter by joint resolution and to oblige Cyrus Blood, one of the pioneers. He was charged with complicity in the abduction of Morgan for giving away Masonic secrets, but was acquitted. Mrs. Houk, of Ridgway, C. V. Gillis, of Kane, Mary B. Porter, Augusta A. Noxon and Cecilia A. Whitney, of Chautauqua county, N. Y., Bosanquet, Henry and Robert, children of the useful pioneer are living. Enos Gillis, a brother pioneer, is referred to in this work.

W. P. Wilcox, who in 1831 came to what is now Williamsville, as agent for the Richards & Jones Land Company, later the McK. & E. L. & I. Co. In 1835 he was representative, and was re-elected three times successively, then served in the senate, was elected a representative again in 1857 and in 1859, and died at Port Allegany in April, 1868. In the winter of 1832-33, L. Wilmarth, Arthur Hughes and George Dickinson bought land of J. L. Gillis and Mr. Aylworth, and also water power for lumbering business. There was but a handful of people in Ridgway at this time. Hughes and Dickinson began to build mills. Col. Wilcox settled here. Mail accommodations were established.

Russell W. Brown died June 27, 1887. He was born in 1809 in Herkimer county, N. Y., and in 1837, with his brother-in-law, W. S. Brownell, of

Smethport, went to Michigan, stopping at Wilcox *en route*. He returned to Williamsville in October, purchased land near by, and on March 16, 1828, brought into the wilderness his wife and two sons, J. L. Brown, of Wilcox, and W. W. Brown, of Bradford. In 1841 he moved to Russelas, where he died.

Joseph S. Hyde settled at Caledonia in 1827, but shortly after moved to Ridgway as an employee of Enos Gillis, and operated the old Gillis mill, above the present Hyde grist mill, until it failed to pay expenses. In 1840 he moved to Wisconsin, but returned, and in July, 1842, married Jane Gillis, a daughter of his former employer. Subsequently he resided at Montmorency, Sharpsburg and other places until 1846, when he purchased from Gillis & McKinley a mill which stood on the site of the present Ely mills. He made this a success, and soon after engaged in lumbering. Only a few years elapsed until he became known as the lumber king. He was the most progressive citizen of Elk county until his death, June 30, 1888. Shortly after he moved to Ridgway, without money and without friends, he wanted Dickinson to sell him an ax on credit, but the merchant refused, when Hyde said to him: "Keep your d——d ax; I will see the day when I can buy and sell you." J. S. Hyde became a millionaire and owner of 36,000 acres, a store at Little Toby, established in September, 1882, being among his enterprises.

Early in the "thirties" Irishtown was settled by Irish immigrants. . . . Catherine (Rielly) Mohan, who died in Fox township, June 22, 1886, was married in 1836 to Larry Mohan, but both had resided in this county prior to that year. Other names given in the history of the Catholic Church of Kersey's or Centreville belong to that period.

In September, 1844, the first declaration of citizenship was made by Thomas Rielly, a native of Ireland. His example was followed that year by Michael White, Thomas Fletcher, John Sullivan, Patrick Shelyv, Michael Brown, Patrick Malone and Lawrence Mohan, all natives of the Emerald Isle. In 1845 thirty natives of Germany and one of England declared their intentions. Jeremiah Calahan was admitted to citizenship in September, 1845, also Robert McIntosh and Patrick Whelan (both Irish), Conrad K. Huhn (a German) and Joseph Hetzell (a Frenchman). The records for the last forty five years tell of the remarkable immigration to this county, thousands of names, principally Germans, filling records **A** and **B**.

In 1842 the German Union Bond Society purchased 35,000 acres from the United States Land Company, or Boston Company, and in the fall thirty one families settled a few miles north of Kersey's; thirty three families came in the spring of 1843. The first piano was brought into Elk county (and it may be said into the territory now divided into five counties) in 1845, by Ignatius Garner. The same year he organized a brass band company at St. Mary's, the first band in the territory. The first mail carried through Elk county was that by William C. Walsh, from Milesburg to Smethport, in 1828. The first post office was at Richard Gelott's house, where the Barr Railroad depot now is, then called Bennett's Branch. The next office was presided over by Vine S. Brookway at his home, and the third at Kersey's, where James Green was sworn to fulfill the duties of master by L. Morey, March 12, 1828. This office was kept where is now Centreville. Reuben Aylesworth was the next master, keeping the office at Ridgway. Williamsville came next, with W. P. Wilcox, master. Next came Bunker Hill and then Smethport—the end of the route. Among the successors of Walsh was a Mr. Coone (who carried a spinning wheel from White's, near Smethport, to Ridgway on horseback) and Daniel Hyatt. Erasmus Morey was the second postmaster at Bennett's Branch, commissioned July 4, 1828. This office was changed to Caledonia, when Zebulon



J. P. Hunt

Warner took charge. Erasmus Morey, born at Charlton, Mass., May 16, 1796, settled on Bennett's Branch in 1813, and on July 4, 1828, succeeded the pioneer postmaster at that point. Mr. Morey and John Brooks are two pioneers who have done the part of good citizens in preserving records of pioneer times, which would otherwise be lost forever. The latter, in his reminiscences, speaks of old-time farming and milling:

Axes and hoes were clumsily made by the rough black-smith. Grain and hay were stacked in the fields or yard or put into round log barns. Threshing was done with flail, or trampled out with oxen or horses; the grain was separated from the chaff by winnowing it through the meshes of a riddle, made for the purpose, while the breezes would carry away the chaff; or in a calm, two persons would raise and maintain a blast by a dexterous swinging movement of a double linen bed sheet while the third person would winnow the threshed grain from the riddle. Corn and buckwheat were sometimes ground on hand-mills, and sifted through sieves made from dressed perforated sheep or deer skins, drawn over a wide oaken hoop. The nether or bed-stone in the hand mills, was fixed to a bench constructed for the purpose, and the upper or runner stone was made to revolve on its spindle by means of a pole, the upper end of which was passed into an augur hole in a board fastened overhead, and the lower end of the pole was fitted into a hole drilled in the upper surface of the runner, near the periphery. The miller would seize the pole with one hand, sweeping it around, and with the other feed the mill with grain. Another device was substituted for a hand-mill, yet more rude in construction, and was constructed by cutting down a medium-sized tree, leaving the stump with its surface even and level, into which a bowl-like excavation was made by cutting and burning, which would hold about a peck. A hard-wood pestle was then made to fit the excavation, and this was fastened by withes to the top of a small sapling bent for a spring pole, which grew, or was planted near the stump. The operator would then place corn or buckwheat in the mortar, and seizing the pestle with both hands would, per force, thrust it into the mortar, crushing and grinding the grain therein. The spring-pole would draw up the pestle again, when released from the hand, and again would be thrust into the mortar, and thus by repeated processes the grinding would be accomplished. There were some grist mills erected, driven by water-wheels; the mill-stones were made from the fine conglomerate rock, which is found in abundance in this section. Linen or cotton bolting cloths were attached to reels and driven by machinery, by which the bran was separated from the flour and meal. Of course the flour was coarse, and contained much of the gluten, and the phosphates with the starch, and was therefore adapted to make good bread, that would maintain vigor of muscle, of bone and of brain, as well as the fat of the system.

Native forest fruit was then abundant [as explained in the first chapter], game was plenty, the rivers were streams of crystal liquid. Women frequently performed a part of the farm service in that age; some, with sickle and rake in hand, doing the work of a harvest man. Others, with hoe and fork, did good work in the hay and corn field. One of them is remembered as placing her child in a sap-trough near by, when but little over a week old, while she split more rails in a day than her husband. These cases are not adverted to as exemplary, but as facts incidental to pioneer life. Oxen were generally used both for farming and for lumbering. And in one instance Major Bennett, who made an improvement on the Potter reserve, at Benezette, on Bennett's Branch, yoked his milch cows to plough his garden and his fields. Bennett afterward removed to Crawford county, where some of his descendants still reside. The attractions for farmers were greater in that section than in this.

CHAPTER III.

COURTS AND BAR.

FIRST COURTS, WHERE HELD—FIRST RECORD OF COURTS IN ELK COUNTY—BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN THE COURTS OF 1844—EARLY ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR—CRIMES—LICENSES—APPOINTMENTS—NAMES OF ATTORNEYS WHO PRACTICED HERE FROM 1868 TO 1879, AND SUBSEQUENTLY—NEW COURT-HOUSE AND JAIL—LAW LIBRARIES.

THE first courts of this county were held in the old school-house at Caledonia. The walls on three sides were standing until recently in a fair state of preservation. A recent measurement of the walls made by Erasmus Morey and Squire Dixon showed the building to have been 20x24 feet in size.

The first record of the courts of Elk county is dated December 19, 1843. James L. Gillis and Isaac Horton, associate judges, were present, and before them William J. B. Andrews qualified for the office of prothonotary; Uriah Rogers was appointed crier; Vine S. Brockway, Eusebius Kinkaid and Joseph Rogers, court constables; B. Rush Petrikin, George R. Barrett and Lewis W. Smith were present, and permitted to practice in the courts of Elk county. This completed the round of business, and court adjourned to February 19, 1844. Judge Alex McCalmont was present in February, and at this time N. W. Goodrich, D. B. Jenks, Jesse G. Clark and L. T. Parmelee were admitted to the county bar. Eusebius Kinkaid was appointed sheriff, and N. W. Goodrich, prosecutor, pending the issue of commissions to them or others. In March the court assembled, but adjourned till May 20, when a petition for a new township was presented and the original county seat commissioners asked to show cause why they should not report their proceedings to the constituted authorities of Elk county. All that part of Shippen township south of Jones, and north of Fox and Jay, was attached to Fox township for administrative purposes. On September 16 licenses were granted to the Boston Lumber Company and Dickinson & Co. to deal in foreign merchandise; and the first grand jury of the county was impaneled. The names of such jurors are given as follows: Russelas W. Brown, John Gardner, Jacob Kriger, Selah Morey, William McComber, Henry Mason, David Meredith, James Malone, Robert McIntosh, William Shepard, George Smith, Henry Stutler, William Taylor, Joel Taylor, Abijah B. Weed, Eben. C. Winslow, Reuben C. Winslow, David Wheeler, all farmers; Jacob Coleman, merchant, Gibson; James Gallagher, hotel, Ridgway; Joshua Idles, carpenter; John Collins and Samuel Stoneback, laborers; Hezekiah Warner, merchant, Jay; Alanson Viall, hotel, Fox; Caleb Dill, blacksmith.

The report of the statute commissioners was made at this time, as given in the transactions of the commissioners; S. J. Goodrich, S. P. Johnson, L. Y. James, George W. Carskadden and William A. Williams were admitted to the bar, and David Thayer was indicted for keeping a tippling house. In December C. B. Knapp and Robert Wallace were admitted, and John Rothrock and Robert Wise were licensed to deal in foreign goods, as well as the

Boston and Dickinson companies. Commissioners Brockway, Winslow and Brooks were indicted for misdemeanor in office, on the oath of Edward Derby. A jury returned a verdict of not guilty. The grand jury declared that the Milesburg and Smethport turnpike was abandoned by the turnpike company, and suggested its repair by the county. Hiram Payne and John S. McCallmont were permitted to practice here in September, 1845. Martha Worden was indicted for murder, but a jury found that she was not guilty as charged, and in December C. B. Curtis and L. B. Wetmore were admitted. Licenses for stores were issued to Gillis & Clover, Dickinson & Co., Cobb, Gallagher & Co., W. A. Simpson, George Weis and John Rothrock in February, 1846, and to C. Fisher, of Benzinger township. In May tavern licenses were granted to Caspar Burhagher and Anthony Fotehman, of Benzinger; N. Hyatt and Mary Viall, of Fox; Henry Thayer and Pierce J. Brooks, of Ridgway, on condition that neither drunkenness nor disorder should be tolerated. Lewis M. Burson, James Campbell, George W. Teigler and W. Hecker were admitted to the bar in September, 1846.

Patrick Malone and Gerhart Schoening, of Fox and Benzinger, respectively, were licensed to keep general stores. In February, 1847, Alfred Pearl was granted license to keep a temperance house in Jay, and Joseph Luhr a liquor house at St. Mary's in Benzinger township, and in May, Kasper Ditch wished to compete with Luhr, and was permitted to carry out his wish. Truman Weaver was indicted for forging county orders, George Rhines for keeping a disorderly house, and Isaac Nichols and Milton Johnson for cutting timber. In 1848 the grand jury presented the fact that the county stove pipes were going to waste for want of care. William P. Jenks was admitted to the bar, also B. D. Hamlin and Mr. Bishop. In 1849 William A. Stokes was permitted to practice here, and in September Joseph Buffington took his seat as president judge. In May, 1850, Aaron Harrington petitioned for license to keep a tavern at Centreville, and J. T. Wells at Highland, numerous petitions came from St. Mary's, at which place the German element was determined to have beer. The grand jury condemned the Thayer & Winslow mill-dam across Bennett's Branch in September, 1851. In February, 1852, Judge White presided; illegitimacy was presented in a few forms about this time, and some cases of forgery, counterfeiting and perjury are recorded. Andrew G. Curtin, Dave Boal and John L. Cattle were permitted to practice at this bar. In June, 1853, H. A. Pattison and Charles Horton were admitted in October previous, and Reuben Mickle in October following. In March, 1854, E. B. Eldred and John G. Freez were admitted, and in May James G. Gordon and T. J. McCullough. In October, 1855, E. S. Dandee was admitted; in January, 1856, Joseph B. McEnally, and in December, J. A. Boyle. The examining committee, *in re* Boyle, comprised B. F. Lucas, W. A. Wallace and Albert Willis. A. A. McKnight was admitted in 1858, Samuel Lynn and Edward Blanchard in 1859, and Warren Cowles in 1860. From this period until June, 1860, when George A. Rathbun was admitted, there is no record of additions to the bar of Elk county. The motion to appoint an examining committee on his petition was made by Justus C. Chapin, when Henry Souther, W. P. Jenks and R. Brown were appointed such committee. In October John G. Hall was admitted, and in January, 1864, Louis Grunder. In March, 1864, the first inquest on the body of an unknown person was held at Ridgway. It is supposed he worked on the railroad. In January, 1865, an inquest on the body of Peter McQuirk was held. The back of his head was torn away. In January, 1867, P. W. Jenks, O. T. Noble and W. W. Brown were permitted to practice here, and in August, H. C. Parsons. C. Luhr was appointed court interpreter at this

term, and in November, C. O. Bowman, S. E. Woodruff, W. H. Armstrong and C. W. Huntington were enrolled as members of the bar. In 1868 John B. Newton and C. H. Gross were admitted members of the bar, also Elijah H. Clark, V. O. Smith and A. V. Parsons. In April of this year, President Judge H. W. Williams took his seat on the bench. The trial of Mrs. J. S. Scott for poisoning her husband on June 7, 1873, took place in January, 1874. J. K. P. Hall represented the State. The woman was found not guilty. The murder of old William Falen by William Bromley took place in Horton township, July 19, 1873. In May, 1879, M. Olsarn, of St. Mary's, was sentenced to a fine of \$100, and eight years solitary confinement in prison for manslaughter. In September, 1880, the trial of Harry English for the murder of Frank Warnith, of Caledonia, on April 17, took place before Judge Wetmore. Messrs. Wurzell, G. A. Jinks, J. G. Hall and C. H. McCauley prosecuted, and P. R. Cotter, A. B. Richmond, Eugene Mullin and W. W. Ames defended. The jury acquitted the prisoner. In May, 1886, William C. Bush, who was charged with the murder of Philip P. Bush, near Wilcox, was captured; on September 24 he was sentenced to death by Judge Mayer, but this sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life.

The attorneys who practiced here from August, 1868, to May, 1879, exclusive of the above mentioned are named in the following list: 1868, M. W. Acheson, Frank Barrett, Luman Stevens; 1869, Samuel A. Purviance, Wilson C. Knoss, Charles Albright; 1871, F. O. Bailey, W. W. Ames; 1872, J. C. Johnson, E. S. Goulden, John H. Orvis, C. H. McCauley; 1873, W. P. Merrelliott, Robert P. Allen; 1874, W. M. Lindsey, D. S. Herron, Charles Dismore, B. W. Green; 1875, J. Ross Thompson, C. S. Cary, B. S. Bentley, F. D. Leet, A. L. Gordon; 1876, C. W. Stone, Henry W. Watson, Charles Bartles, Jr., R. M. Chamberlain, W. S. Hamblen, Charles Geddes; 1878, George R. Dixon, J. M. Schram, M. S. Kline, W. M. Rightmyer; 1879, C. H. Noyes, George W. Wurzell, L. J. Blakely.

In 1880 P. R. Cotter, Eugene Mullin, Schnurr and Metzgar were permitted to practice here, and also A. B. Richmond, Rufus Lucore and George P. Griffith. Harry English was indicted in May for murder, with A. J. and Phoebe Rummer, but the latter were discharged. English was charged with the murder of Frank Warnith, on April 17, 1880, at Caledonia, as shown in the evidence before the coroner's jury. In September, English was charged with the murder of Philip Vollmer, but found not guilty, and was tried for forgery. He was sentenced to pay \$500 and costs for the latter crime. An inquisition held on the body of John Johnson, killed July 15, at Centreville, was approved. The village of Ridgway was incorporated. In January, 1881, the name of M. S. Kline appears on the roll of attorneys; in May, resolutions on the death of Matthew L. Ross, the old court crier, were adopted. In September an inquisition was held on the bodies of Engineer Wm. Kopperly and Fireman Charles M. Parks, killed in the wreck at Silver creek bridge near St. Mary's, September 8. In January, 1882, George W. Clinton was appointed surveyor, *vice* J. L. Brown who was appointed in December, 1881, on account of failure to elect a surveyor. Charles B. Earley was admitted to the bar in May, and Isaiah H. Brown and H. H. Hall in September. In January, 1883, Ernest J. Wimmer was enrolled as a member of the bar. At this time a number of inquests on men killed on railroads were held, the records filling several pages, the premature explosion of a blast on the Rochester & Pittsburgh line killing several workmen. George A. Allen, S. W. Pottit and J. P. McNarney were enrolled as attorneys in May. In July, 1883, a number of fatal railroad accidents find reference on the court records. In November, 1884, George W. Boyer was appointed deputy treasurer of the county. In May, 1885, J. Bayard



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Henry and F. P. Pritchard were permitted to practice here; A. E. Whitney was admitted, and in November, A. L. Cole, of Clearfield, Messrs. Chapman, McClure and Wallace, of McKean, were permitted to sign the roll. In 1886 S. M. Brainerd, of Erie, W. W. Ames and N. M. Orr, of McKean, and Truman Ames, of Clearfield, enrolled their names. W. W. Barbour was admitted here in September, and N. T. Arnold and F. H. Ely were formerly enrolled. P. J. Vonada is the latest addition to the bar of this county.

In 1879, two grand juries having condemned the old wooden court house erected in 1845, the commissioners, then consisting of W. H. Osterhout, Michael Weidert and George Reuscher, took steps to erect a new building for the courts and county officers. After examining court houses in several counties, they concluded that the general plan of the one then lately erected in Warren county would best suit the needs of Elk, and adopted plans and drawings made by J. H. Marston, of Warren, and Mr. Marston was employed to supervise the work. The old building was sold as it stood to Hugh McGeehin and by him removed to his lot on Main street, west of Mill, and turned into a tavern, now known as the "Bogert House." Mr. Marston drove the work as rapidly as possible, and on July 16, 1879, the corner stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies. The January court for 1881 was held in the new building, which was then fully completed. It is 110x55 feet, having a clock tower in which is a Howard clock, costing some \$700. The old stone jail, built about 1846, having been formally condemned, the commissioners in 1884 commenced the erection of a new one which should be more in accordance with modern ideas and give greater security for the retention of prisoners. It is located in the rear of the court-house, and the dwelling for the sheriff projects to the east, so that it is plainly visible from Main street. The cage system has been adopted for the cells, twenty-two in number, built of hardened chrome steel bars. It has all sanitary appliances, rooms for hospitals, bath rooms, and the male and female wards separated by a brick wall. It was constructed under the supervision of M. Van Etten, who had been a foreman under Marston on the court-house. The cost of the court house in round numbers was \$65,000, that for the jail estimated at \$40,000, was in fact about \$37,000. The erection of these substantial buildings at a cost of over \$100,000 has set the question of the location of the county seat at rest for a long time to come. The exterior walls, eighteen inches thick, are of brick of Elk county burning, except the face on front and sides, which are of Buffalo pressed brick, the corners being laid up of cut sandstone. All the partition walls on the ground floor are of brick, twelve inches thick, and supported by two feet thick foundation walls of stone. There are four fire proof vaults 10½x20 feet, with floor and ceilings of brick and cement arched on iron girders; and the whole building is plentifully supplied with all modern conveniences, and heated throughout by steam. Natural gas is used for fuel and light. Another feature of the county offices is the Schoening system of records and blanks, designed by the popular probnotary, Schoening. This system is as yet confined to small sections of the county; but when its excellence is generally understood, it will take the place of all old-time methods.

The Rathbun law library, in George A. Rathbun's office in the court-house, is modern in arrangement and quality of works. Mr. Rathbun contributed a very excellent sketch of Ridgway to the press a few years ago, written and compiled during his leisure hours among his valuable collection of law books and general historical works. Charles B. Earley's law library is another feature of the county seat. For over twelve years the work of gathering this valuable collection of books has been carried on. This library finds a place in the large building erected, in 1889, for himself and brother, Dr. F. G. Earley.

CHAPTER IV.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

INTRODUCTORY—ESTABLISHMENT OF ELK COUNTY—ITS BOUNDARIES—THE COMMISSIONERS OF 1843 AND THEIR TRANSACTIONS—LOCATION OF THE COUNTY SEAT—COUNTY CONTRACTS, ETC.—DOINGS OF THE COMMISSIONERS FROM DATES OF APPOINTMENT—COUNTY OFFICIALS—COURT-HOUSE—FIRST COURT—NEW JAIL, ETC.

PRIOR to 1813 Clearfield county had but one township—Chineleekanoose. In 1807 or 1808 one Amos Davis settled north of Earley, near where the steam saw mill of 1876 was erected. In the spring of 1810 John Kyler came to explore, and located his land selection at Kyler's Corners, and in 1812 brought his family hither. In 1813 Clearfield was divided into the townships of Lawrence and Pike, in honor of two heroes of the war of 1812, and the old name disappeared.

The act establishing Elk county was approved April 18, 1843. Parts of Jefferson, Clearfield and McKean counties were detached, and the boundaries of this new division of Pennsylvania set forth as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of Jefferson county, thence east nine miles to the northeast corner of Lot 2328, thence south to Clearfield county, thence east along that line to the east line of Gibson township and south so far that a line westward to the mouth of Mead's run shall pass within not less than fifteen miles of the town of Clearfield; thence westwardly to Little Toby creek; thence along a line to the mouth of Mead's run, and northwesterly to where the west line of Ridgway township crosses the Clarion river; thence in the same direction to a point where a due north line will strike the southwest corner of McKean county, and along such line to that corner, thence along the south line of McKean to the northeast corner of Jefferson county. Timothy Ives, Jr., of Potter, James W. Guthrie, of Clarion, and Zachariah H. Eddy, of Warren county, were named commissioners to mark the boundary lines and acquire lands by donation or purchase, lay out lots and convey them and conduct this business until the commissioners to be elected in October qualify. The act does not charge them with locating the seat of justice, and as a result the elected commissioners resorted to extraordinary proceedings in an effort to interpret the act in a spirit of justice.

ELK COUNTY, ss. *September Term, 1844.*

.....	Messrs. Brockway, Brooks and Winslow, Esqrs. in
: Report of Timothy Ives, :	pursuance of the duties required of the undersigned
: Jr. of Potter county James :	commissioners under an act creating a new county out of
: W. Guthrie, of Clarion :	parts of Jefferson, Clearfield and McKean counties, passed
: county, and Z. H. Eddy, :	April 18, 1843, we herewith enclose and hand over to
: of Warren county Com- :	you, our successors in office all matters in relation
: missioners appointed by an :	thereto (viz.: Deed of land for situation of public
: act of Assembly to locate :	buildings, title to water privilege and propositions of
: the seat of justice of Elk :	donors (viz.: John J. Ridgway Esq., Hon James L.
: county :	Gillis, Messrs. L. Wilmarth and George Dickinson,
.....	which we accepted for the purposes therein specified.
	Also, an article of agreement and contract with E.
Derby to build court house and :	offices, an article of agreement for surveying the county.

and all other papers in our possession in relation to said county as commissioners, all of which is respectfully submitted.

Ordered to be given over to the commissioners of Elk county, September 17, 1844.

By the court.

CHARLES HORTON,
Dep'y Proth'y.

J. W. GUTHRIE, } *Commissioners under*
Z. HENRY EDDY, } *the Act of April 18,*
1844.

Among the propositions made to the county seat commissioners was one of 100 acres at Boot Jack, or the forks of the road to Brandy Camp, four miles east from Ridgway, by Matthew McQuoin, who also offered to donate a year's work toward erection of county buildings. Reuben Winslow proposed to erect public buildings at the mouth of Trout run should the county seat be located there, while John J. Ridgway and the residents of the old village agreed to donate land and water privileges, and erect buildings.

Under date July 1, 1844, John J. Ridgway and his wife, Elizabeth, sold (through their legal agent, Jonathan Colegrove) town lot No. 116 (10,400 square feet) to Z. Henry Eddy, for the use of Elk county, the consideration being \$20.

In 1848 49 A. I. Wilcox, in the house, and Timothy Ives, in the senate, introduced a bill to remove the county seat to St. Mary's. Will A. Stokes, a Philadelphia lawyer, who purchased land near St. Mary's, urged the legislators to support this bill, which would have been carried had it not been for the determined and well-organized protest of the friends of the old seat of justice.

In October, 1843, John Brooks, Chauncey Brockway and Reuben Winslow, the newly elected commissioners, organized by appointing B. Rush Petrikin, clerk, and David Wheeler, treasurer. The county seat commissioners were notified of this organization, and asked to make return of their dealings with the new county. Wilcox and Harrison, the boundary surveyors, were granted \$375 on October 17, payable when a complete map of the county would be presented by them. Jonathan Colegrove, agent of J. J. Ridgway, was notified of the new organization; a letter was addressed to the statute commissioners, again asking for their report, and the board adjourned to meet at John S. Brockway's house, in Jay township, on November 6. At that meeting the courts were ordered to be held at Hezekiah Warner's house, at Caledonia. In May, 1844, Leonard Morey was appointed commissioner's clerk. In June the following circular was addressed to the people on the matter of locating the county seat, and John Blanchard was selected attorney to advise the board:

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The citizens of Elk county and the public generally are hereby respectfully notified that the Commissioners of said county have no knowledge of any seat of justice being fixed for the county of Elk.

And whereas, it is reported that lots are soon to be exposed for sale in the town of Ridgway, purporting to be the place where the seat of justice of Elk county has been fixed:

We, the Commissioners of said county, inform the public generally, that we do not know that there is any seat of justice fixed for said county at Ridgway, or any other place, consequently we do not recognize the town of Ridgway as the seat of justice, and feeling desirous that the people, before they purchase lots in the town of Ridgway, under the impression that they are purchasing lots in the town where the seat of justice of Elk county has been fixed, should be apprised of the above facts, we therefore solicit attention to this notice.

25 June, 1844.

Attest

LEONARD MOREY, *Clerk.*

JOHN BROOKS, } *Com.*
REUBEN WINSLOW, }

It was also "resolved that the clerk give notice to the Hon. the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas and the several courts, in and for the county of Elk, and also notify the

other officers of said county, that the board continue to designate the school house near the house of Hzekiah Warner in Jay Township, whereto to open and hold the several courts for Elk county."

On June 26 the meeting adjourned to reassemble at Brockway's, on September 16, but by some arrangement the commissioners met at David Thayer's house, Ridgway. After that day's business was transacted, they considered the house too small, and held their meetings in Erasmus Morey's home at Ridgway. On the 19th proposals for donations of moneys or lands for the location of the county seat were called for, C. Brockway dissenting; but replies were so unsatisfactory, that the time had to be extended and re-extended until December 16, when Ridgway appears to have been selected. On the 19th Edward Durby received a draft for \$11.20 on J. J. Ridgway, to apply on his contract for building court house. In March, 1845, a meeting was held at Brockway's house in Jay township, but on May 19 the commissioners met in their office at Ridgway, and appointed B. P. Little clerk. In September B. T. Hastings was given the contract for county printing, and on the 18th of that month, Edward Durby was given a draft on J. J. Ridgway for \$1,000 and one for \$300 to apply on his contract for building the court house. In December, a draft on J. J. Ridgway for \$260 and one for \$120 were given to Durby to complete payment for his work—the drafts applying on Mr. Ridgway's donation for public buildings. At this time, also, an arrangement with Jonathan Colegrove (Ridgway's agent) resulted in drawing moneys to be credited to the landlord's tax account. In September, 1846, J. Y. James was employed to print assessment blanks. Patrick Malone, who established a store in Fox township in July, paid a tax of \$8.75. Barnhard & Schoening, of Benzingen, who opened in June of this year, paid \$9.62. Jesse Kyler qualified as commissioner in November, *vice* John Brooks. B. F. Corey, of Smethport, contracted to do the county printing, and David Tracy who commenced trading at Ridgway, December 21, was granted a license; while Joseph S. Hyde, who opened a store at Ridgway, September 1, 1846, was not licensed until January 9, 1847. Thomas Dent took the place of Commissioner Wilcox in November, and joined in a note to James Halliday and Davidson, the jail builders—\$100 for six months. On January 20, 1848, the jail building was completed, \$6.25 being the bill of extras. Ignatius Garner qualified, *vice* Brockway, in October of this year. A. H. Corey, of Smethport, was given the printing contract; Ralph Johnson took Commissioner Kyler's place in November, 1849; E. R. Brody, of Brookville, was appointed public printer in December; B. P. Little, treasurer in January, 1850, and C. F. Luce, clerk. In June, Sylvester Squiers contracted to lay water pipes from the spring to court house, and P. T. Brooks to remove stumps from public square. J. R. Morey was appointed clerk in 1850, and in November, Star Dennison took Commissioner Dent's place. Edward C. Schultz took Garner's place on the board in 1851. In 1852 the railroad grants were made as stated in the pages devoted to railroads.

C. F. Luce qualified in November, 1852, and in December H. A. Pattison was chosen clerk; but soon gave place to J. R. Morey, Ellis Lewis being then county treasurer. In May and July, 1853, bonds to the Allegheny Valley Railroad and to the Sunbury & Erie Railroad Companies were issued; Lebbins Luther took Commissioner Dennison's place in October. In February, 1854, a large area of land was sold for taxes. In March Albert Willis was appointed clerk, but gave place to Horace Warner, who in September was replaced by H. A. Pattison; while in November William A. Bly and Jesse Kyler took Commissioners Schultz and Luce's places. In January, 1856, Justus C. Chapin qualified as treasurer, and in November Joseph Wilhelm was commissioner, *vice*



Chas. Luhr

Luther. In 1857 C. F. Luce was appointed clerk, and Joshua Keefer elected commissioner, *vice* Bly.

In January, 1858, J. C. McAllister was clerk, and in October Caleb Dill took Commissioner Kyler's place. Dr. C. R. Earley was reappointed mercantile appraiser this year. Joseph W. Taylor qualified as Commissioner, *vice* Keefer, in November, 1860, and Julius Jones, *vice* Dill, in November, 1861. In December the first mention is made of a board of relief, and not one reference made up to this date of the terrible Civil war. In September, 1862, county orders of small denominations were authorized in order to meet the want of United States fractional currency. Before the war, Andrew Howe, owner of a coal mine in Fox township, contracted to supply coal at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per 75 pounds. James Coyne was county treasurer in 1862, and in the fall Commissioner Charles Weis took Wilhelm's place; in January, 1863, John C. McAllister was reappointed clerk, and later Charles Luhr took Coyne's place as treasurer. In February, 1864, a bounty of \$300 was authorized to be paid to volunteers responding to the call for troops. By April 21, 105 volunteers enlisted under this call. In July, J. W. Taylor took Commissioner Keefer's place.

In October, 1864, Commissioners Dickinson, Taylor and Weis formed the board, and in December T. B. Cobb was appointed clerk *pro tem*. In July, 1865, George D. Messenger took the place of Judge Dickinson, and in November, W. A. Bly and Louis Vollmer qualified. In January, 1866, J. K. P. Hall was appointed clerk, and John G. Hall, attorney. In April, 1867, Julius Jones was appointed commissioner *vice* Bly resigned, and in January, 1868, Henry Warner qualified *vice* Jones, who was elected but refused to serve. In November, H. S. Belknap qualified *vice* Warner, whose term expired, but in November, 1869, Henry Warner qualified. In April, 1869, R. G. Gillis was appointed clerk *vice* Hall, and in February, 1870, he was succeeded by C. H. McCauley. John Barr took Commissioner Taylor's place in November, and with Vollmer and Warner formed the board. About this time the era of iron bridges was introduced and in May, 1871, the contract for the iron truss bridge over the Clarion at Ridgway was sold. Commissioner Robert I. Campbell qualified in November; Henry D. Derr was county treasurer. A year later G. E. Weis took Louis Vollmer's seat as commissioner, and in October, 1873, Julius Jones took that of John Barr, Campbell and Weis holding over. In January, 1875, Michael Weidert was elected commissioner *vice* Campbell; while Joseph Windfelder, the successor of Derr as treasurer, still held that office. In January, 1876, Messrs. Weidert, W. H. Osterhout and George Reutscher formed the board; Jacob McCauley qualified as treasurer, and W. S. Horton succeeded C. H. McCauley as clerk. In 1879 Michael Brunner was treasurer. In May the commissioners petitioned the court for authority to issue building bonds for \$30,000, which petition was carried, and in July the bonds were sold.

The corner-stone of the present court-house was placed July 16, 1879, and from this period to December 28, 1880, when the work was completed, little was done beyond giving close attention to construction, the raising of funds and expenditure of between \$60,000 and \$65,000 for public buildings. On December 27, 1880, a teachers' institute was held in the court-room, and on January 25, 1881, the first court was held in the new building, Judge W. D. Brown presiding. In December the commissioners resolved to charge the prothonotary, \$20; the treasurer, \$15; the sheriff and district attorney \$7.50 each per annum, for heating their offices. In January, 1882, the old commissioners retired, and Hiram Carman, James K. Gardner and John Nissell came in. W. S. Horton was reappointed clerk; George Weidenboerner qualified as treasurer.

and Hall & McCauley accepted the position of counsel for the board. In 1884 the question of building a new jail was received favorably, and in the winter of 1884-85 contracts for building were sold, D. K. Dean being the architect. In January, 1885, Nicholas Kronenwetter took Commissioner Nissell's place; John Nissell was appointed clerk, and John Collins qualified as treasurer. In January, 1888, John McGovern, J. F. English and Nicholas Kronenwetter were elected commissioners, and the work of locating the poor-farm, commenced by their predecessors, became the first important subject for their consideration. John B. Forster qualified as treasurer. In April, 1888, the commissioners learned that they had no authority to purchase farms or build houses for the use of the poor, and a matter that occupied attention of the board for days, and caused many miles of travel, was dropped.

CHAPTER V.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

POLITICAL STATUS OF ELK COUNTY FROM 1843 TO 1889—VOTE ON THE PROHIBITORY AMENDMENT IN 1889—RETURNS BY BOROUGHES AND TOWNSHIPS—ELECTIONS IN 1889.

THE political status of Elk county from 1843 to 1889, as well as the names of the politicians, is given in the following pages. The county commissioners find mention in the pages devoted to the transactions of that body from 1843 to the present day.

The first election for county officers was held October 10, 1843. The returning judges were A. I. Wilcox (D.), John Cobb (W.), James L. Moore, Daniel Smith and Almerin Kincaid, with E. Kincaid (D.) and Charles Horton (D.), clerks. There were three commissioners elected: John Brooks (W.) receiving 229 votes; Chauncey Brockway, 175, and Reuben Winslow (W.), 124. The candidates for auditors were George Dickinson (D.), who received 162 votes; Ralph Johnson, 160, and Leonard Morey (W.), 98. David Wheeler received 117 votes for treasurer; James Mix, 101 votes for coroner; Eusebius Kincaid (D.), 94 votes for sheriff, and William J. B. Andrews, 121 votes for prothonotary.

In October, 1844, F. R. Shunk received 132, and Joseph Markle 103 votes for governor. The question of selling the Main Line was negatived by 152 votes, while 62 votes were given for sale. Reuben Winslow (W.) received 183 votes for commissioner, and William F. Green, 148 votes for auditor. In November the twenty-six candidates on each presidential ticket received, respectively, 128, 101 and 9 votes.

In 1845 James L. Gillis (D.) received 91, J. Thomas Struthers (W.) 74 votes for senator; Solomon Sartwell (D.) 81, and Ben Bartholomew (W.) 73 for assembly; Charles Horton (D.) received 157 votes for prothonotary and recorder; Ignatius Garner (D.) 95, and William Barr (W.) 45 for auditor; Chauncey Brockway, 109, and James McQuone, 51 votes for commissioner, and Jacob Coleman (D.) 98, against Ebenezer C. Winslow (W.) 56 votes for treasurer.

The October elections of 1846 show 134 votes for Sol. Sartwell (D.) and

99 for Henry P. Kinnear (W.), candidates for representative; Jacob Schmeltzer defeated David Thayer and Charles Mead (W.) in the race for sheriff; Nathaniel Hyatt (D.) had 93 and Carpenter Winslow (W.) 83 votes for coroner; and Thomas Dent (D.), was chosen auditor by 203 votes, while A. B. Weed (W.) had 66. The race for congress was closely contested, James Thompson (D.) receiving 128 and James Campbell (W.) 113 votes.

In November, 1847, James Irvine (W.) received 93 and F. R. Shunk (D.) 182 votes for governor. Alouzo I. Wilcox (D.) 195 and E. M. Howard (W.) 70 votes for representative; Henry Souther (W.) 152 and Libbens Luther (W.) 116 votes for treasurer; C. F. Luce received 143 and Henry Warner (D.) 80 votes for auditor, and David Thayer (D.) was elected sheriff by 140 votes against 121 recorded for Erasmus Morey (W.).

In 1848 Morris Longstreet (D.) received 283 and William F. Johnson (W.) 145 votes for governor; James Thompson (D.) 226 and James Campbell (W.) 149 votes for congress; Timothy Ives, Jr., (D.) 221 and D. B. Long (W.) 177 for senator; A. I. Wilcox (D.) 280 and James Alexander (W.) 105 for representative; Charles Horton (D.) 351 and Edward C. Schultz (D.) 79 for prothonotary; Thomas Irvine (D.) 264 and Henry Warner (D.) 60 votes for auditor. The presidential electors were Thomas H. Sill 134 votes, Timothy Ives (D.) 242 and William W. McDougall (F.S.) 16 votes.

In 1849 James Mix (D.) was elected coroner, Starr Dennison (W.) auditor, and C. F. Luce treasurer, who did not qualify, and in 1850 B. P. Little (W.) was appointed.

In October, 1850, there were 303 votes for and 53 against the proposed constitutional amendments; Henry Souther (W.) received 67 and Justus C. Chapin (D.) 22 votes for prosecuting attorney; Edward P. Goff (D.) 169 and B. P. Little (W.) 41 votes for surveyor; Charles Mead (W.) 245 and Henry Thayer (D.) 51 votes for sheriff; Townsend Fall was elected coroner, there being eight candidates; Joseph Mason, Jr., auditor, there being six candidates; Joseph Rogers received 109 and D. D. Hyatt 12 votes for the office of sheriff; William J. Hemphill received 285 votes for representative.

The Elk county Whig convention of 1850 was presided over by Edward Derby, with B. P. Little, secretary, E. C. Winslow, W. S. Meredith, William Shepard, C. F. Luce, R. W. Brown, E. Derby and Silas Blake were appointed a central committee; H. Souther, A. H. Head and John Patterson delegates to congressional convention.

The Democratic county convention of 1850 was presided over by Jesse Kyler, with J. R. Morey, secretary. James L. Gillis, W. P. Wilcox and Dr. C. R. Earley were congressional delegates, and A. I. Wilcox, Jesse Kyler and George Dickinson representative delegates.

In 1851 the record of votes for president judge and associate judges is first made in this county. Robert G. White (W.) had 433 votes for president judge; George Dickinson (D.) and William P. Wilcox (D.) received 357 votes against 211 recorded for Ebenezer C. Winslow (W.) and John Brooks (W.); James L. Gillis (D.) received 340 and Reuben Winslow (W.) 239 votes for representative; Charles Horton (D.) 383 and C. F. Luce (W.) 225 for prothonotary; Ellis Lewis (D.) 221, J. R. Morey (W.) 163, H. Souther (W.) 155, and Erasmus Morey (W.) 59 votes for treasurer; Joseph Wilhelm (D.) 330 and Henry A. Parsons 121 votes for auditor.

The elections of 1852 show 423 Democratic, 163 Whig and 14 Abolitionist votes for the respective sets of electors. A. S. Arnold received 293 votes for representative, and Sandford Yale 197 for auditor; George R. Barrett was Democratic elector, and Dorman Phelps, Whig elector.

In 1853 Alvin H. Head (W.) defeated David Thayer (D.) in the contest for the sheriff's office; Townsend Fall was chosen coroner, and Alex Caldwell (W.) defeated A. S. Arnold (D.) in the district for representative, though the latter received a large majority of votes in Elk and McKean.

Caldwell defeated Seth A. Backus (D.) in 1854. David Barclay received 558, Richard Arthur, 121, and C. B. Curtis, 36 votes for congress; Charles McVean (W.) received 400, and James Love (D.) 359 votes for prothonotary; D. D. Hyatt (D.) defeated Carpenter Winslow (W.) in the race for coroner by 3 votes—319 vs. 316; W. N. Whitney (D.) and Reuben C. Winslow (W.) received heavy party votes for auditor, and the prohibitory liquor law received 282 votes for, and 312 against.

The elections of 1855 show Seth A. Backus (D.) received 371 (elected) and William A. Williams (W.) 255 votes for representative; Byron D. Hamlin (D.) 370 and Henry Souther (W.) 270 for senator; Justus C. Chapin (D.) 363 and Horace Warner (W.) 199, for treasurer; William C. Healy (D.) and Charles Luhr (D.) were elected auditors.

In 1856 there were 575 Democratic, 320 Republican, and 7 Abolitionist votes cast, respectively, for the presidential electors. James L. Gillis (D.) received 530 and James S. Myers (W.) 304 votes for congress; Seth A. Backus (D.) defeated John Brooks (R.) for representative; William C. Healy (D.) was elected sheriff, defeating Charles Mead (R.) by 197 votes; Isaac Horton (D.) and Vine S. Brockway (D.) were chosen associate judges; Eddy Hyatt (D.) and Martin Perrin (D.), auditors; Holmes A. Pattison (D.) defeated Albert Willis (R.) for the office of prosecuting attorney, and George F. Shafer (D.) was elected surveyor.

The elections of 1857 show 594 votes for W. P. Wilcox (D.) and 476 for Joel Spyker (R.). They were opposed by James S. Leinard (D.) and Robert Watson (D.), who received 225 and 262 votes, respectively. John A. Boyle (D.) was chosen treasurer; Martin Perrin (D.), auditor; Jefferson L. Brown (D.), surveyor; C. F. Luce (D.) was elected prothonotary by 397 votes, against 369 for C. McVean (R.); while the attempts to amend the constitution were voted down here by 257 against, 30 for.

In 1858 James L. Gillis (D.) received 479 and Chapin Hall (R.) 395 votes for congress; William P. Wilcox (D.) and F. L. Boyer (D.) were chosen representatives; Kennedy L. Blood (D.) received 504, and Thomas McCulloch (R.) 367 votes for senator; James Coyne (D.) defeated W. F. Schoening (D.) for the auditor's office, and J. C. Chapin (D.) was elected prosecutor.

In 1859 A. M. Benton (D.) and Jefferson Boyer (D.) received 474, and Isaac G. Gordon (R.) and William A. Nichols (R.) 351 votes for representatives (Benton and Gordon being elected). Joseph S. Hyde (D.) was chosen auditor; Isaac Horton, Jr. (Ind. D.) defeated Jefferson L. Brown (D.) for the office of treasurer by 20 votes; G. A. Rathbun (D.) was elected surveyor; James T. Burroughs (D.), coroner. The race for sheriff was carried by Alvin H. Head (R.), who received 412 votes, or 8 over the number credited to Jacob McCanley (D.).

The elections of 1860 show 421 votes for Andrew J. Curtin (R.) and 633 for Henry D. Foster (D.), for governor; 628 for James R. Kerr (D.) and 417 for John Patton (R.), congressional candidates; E. R. Brady (D.) 620, A. M. Benton (D.) 522, I. G. Gordon (R.) 422, and S. M. Lawrence (R.) 507 votes for assembly. G. Ed. Weis (D.) 562 and C. McVean (R.) 381, for prothonotary; D. D. Hyatt (D.) 416, for coroner, and George Dickinson (D.) 446 and W. F. Schoening (D.) 407, for auditor. The electors on the respective tickets received the following vote: B. D. Hamlin (D.) and others 525, and Henry Souther (R.) 407.



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In 1861 R. G. White (R.) received 512 votes for president judge; C. L. Lambertson (D.) 516 and S. M. Fox (R.) 298, for senator; C. R. Earley (D.)* 518, G. W. Zigler (D.) *490, A. I. Wilcox (R.) 320 and J. B. McEnally (R.) 315 votes for the assembly; V. S. Brockway (D.) 549, E. C. Schultz (D.) 652 and E. McCready (Ind.) 216 votes for associate judge; Justus C. Chapin (D.) was elected district attorney; James Coyne (D.) received 643 votes for treasurer; G. F. Schaffer (D.), surveyor; Henry Warner (D.), auditor. The military vote shows 28 for A. I. Wilcox (R.) and 27 for Joseph B. McEnally (R.).

The election of 1862 shows 607 votes for Milton Courtright (D.) and 276 for Gleni W. Schofield (R.), for congress; 669 for C. R. Earley* (D.), 652 for T. J. Boyer* (D.), 315 for Warren Cowles (R.), and 268 for Martin S. Shannon (R.), candidates for assembly; 593 for P. W. Hays (D.) and 270 for W. W. Horning (R.), candidates for sheriff; R. T. Kyler (D.) was chosen auditor. In August, 1862, G. A. Rathbun was appointed deputy prothonotary, and filled that position until elected in 1866, except for some time in 1863, when William J. Morearty was deputy.

In 1863 T. J. Boyer (D.)* and A. M. Benton (D.)* received 786, and Frank Bell (R.) and John McHaffy (R.) 391 votes each for representative; Charles Luhr (D.) was elected treasurer; G. Ed. Weis (D.), prothonotary; Louis Vollmer (D.), coroner; George Walmsley (D.), surveyor, and H. D. Derr (D.), auditor.

In 1864 the vote against the amendment of constitution was 382, and for, 260. William Bigler (D.) received 656 votes and G. W. Schofield (R.) 240 votes for congress; T. J. Boyer (D.) 641, for assembly; J. McCauley (D.) was elected auditor; L. J. Blakely (D.), attorney; and D. D. Hyatt (D.), coroner. Rasselas Brown (D.), a presidential elector, received 835, and John P. Penny (R.) 348.

In 1865 H. W. Williams (R.) received 298 votes for president judge; George D. Messenger (D.) 450, for associate judge; D. D. Hyatt (D.) was elected coroner; C. R. Earley (Ind. D.) received 767 votes for representative; James Coyne (Ind. D.) 500 and J. C. Chapin (D.) 337, for treasurer; James A. Malone (D.) 504, and W. J. Leahy (R.) 328 votes for sheriff, and William A. Wallace (D.) 537 votes for senator, against 154 recorded for John Irvine (R.).†

The elections of 1866 show 936 votes for William L. Scott (D.) and 359 for G. W. Schofield (R.), congressional candidates; John D. Hunt (D.) and James McKay (R.) received the respective votes for assembly; E. C. Schultz (D.) 879, Jesse Kyler (D.) 896, and Charles Mead (R.) 412, for associate judges; G. A. Rathbun (D.) 922, for prothonotary; Byron J. Jones (D.) 919, for auditor, and George Walmsley (D.) 915, for surveyor.

In 1867 Thomas J. McCullough (D.) received almost the full vote of the county, 765, for representative; James K. P. Hall (D.), for district attorney; Claudius V. Gillis (D.), for treasurer; George D. Messenger (D.), for auditor; and George Dickinson (D.), for jury commissioner; Horace Little (R.) receiving 262 votes for the same office.

In 1868 Rasselas Brown (D.) received 1,061 and G. W. Schofield (R.) 501 votes for congress; W. A. Wallace (D.) and Manasseh Arnold (R.), the respective votes for senator, and T. J. McCullough (D.) and F. M. Adams (R.), for representative; Daniel C. Oyster (Ind. R.) received 990 votes for sheriff; J. S. Bardwell (R.) was chosen coroner, and Clark Wilcox (D.) auditor.

*Elected in district.

†The district comprising Elk, Cameron, Clearfield, Clarion and Forest gave Wallace 4884 and Irvine 2,896 votes.

The presidential electors received 1,119 Democratic and 568 Republican votes, respectively.

In 1869 Charles R. Earley (Ind.) received 705, and John G. Hall (R. D.) 682 votes, for representative; Frederick Schoening (D.) 921 and Charles McVean (R.) 483 votes for prothonotary; Henry D. Derr (D.) 918 and J. K. Whitmore (R.) 511, for treasurer; Joseph Wilhelm (D.) 609, Jerome Powell (R.) 423 and Jos. E. Moyer (D.) 355, for auditor; and Michael Weidert (D.) was chosen coroner.

The elections of 1870 show 798 votes for Russelas Brown (D.), and 321 for L. D. Wetmore (R.), (elected in district), candidates for president judge; 787 for Selden Marvin (D.) and 342 for G. W. Schofield (R.), congressional aspirants; 741 for John G. Hall (D.) (elected) and 340 for W. E. Lathey (R.), candidates for assembly; 697 for George Wahusley (D.) and 416 for J. L. Brown (R.), for surveyor; Joseph Kerner (D.) 674 and Charles Mead (R.) 329, for jury commissioner; James K. P. Hall (D.) was elected attorney; G. F. Dickinson (D.) defeated C. McVean (R.) for the office of auditor.

In 1871 Edmund English (D.) received 893, and A. I. Wilcox (R.) 680 votes for representative; William A. Wallace (D.) and Jesse Merrill (R.), the respective votes for senator; J. V. Honk (R.) 768 and Charles Luhr (D.) 929 defeated Julius Jones (D.) 547, and George Dickinson (D.) 767, in the race for associate judges; Daniel C. Oyster (Ind. R.) 775, defeated James McCloskey (D.) 769, for the office of sheriff; Charles R. Earley (Ind.) 846, defeated Joseph Wilhelm (D.) 714, for treasurer; C. W. Barrett (D.) and C. A. Wilcox (D.), were chosen auditors. In this year 571 votes were cast for calling a constitutional convention, and 454 for the proposed amendment.

In 1872 Thomas L. Kane (Ind.) received 1,181 and Carlton B. Curtis (R.) 626, for congress, similar votes being given for congress at large and delegates at large; John G. Hall (D.) 1,151, George A. Aughenbaugh (D.) 1,138, and A. C. Finney (R.) 617, for delegates to convention; David P. Baird (D.) 1,173 and William H. Newcom (R.) 641, for representative; Frederick Schoening (D.) 1,203, for prothonotary; Thomas Irwin (R.) was elected auditor. The votes for presidential electors were 753 Democratic, 679 Republican and 9 Prohibition.

In 1873 there were 1,021 votes recorded for license, and 450 against. D. P. Baird (D.) received 1,288 votes, and J. W. Phelps (R.) 394, for representative. James K. P. Hall (D.) and Rufus Lucore (R.) received the respective party votes for attorney; Joseph Windfelder (D.) and Hezekiah Horton (R.), for treasurer; Thomas J. Burke (D.) and A. W. Gray (R.), for auditor; Philip Krigle (D.) and Ranson T. Kyles (D.), for jury commissioner, while T. S. Hartley (R.) was elected coroner. In December the new constitution was favored by 592 and condemned by 229 voters of Elk county.

In 1874 Levi A. Mackay (D.) received 1,190 and C. T. Alexander (R.) 335 votes for congress; Warren J. Woodward (D.) 1,119 and E. M. Paxton (R.) 457, for judiciary; Sebastian Wimmer (D.) 917 and D. C. Oyster (R.) 693, for assembly; Daniel Scull (Ind.) 558, Isaac Horton (R.) 462, P. W. Hays (D.) 322, and H. H. Wensel (R.) 258, for sheriff; N. G. Bundy (D.) 815 and J. L. Taylor 727, for auditor; and Charles McVean (R.) was elected coroner.

In 1875 Fred. Schoening (D.) was elected prothonotary by 1,310 out of 1,312 votes cast; Jacob McCauley (D.), by 798 against 766 given to Charles McVean (R.); William H. Hyde (D.) received 1,058 and R. J. Spangler (D.) 991 votes, and were elected auditors; P. D. Thomas (D.) (elected in district)

received 1,028 and William P. Finley (R.) 539 votes for senator; Eugene Lentz (D.) 1,030 and R. W. Petrikin (R.) 513 votes for surveyor.

The elections of 1876 show 1,330 Democratic, 534 Republican and 50 Greenback votes for the respective electors. Levi A. Mackay (D.) received 1,373 and R. V. B. Lincoln (R.) 65, for congress; William L. Corbett (D.) (elected) 1,355 and Henry Welter (D.) 566, for senator; Charles R. Earley (Ind.) 977 and Sebastian Wimmer (D.) 901, for representative; C. H. McCauley (D.) 1,269 and J. O. W. Bailey (R.) 635, for attorney; Eugene Lentz (D.) 1,354, for surveyor; Philip Young (D.) 741, William Clyde (D.) 585 and Martin Clover (R.) 567, for jury commissioners; Julius Jones (D.) 1,395, G. Ed. Weis (D.) 1,264 and Horace Little (R.) 648, for associate judge.

In 1878 there were five candidates for sheriff. Daniel C. Oyster (R.) received 580, John R. Kime (D.) 522, Thomas J. Burke (Ind.) 354, James Rogan (Ind.) 76, and George Everett (R.) 88. Andrew J. Curtin (D.) received 1,010 and Seth H. Yocum (G. B. and R.) 803 votes for congress; John G. Hall (D.) 1,111 (elected), Edward M. Grant (R.) 445 and T. W. Taylor (G. B.) 389 votes for senator; C. R. Earley (D.) 844, W. H. Horton (G. B.) 648 and W. W. Ames (R.) 423, for representative; Michael Bruner (D.) 1,065, B. T. Ely (G. B.) 655 and A. E. Goff (R.) 212 votes for treasurer; Fred. Schoening (D.) received 1,580 votes for prothonotary, while J. M. Mecum (D.) and Charles Miller (D.) were elected auditors.

In 1879 G. W. Wurzell (D.) was elected district attorney, and Joseph Emmert (D.) and J. V. Bonnett (D.), jury commissioners. The elections of 1880 show 1,534 Democratic, 720 Republican and 88 Greenback votes cast for the respective electors. Rasselas Brown (D.) received 1,624 and W. D. Brown (R.) (elected), 693 votes for president judge; Andrew J. Curtin (D.) 1,496 and Thomas H. Murray (R.) 828 votes for congress; J. L. Brown (D.) 1,338 and C. R. Earley (Ind.) 963 votes for assembly; Thomas Sullivan (D.) 1,332 and James J. Taylor (R.) 994 votes for sheriff.

In 1881 Fred. Schoening (D.) received 1,927 votes, and had no opponent for the office of prothonotary; George Weidenboerner (D.) received 933 and James Penfield (R.) 881 votes for treasurer; G. Ed. Weis (D.) 1,202 and G. G. Messenger (D.) 1,072, were elected associate judges, defeating W. H. Osterhout (R.), who received 885, and E. Morey (R.), who received 517 votes. R. F. Smith and T. J. Taylor received 1,251 votes each, and were elected auditors, J. S. Chamberlain (R.) receiving 681 votes for the office. W. L. Williams (D.) was chosen coroner.

The elections of 1882 show 1,322 votes for A. G. Curtin (D.) and 545 for S. H. Orenig (R), congressional candidates; 1,452 for John G. Hall (D.) and 384 for Miles W. Tate (R.), for senator; 1,359 for Jefferson L. Brown (D.) and 494 for O. M. Montgomery (R.), for representative; Charles B. Earley (D.) received 1,328 votes for district attorney, John Wainwright (D.) 1,326 for surveyor; Henry Largay (R.) 738, G. C. T. Hoff (D.) 594 and John Bonnett (D.) 531, for jury commissioners.

The elections of 1883 show 932 votes for Albert Weis (D.) and 558 for Henry Largay (R.), candidates for sheriff; 1,002 for John Wainwright (D.) and 634 for G. W. Clinton (R.), for surveyor; 648 for proposed sheep law and 181 against.

In 1884 the Democratic electors received 1,447, the Butler or Greenback electors 127, the Republican electors 1,082 and the Prohibition electors 31. P. R. Ackley, Andrew Patterson, Joseph A. Ege and J. D. Wallace were the electors named. A. G. Curtin (D.) received 674 and John Patton (R.) 1,935, for congress; H. M. Powers (R.) 1,191, and W. H. Horton (D.) 1,478, for repre-

sentative; John Collins (D.) 1,571 and W. H. Osterhout (R.) 1,109, for treasurer; W. S. Horton (D.) 1,659, Albert Greiner (R.) 1,016, for prothonotary; Julius Jones (D.) 1,655, and John H. Vaughan (D.) 1,664, for auditors, while E. Hovencamp (R.) had 1,066 votes for the same office.

In 1885 Ernest J. Wimmer (D.) received 862 and Dyson Rishell (R.) 661 votes for district attorney; Reuben Mohny (D.) was elected jury commissioner receiving 858 votes, while E. M. Rogers (R.) received 630.

The elections of 1886 show 1,946 votes for J. K. P. Hall (D.) and 841 for John Patton (R.), candidates for congress; 1,069 for H. L. Young (R.) and 1,736 (D.) for John H. Wilson, for senator; 1,942 for A. A. Clay (D.) and 858 for A. E. Whitney (R.) for assembly; 1,190 for Peter Gainer (D.), 994 for D. C. Oyster (R.) 410 for Anthony Amon (Ind. D.) and 213 for George F. Spuller (D.), candidates for sheriff; John Wainwright (D.) received 1,668 and J. W. Brown (R.) 1,131 votes for surveyor; W. L. Williams (D.) was chosen coroner; G. Ed. Weis (D.) received 1,458, G. G. Messenger (D.) 1,426 and O. M. Montgomery (R.) 1,380 votes for associate judge.

The elections of 1887 resulted as follows: John R. Kime (D.) received 1,505 and John Ennhart (R.), 910 votes for associate judge; John B. Foster (D.) 1,377, W. S. Service (R.) 852, Charles McVean (R.) 107 and L. W. Gifford (Ind. D.) 62 votes for county treasurer; W. S. Horton (D.) 1,576 and C. E. McCrea (R.) 887 votes for prothonotary; Henry Weithoff (D.) 1,488 and A. E. Timm (D.) 1,421, were elected auditors, over E. Hovencamp (R.) who received 1,016 and J. F. English (R.) 26 votes.

In 1888 there were 1,322 votes cast for Republican, 1,824 for the Democratic, 52 for the Prohibition and 18 for the Labor electors. There were 1880 votes cast for James Kerr (D.) and 1,211 for Theodore P. Rynder (G. B. and U. L.), candidates for congress; 1,975 for Capt. A. A. Clay (D.) and 1,230 for E. M. Rogers (R.), candidates for assembly; 2,225 for Charles A. Mayer (D.) and 49 for C. L. Hawley (U. L.) candidates for president judge; 1,953 for E. J. Wimmer (D.) and 1,241 for W. W. Barbour (R.), candidates for district attorney; C. J. Dill (D.) and S. L. Brown (R.) were elected jury commissioners.

The election of June 18, 1889, on the question of constitutional prohibition shows 826 votes for the prohibitory amendment, and 1,579 against it. The suffrage amendment received 237 votes, and was opposed by 1,480.

The returns by boroughs and townships as published in the local journals are as follows: Horton township gave 108 votes for amendment and 75 against, majority 33; East Spring Creek gave the anti 54 majority, 25 votes for and 79 against; West Spring Creek went 41 for and 19 against; Highland township went 37 for and 5 against, majority 32; Fox township went 147 for and 225 against, majority 81; Jones township voted 69 for, 118 against, majority 49; Ridgway borough voted for the amendment 109, against the amendment, 150, majority against, 41; Ridgway township cast 90 votes for amendment, 125 against; in Jay township, 53 votes for and 72 against, gave the anti 19 majority; Benezette gave 14 majority for the amendment, 69 for, 56 against; Rolfe gave the Prohibitionist 5 majority, 39 votes for and 34 against. Benzinger's vote was almost unanimous against the proposition, the people looking upon it as not only an attack on personal liberty but an attempt at a combination of church and State government.

The Elk county elections of November, 1889, show 1,419 votes for G. R. Woodward (D.), 671 for J. Jackson (R.), candidates for sheriff; 1,291 for Dr. W. B. Hartman (D.) and 786 for Dr. Sapp (R.), candidates for coroner; E. E. Willard (D.) received 1,266 for surveyor, Horace Little (R.) being his opponent.



J. L. Brown

CHAPTER VI.

JOURNALISM—SCHOOLS.

JOURNALISM—ST. MARY'S REPUBLICAN—THE ELK COUNTY ADVOCATE—THE ELK DEMOCRAT—THE DAILY DEMOCRAT—THE ELK COUNTY GAZETTE—OTHER JOURNALS.

SCHOOLS—FIRST SCHOOL IN ELK COUNTY, AND EARLY TEACHING—TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS—FIRST PUBLIC SCHOOL—STATISTICS, 1888-89—SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS—COUNTY INSTITUTES.

JOURNALISM.

THE first newspaper printed and published in Elk county was called the *St. Mary's Republican*. It was born in the town of St. Mary's in the latter days of the year 1849. After a struggle of a few weeks, it died of starvation; this, too, in the thriving borough which now supports two sprightly Jeffersonian Democratic journals, one of them a semi weekly. What a change to be wrought in only thirty-eight short years!

The *Elk County Advocate* first saw the light of day on March 9, 1850. It was in size 22x28, and in appearance ranked fairly with the county papers of that day. The press and types were bought with money subscribed mainly by citizens here, but with some assistance from non-resident land owners. Practical printers were gathered in from Jefferson, Clearfield and Warren counties. After an all night effort, the paper was got in readiness for the weekly horse-back mail, then carried by the late ex sheriff, David Thayer, through the almost unbroken forest to Warren. The second number was also issued without definite arrangement, with the name of Henry Souther, now a prominent citizen of Virginia, as editor. In the meantime a contest was going on among the imported printers for the job of running the *Advocate*. Arrangements were finally made with Jerome Powell, one of the importation, to edit and publish the paper for one year—the sum of \$600 being guaranteed him for the service.

The editor of the *Advocate* noticing the organization of the "Know-nothings," in April, 1854, says: "The patriots of the Revolution fought not only for their liberties and firesides, but also to build up a country here, where the oppressed of all nations could find a refuge and home throughout all future time. But the Know-nothings are out for a different order of things."

The result was that the *Advocate* was published and edited by Mr. Powell, assisted for a short time in the editorial department by Mr. Souther, for about five and a half years, or till September 8, 1855. The paper was then sold to our now prominent citizen, J. L. Brown, of Wilcox, who changed the name, we believe, to the *Elk County Reporter*. From that point the paper changed hands frequently. Maj. J. A. Boyle succeeded Mr. Brown, followed in turn by P. W. Barrett, H. A. Pattison, Dr. J. S. Bardwell, in 1870, and others. John G. Hall finally bought it, and carried it on for a while in the interest of pure and unselfish Democracy.

The *Advocate* came into possession of the Republican party by purchase about December 1, 1868. An organization was formed called "The Elk

County Advocate Association," and certificates of stock issued to the amount of about \$1,300. We are indebted to J. H. Hagerty for one of the original certificates of stock. In size it is $4\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It is printed in two colors, red and green, and reads as follows:

No. RIDGWAY, ELK COUNTY, PA.,
 Ridgway, Pa., December 1st, 1868.
 This certifies that has paid to
 THE ELK COUNTY ADVOCATE ASSOCIATION,
 The sum of Two DOLLARS which entitles him, or the bearer hereof, to One Share of
 Stock, at two dollars per Share, in the said Elk County Advocate Association.
 JOHN R. BAIRD,
 J. S. BARDWELL, { Trustees.
 J. H. HAGERTY.

On March 2, 1871, Henry A. Parsons, Jr., became owner of the *Advocate*, vice Mr. Souther, and, abolishing the old numerals, commenced with Vol. I, No. 1, and introduced steam power presses. On September 19, 1872, H. A. Pattison became publisher. In 1884 the office was sold to the Ridgway Publishing Company, limited, the present proprietors, who purchased and added to the plant the Schoening series of law blanks, and some new machinery and type. Just when the name of the paper was again changed from the *Reporter* to the original name *Ridgway Advocate*, we have been unable to learn.*

The *Elk Democrat*† was started August 26, 1869, by the Elk Democrat Association. The stockholders were William A. Wallace, of Clearfield; John G. Hall, George Dickinson, J. S. Hyde, W. H. Hyde, G. D. Messenger, Sr., Nelson Gardner, G. G. Messenger, G. F. Dickinson, David Thayer, C. V. Gillis, W. C. Healy, C. H. McCauley, H. S. Thayer and Fred Wilmarth, of Ridgway; and J. K. P. Hall and Louis Volimer, of St. Mary's. The paper was started for the purpose of advocating the cause of John G. Hall, the Democratic nominee for assembly, the St. Mary's *Gazette*, the only Democratic paper in the county, having espoused the cause of C. R. Earley, who ran as an independent candidate against Mr. Hall. John F. Moore, of Clearfield, had mechanical charge of the paper until October 30, 1869. A German printer was imported from Philadelphia, and, during the exciting campaign of that year, each issue contained several columns of German editorials for the special benefit of the German voters in Benzinger, St. Mary's, Fox and Jones. The contest having resulted in the election of Mr. Hall, it was decided to continue the publication of the paper, and on November 1, 1869, Eugene J. Miller, of Harrisburg, assumed editorial and mechanical charge of the office. In 1870 the paper was enlarged from seven to eight columns to the page. After a service of two years, Mr. Miller resigned, and the office was leased to C. W. Barrett. In the latter part of March, 1873, Mr. Miller purchased the establishment from the Elk Democrat Association. Up to that time the office was located on the second floor of J. S. Hyde's building, afterward used as a boarding house. As soon as Mr. Miller had obtained possession, he removed the office to the second floor of the new building of W. S. Service, opposite the court house, where it remained until the early morning of September 29, 1882, when it went up in smoke in the disastrous fire which reduced to ashes the business heart of Ridgway, having in December, 1871, absorbed by purchase the job printing office of Fred Schoening, making it at that time the most complete printing establishment in the country. Only one line of type from

*From Jerome Powell's sketch and file.

†By Eugene J. Miller, who for fourteen years was the editor and proprietor of the *Elk Democrat*, and who subsequently owned and published the *Columbia Democrat*, the *Commonwealth* and the *Kane County*. He left Ridgway in April, 1886, with his family, for Southern Pines, N. C., to engage in business there.

the entire outfit escaped the flames, and that was not in the office, having been borrowed by Mr. Parsons. This line Mr. Miller still has, carefully laid away, and prizes it highly as a relic of the old *Democrat* outfit. Thanks to the courtesy of H. A. Parsons, Jr., proprietor of the *Advocate*, not an issue of the paper was missed. The week following the fire a small sheet was issued, and from that time until the 2d of November following, the paper appeared regularly from the *Advocate* office as a half sheet, when a shanty having been built on Court street, opposite Mercer's meat market, and a new outfit procured, it was again issued as a full-sheet, being printed on a Prouty press, which was the first cylinder press ever brought into the county. In August, 1883, the office was moved from the shanty to the second floor of R. I. Campbell's new brick building. In the spring of 1884 a Bookwalter engine was put in, and the newspaper and job presses run by steam. On December 1, 1884, Mr. Miller sold the office to George R. Dixon, A. M., the present proprietor. The *Daily Democrat* was issued in November, 1887, and continued during the meeting of the institute. Mr. Dixon is a trenchant writer. In 1875-76 he wrote a valuable history of the county schools, much of which is incorporated in this work.

The Elk County Railroad & Mining Gazette Company was incorporated in August, 1867, with C. R. Earley, H. Kietz, W. James Blakely, C. McVean, Fred Schoening, L. J. Blakely, E. C. Schultz, and George A. Rathbun, members. The object was to publish a journal showing forth the resources of the county. The first issue of the *Gazette* is dated September 24, 1868, with Edward F. Hodges, editor. He was followed by L. J. Blakely, Capt. G. C. Brandon, who died at Mount Pleasant, Mich., in 1889, was, for a number of years editor of the *Gazette*. His daughter, Mrs. E. B. Wilmarth, is now editor of the *Democrat* at that place. Volume V, No. 36 of the *Elk County Gazette* was issued January 9, 1873, by G. C. Brandon, and he continued regular publication for over fourteen years, until March 11, 1886, when C. W. Barrett succeeded him. In the salutatory of Mr. Barrett, March 18, 1886, this sentence finds a place: "Financially we expect to pay our liabilities and collect our bills, or *vice versa*, and upon this last declaration hangs all the law and the profits." In April, 1887, the *vice versa* part of the program seems to have been accomplished, for the office passed from the possession of the sheriff into the hands of D. R. Wilmarth & Co. There was no paper issued on April 14, but on April 21 D. R. Wilmarth & Co. appear as publishers, with H. A. Hall, editor and G. A. Westcott, superintendent. In January, 1890, Harry A. Hall disposed of his interest in the *Gazette* to the Wilmarth Bros., preparatory to the establishment of his law office at Ridgway.

The *Grace Church Record*, a monthly sheet, was published at Ridgway in June, 1876, with Rev. William James Miller, editor, by Charles R. Earley and W. F. Geary.

The *Herald* was issued semi-weekly, at St. Mary's, June 11, 1887, by C. W. Barrett, formerly of the *St. Mary's Gazette*. He sold the office, January 19, 1888, to F. J. Wimmer and T. A. Jacob, the latter being now sole owner.

The *Clarion Breeze*, No. 1, Vol. I, was issued at Johnsonburg July 18, 1889, by A. J. Quimby, formerly of Condersport. This journal, like the town it represents so well, started pretentiously, and continues to carry out its pretensions.

SCHOOLS.

The first school in Elk county was opened in 1821, two years after the establishment of a school in Cameron county. It was presided over by Cephas

Morey, and carried on in one of the two rooms into which the leading building on Meadie run, in what is now Benezette township, was divided.

In that early age there were many peculiarities in habit and in diction, the words wold and could were pronounced by some wold and cold, the letter z was pronounced zed, and had been pronounced a short time previous izzard, the words cubic, music and others, now ending in ic, were written cubick, musick, and the words ending in or were spelled and written our, as honour, labour, etc. In those schools there were no blackboards in use; slates were used for the purpose, and all examples in the lessons in the arithmetic were performed on the slate. The pens used were made from the goose quill, the ink from maple bark, copperas and pokeberries. Dilworth's and Webster's spellers, which were succeeded by Comley's and Byerly's, Murray's English reader and introduction were the principal books used in those schools. The arithmetics were Pike's and Dilworth's; Walker's abridged vocabulary was referred to as a standard on pronunciation, providing the schoolmaster was so fortunate as to have one in his possession. Spelling from memory, words given out or pronounced by the teacher, produced somewhat of emulation, and as the higher branches were not taught, the pupils having more time and by frequent exercises in orthography became excellent spellers.

Capt. Peter Goff opened a school in Jay township in 1822. In 1823 the first school in Fox township was opened at Irishtown. Dr. William Hoyt was the teacher, while his daughter, Camillo, presided over another school on the Little Toby. Olive Brockway conducted a school at Brandy Camp in 1826, and Hannah Gilbert at Ridgway. In 1832 Miss Graham conducted a little school at Millstone village, and eight years later John Knox presided over a very primitive school at the mouth of Spring creek. In 1842 Peter Hardy taught in a little frame building erected about that time at the crossing of the turnpike and St. Mary's road, in Jones township. The schools of Ben-zinger date back to 1844-45, when two lay brothers of the Redemptorist order—Joseph and Xaverius—opened a school. The following year the first public school was presided over by Fred Clarinaay, who was succeeded by John Fresh and Charles Luhr. The convent schools followed, as related in the history of St. Mary's. In 1861 L. S. Houk taught the first school in Highland township, and the beginnings of education were made in every section of the county.

The report of Superintendent C. J. Swift, on the schools of Elk county, dated June 4, 1888, gives the following statistics: 81 school houses or 39 rooms; 10 graded schools; 28 male and 89 female teachers; 1,890 male and 1,645 female pupils, of whom 2,440 attended schools; school tax \$37,196.69, State moneys \$3,203.21, total revenue \$44,553.52; teachers' salaries \$23,613.15; total expenditures \$41,930.47, including salaries, and \$9,357.67 expended on houses and rents. The figures for June, 1889, correspond with the increase in population and wealth. In the sketches of the townships and boroughs a history of the local schools appears compiled from Mr. Dixon's admirable centennial paper, and from other sources.

The first superintendent of schools was W. B. Gillis, chosen by the school convention in June, 1854, and granted a salary of \$75 per annum. At the time of his appointment there were only twenty nine schools in the county, and the directors of many of them were so adverse to the new office and its incumbent as to refuse him admittance. The position was so disagreeable, and the condition of the public schools so disheartening, that Gillis resigned within a few months, Dr. C. R. Earley being appointed to fill out the term. He reported that "nearly every male at the age of twenty one years had signed a



W. H. Osterhout

petition for the repeal of the law creating the office of county superintendent." Notwithstanding this report, the directors, in convention, re-elected the doctor in May, 1857, and increased his pay to \$400. In 1860 he was again elected; but, resigning in 1861, Rufus Lucore was appointed and served until May, 1863, when James Blakely, of St. Mary's, was elected. Mr. Blakely was re-elected in 1866, and during his six years' tenure of office he witnessed the remarkable growth of the school system. George Walmsley of St. Mary's was elected in 1869, but being ineligible, Rufus Lucore was appointed. At this time the salary was placed at \$600, but in 1872, when Mr. Lucore was re-elected it was increased to \$1,000. George R. Dixon, A.M., was elected in 1875. His attention to school affairs created among the people new and favorable impressions of the system, and won their interest. At the beginning of his term, and in 1876, there were sixty-six schools in the county. Superintendent C. J. Swift has now about one hundred school rooms under his supervision.

County Institutes. - The first institute was held in June, 1856, under the call of Dr. Earley. When he took the chair only one teacher was present, Wallace W. Brown, but others came in, and a session of two weeks was pronounced a success. The institute has met annually since that time. In December, 1884, there were present W. J. King, Mand Paddock, Edith Henry, Mary Gray, Mary Haskin, Benezette, Penn.; Mary Reed, Dry Saw Mill, Penn.; William Gross, Charles Ritter, Ralph J. Hirsh, Maggie Weidert, Lizzie Rogan, Minnie Fillinger, Mary Kangley, J. L. Henry, Kate Fillinger, John J. Laumer, Theresa Laumer, Frank J. Lion, Fred Burnhard, St. Mary's, Penn.; S. E. Hayes, Mary McGrady, Mrs. Lemuel McCauley, A. A. Newell, Kate McQuone, P. W. Moyer, Ella Donovan, Orpha Keltz, Viola Keltz, Kate Callahan, Emma Callahan, Maggie Ahern, Bridget Walsh, Annie Gillen, Kersey, Penn.; Viola Hayes, Dagus Mines, Penn.; J. H. Hayes, Lawrence Fee, Weedville, Penn.; Alice Neill, Flora Irwin, Kane, McKean Co., Penn.; Alice Brian, Brookston, Forest Co., Penn.; J. C. McAllister, Jr., Brandy Camp, Penn.; Ottis Sibley, Brockwayville, Jefferson Co., Penn.; W. J. Morrison, W. A. Smith, Eva Richards, Brockport, Penn.; Bertie Lindgren, Delia Van Aiken, A. E. Whitney, Emma Beman, Ada Malone, Jennie Mitchell, Babe E. Wilcox, Prof. Swift, Ella Kime, Hattie Warner, May Little, Kate O'Connor, Kate Gresh, Cozy Miller, Kate McNaul, Julia Flynn, Ridgway, Penn.; Matie Locke, Kate Murphy, Amanda Wilcox, John B. Ague, Nellie Northrop, Flora Weining, Wilcox, Penn.; Laura Warner, Jessie Parsons, William Deveraux, Miss Annie Dill, Rasselas, Penn.; Hattie Van Stienberg, Eliza Brosius, Blanche Hindman, Emma Campbell, Raughts, Penn.; M. F. Hindman, Millstone, Penn.; Eliza Donachy, Whistletown, Penn.; Maggie A. Whitehill, J. B. Dunn, Luna Rodgers, Arroyo, Penn.; Ida Millin, Hallton, Penn.; Mrs. Maud Crain, Carman, Penn. During the last five years the list of attendants has been so extended as to preclude the possibility of reprinting here.

CHAPTER VII.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

SOME VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812—ELK COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR—THE FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT (BUCKTAILS)—NAMES OF SOLDIERS—THE ELK COUNTY GUARDS—SIXTEENTH REGIMENT, P. V. I.—COMPANY H, OF RIDGEWAY, AND ITS RECORD.

JAMES L. GILLIS was the first regularly discharged soldier of the war of 1812 who settled in Elk county. Isaac Coleman entered the militia in 1812, when but sixteen years old, and served until the English were routed from the lake and land. In 1824 he came to Elk county from New York, and died at Brandy Camp, in September, 1879. David Langdon, a veteran of 1812, resided at Brockway in 1884. He was then ninety years old, and declared he never felt tired in his life except once—during his march home from Sackett's Harbor, after muster out. Other defenders of the young Republic came hither, while the children or grandchildren of Revolutionary heroes find a home here to-day.

Scarcely had the echoes of the Confederate guns at Fort Sumter died away, when the telegraph wire bore a message from Thomas L. Kane to Gov. Curtin asking permission to raise a regiment. The permit was granted at once, and going into Elk county he enlisted Hiram Woodruff* at the old tavern in Williamsville Hollow, placed a bucktail in the recruit's hat, and went forth to enlist the Forty-second Rifle Regiment.

THE FORTY SECOND REGIMENT (BUCKTAILS).

Company G, of the Forty second Regiment (better known as the Bucktails, or Kane's Rifle Regiment), was recruited in Elk county, in April, and mustered May 29, 1861, when Hugh McDonald was commissioned captain. He served until muster out, June 11, 1864, and was brevetted major in March, 1865. Jesse B. Doan, the first first lieutenant, resigned January 11, 1862; Thomas B. Winslow was promoted from private to first lieutenant on the same date, and served until the close. A. J. Sparks, second lieutenant, resigned in April, 1862; John A. Wolf rose from sergeant to first lieutenant, February 1, 1863; John L. Luther was promoted to second lieutenant, March 11, 1863, and was discharged March 12, 1865; Sergt. Seth Keys was mustered out in June, 1864; Sergt. J. B. Thompson was transferred to the One Hundred and Ninetieth, May 31, 1864, also Sergts. James McCoy, Charles G. Sharer, and R. E. Looker, the transfer of the latter being made twenty days after receiving wounds; Sergt. John C. Cole died of wounds, June 11, 1862; Sergt. Denis Fuller was killed at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862; sergeant Charles B. Wright deserted October 11, and Sergt. Norman C. Bundy was missing August 11, 1861, but the latter returning in May, was honorably discharged May 12. Corps. Arnold B. Lucore and Thomas J. Stephenson were mustered out with the company June 11, 1864; Corps. Elijah S. Brookins and John McNeil

*Joseph Tondan came here in 1859, having hitherto resided across the line in McKean county. He states that Richard Looker signed the Bucktail roll first, followed by Hiram Woodruff.

were transferred to the One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment, and Samuel S. Caldwell to the V. R. C. Corp. John H. Evans died at Harrisburg, July 1, 1861; John Looney was killed at Fredericksburg, and John C. Wray died at Harrisburg.

Among the private troops killed on the field or who died from the effects of wounds were W. W. Barr and Joseph N. Hoffman, killed at Spottsylvania, May 9, 1864; Martin Kelly, Cyrus Marginson, Willard Aylin, at Harrisburg, June 6, 1862; John Wenrick and John A. Spencer, at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862; Hiram Woodruff, at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, while A. S. Davis died of wounds received there; W. D. Watkins was accidentally killed at Alexandria; D. Nolin committed suicide; Charles K. Coleman, James Cassidy, Ben Fuller, Alanson Holly, Jerry Sullivan, Ezra P. Tillson, and John Imes died in service; John Miller was killed while drawing the attention of the enemy; John P. Arts and Allen C. DeBeck, were missing after the affair of May 30, 1864, at Bethesda Church. Among the wounded discharged were Clinton Bundy, W. H. Chase, G. C. De Beck, John F. Dailey, James H. Elder, Ben Ireland, J. A. Lehman, Allen Mahlen, John Reinhart, August Rhanewalt and Jackson Stewart.

The private troops discharged on surgeon's certificates are named as follows: Simon B. Benson, Lafayette Bingham, A. C. Carpenter, Orlando Davis, William Daniels, G. W. English, A. J. Graham, J. J. Garrison, Thomas A. Gross, James H. Hollis, C. Lukens, R. W. Lemish, T. Montgomery, James McDonald, Ben Sparks, Edward D. Sawyer, George Shaffer, John Sheeley, W. L. Stark, N. H. Tubbs and Jesse D. Varner. The troopers sentenced by court martial to be discharged were D. M. Henderson and Michael McCoy.

The transfers to the One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment, May 31, 1864, were Clinton Bundy, Levi Bateman, Napoleon Burnett, James C. Cummings, F. G. Cordes, Marcus Kline, Joseph Farley, Floyd Holly, J. A. Hollingshead, Reuben Keller, W. Kreecht, J. W. Miller, Marshal Quay, Cyrus Robbins, James Rawley, F. H. Robinson, A. J. Simers, Elhannan Stephens, J. W. Strubble, Robert L. Sharer, C. Wansall and Lawrence Willey.

The private troops mustered out with company, June 11, 1864, were John F. Darley, G. C. DeBeck, Tartulas J. Garrison, T. B. Johnston, John W. Leeman, Thomas H. Ryan, G. W. Scott, J. W. Wharton and Joseph Walshe. Among the men transferred to other regiments were Thomas Furlong and John Imes to the V. R. C., and James Gross and George H. Price to the Sixth U. S. Cavalry; A. Kearns, L. Lewis and R. C. Winslow were not on roll at this date; William Warner and J. H. Whitehead were on detached service; Edward Doan was reported as missing in June. John Showers and James A. Graham in August, and George R. Norwood in May, 1861; Rufus Padget and W. D. Warner in June, 1863; Solomon King was a soldier in Company I. Among the soldiers of the Forty-second residing here belonging to the regimental association are Levi Bateman, L. W. Gifford, T. B. Johnson, William Kreecht, Reuben Keller and L. Lucore.

Capt. Anthony A. Clay, of Rasselas, served in the Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, and has been a resident of Elk county for over twenty three years. He was born at Vienna, Austria, in 1839.

Among other soldiers from this county are the following named from St. Mary's and neighborhood: James Phelan, 58th; Anthony Schauer, 10th; Jeremiah Sullivan, 58th; Louis Garner; George Krellner, 6th; Sebastian Metzgar, 6th; George Kingsley; Charles Scheider; M. Stevich; Thomas Zimmet, 111th; Jacob Schubert, 111th; George Smith, 111th; Capt. Charles Volk, 111th; Frank Bieberger, 111th; Frank Weidenboerner; Charles Harpstritt,

111th: Andrew Dippold, 111th; Frank Weis, 111th; George Nissell, 111th; — Stauffer, Sr., 111th; — Stauffer, Jr., 111th; Stephen Henry; Frank Sosenheimer, 105th; John Langenfeld; — Nissell; A. Brahm; John E. Weidenboerner, 105th; John Fischer, 105th; Wendel Lion; Philip Wilhelm, U. S. Cavalry; William Krackle, 10th; John Kries; John Miller; Jacob Miller; John Oyster; Reuben Kellar; Nicholas Brockway; Henry Largay; John Wellendorf; Peter Albel, 105th, (killed), and a few others.

Dr. Bardwell was appointed local surgeon of the invalid corps January 1, 1865, on which date there were fifty six invalid soldiers placed in the old court-house, now the Bogert House, under Capt. Short. Two months later another detachment arrived and were quartered in the old school-house across the river. All the men recovered and were discharged.

R. W. Petrikin, born in Benozette township in 1843, was killed by Indians in Mexico, October 15, 1882, while acting as chief of construction on the Mexican International Railroad. He entered West Point in 1861, and in 1866 was assigned duty as lieutenant at Baltimore.

The Elk County Guards organized in August, 1854, with R. Maginniss, captain; Harvey Henry, first lieutenant; W. N. Whitney, second lieutenant; J. F. Dill, ensign; W. C. Healy, first sergeant; Crawford, second; Wilcox, third, and H. Souther, fourth; H. A. Parsons, first corporal; P. T. Brooks, second; L. Brigham, third, and C. Mead, fourth.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT, P. V. I.

The Ridgway Rifles, Company H, of the Sixteenth P. V. I., was organized in 1874, with Frederick Schoening, captain. Among the first members were J. O. W. Bailey, T. W. Benson, W. S. Horton, J. W. Morgester, M. S. Kline, P. R. Prindle, C. W. Barrett, C. Bowers, Harry Wilson, Henry J. Iloff, Michael Luly, Joseph Holseybooth, W. S. McVeigh, W. A. Cummings, H. A. Parsons, Jr., J. D. Fullerton, L. W. Ely, Henry Warner, Joseph Metts, L. Luther, C. H. Rhines and C. F. Howe. The total enrollment up to July 31, 1887, was 209, of which number 54 were discharged, 4 re-enlisted, and 3 died. All the volunteers enrolled up to July 31, 1887, were residents of Ridgway. Of the original members, Will. S. Horton and H. A. Parsons, Jr., are still members of this company, the former succeeding Fred. Schoening as captain, and the latter succeeding Joseph Bailey as first lieutenant, who succeeded G. R. Woodward. This Joseph Bailey was commissioned *vice* J. O. W. Bailey, who died in 1878 at Camp Chantauqua. C. H. Rhines was the pioneer second lieutenant, followed by George R. Woodward, Joseph Bailey came next, followed by Charles F. Geary, the present second lieutenant. The company was called out during the riots of 1887-88, and has been present at all State drills since 1874. The present strength of the command is 61, of whom 50 were at Camp Kane, Warren, in July, 1889.

In 1888 Company H won the regimental trophy for rifle shooting, and claims twenty nine sharpshooters' badges, having lost in 1887 by only two points. O. T. Miner, a soldier of 1861-65, was a member of this command until recently. The State decoration is awarded all guardsmen who at the 200 and 500 yard ranges, five shots at each range, possible 50, make at least 25. Those who make 42, and upward, are designated as "sharpshooters," and get a silver bar. Following is the list for 1888, giving points and years of service:

Sharpshooters W. S. Horton, 50, 6; Joseph A. Lewis, 46, 2; William B. Shean, 46, 2; Henry A. Parsons, Jr., 45, 6; C. A. Olmsted, 45, 6; F. E. Nichols, 45, 6; L. B. Elliott, 45, 6; A. F. Beman, 45, 3; Horace Huston, 45,



Yours Very Respectfully
D. C. Oyster

1; George R. Woodward, 44, 6; Charles F. Geary, 44, 2; William Collom, 44, 1; James L. Henry, 44, 2; A. S. Motter, 44, 2; Charles Moore, 44, 1; D. E. Moore, 44, 2; James D. White, 43, 6; A. E. Ross, 43, 2; William Cunningham, 43, 1; George McFarlin, 43, 3; David Lobaugh, 43, 2; W. B. McCormick, 42, 6; Isaac N. Benton, 42, 2; Milton Sleight, 42, 6; Claud Kime, 42, 1; Amos DeVoge, 42, 1; O. S. Winslow, 42, 1; A. M. Ent, 42, 2; H. Ellinger, 43; Clyde Kime, 43.

Ordinary marksmen—W. M. Elliott, 40, 6; Joseph Cassidy, 40, 1; Martin Mitchell, 40, 2; Jack E. Barrett, 38, 1; W. T. Moore, 36, 1; True Gilman, 35, 1; James A. Neill, 35, 1; D. W. Healy, 34, 1; John Cunningham, 32, 2; John Wallgren, 32, 1; J. W. Curry, 32, 1; Fred. Hartley, 31, 1; Mack Lewis, 31, 1; John Davis, 30, 2; C. E. Luther, 30, 1; Harry Ellinger, 30, 1; F. S. Tinthoff, 30, 1; D. A. Meilus, 29, 1; John Meicht, 29, 1; O. T. Minor, 28, 1; W. C. Beman, 27, 1; W. E. Horton, 27, 1; George Barrett, 27, 1; J. P. Keys, 26, 1; Charles Quinn, 26, 1.

In 1889 the silver bar honor was won by the same members, with one or two exceptions.

CHAPTER VIII.

RAILROADS.

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE RAILROAD—SUNBURY & ERIE RAILROAD—PITTSBURG & NEW YORK RAILROAD—OTHER ROADS—ACCIDENTS, ETC.

THE Philadelphia & Erie Railroad was chartered April 3, 1837, as the Sunbury & Erie, and the work of construction was commenced in 1852. The whole line was opened October 17, 1864. In January, 1862, it was leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at 30 per cent of the gross earnings. In 1870 the lessors agreed to receive the net revenue. The total length is 287.56 miles.

A letter dated Ridgway, December 23, 1846, signed by Leonard Morey and Henry Souther, advises Ignatius Garner of his appointment as delegate to the Philadelphia railroad convention of 1847, from Elk county, the convention being called to consider measures for the completion of the Sunbury & Erie Railroad. In July, 1851, a railroad meeting was held at J. Luhr's house, St. Mary's, George Weis presided, with Philip Stephan and Ed. Babel, vice presidents, and C. Luhr, secretary. Books were opened and \$8,100 subscribed. An address by E. C. Schultz was followed by an increase of subscriptions to \$15,500. Ignatius Garner, John Susenbonner, A. Stockman and others favored the building of the Sunbury & Erie road. At Ridgway M. L. Ross, Dr. C. H. Fuller, Maj. Maginnis, H. A. Parsons, Charles Horton and George Dickinson were the leaders in favor of subscribing to this road, while the pioneers of Benezette also favored it.

A convention of delegates from the townships was held February 17, 1852. This convention instructed the commissioners to subscribe to the stock of the Sunbury & Erie Railroad Company. Negotiations were at once entered into, and on September 6, 1852, a subscription of \$100,000 was authorized, subject

to the confirmation by a general meeting of citizens to be held October 5, that year. This meeting ratified the action of the commissioners, and on October 8 the grand jury authorized a subscription of \$34,383 to the stock of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, and the commissioners acquiesced. In May, 1853, bonds for the latter subscription were issued, and in July \$20,000 bonds of the former subscription were signed.

Thomas L. Kane was one of the directors of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Company. To him is credited the discovery of the low summit of the mountains in McKean county. In 1856 he came to spend the summer at Williamsville, and while there studied the geological structure of the country, and planned the line of the Big Level road as well as of many of the railroads of McKean and Elk counties. The location of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, as at present constructed, has been questioned by a number of engineers. Be this as it may, the present line with its first prominent summit at West creek, north of St. Mary's, at an elevation of 1,695 feet, and its more western summit at Kane, with an elevation of 2,020 feet, shows a much more preferable line than those preliminary surveys run to the north, of which Col. Jarret's was one, with the eastern summit at an elevation of 225 feet higher than the present highest summit at Kane.

On June 23, 1863, S. Wimmer came to Elk county as principal assistant engineer of the Pennsylvania company, to complete the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad from Whatham to Warren, of which E. Miller and Milton Courtright were chief contractors. In July, 1864, the road was practically completed; but not until March, 1865, did Mr. Wimmer sever his connection with the road, owing to his acceptance of a position as engineer on the Vera Cruz rail road, where the Wimmer bridge stands as one of the memorials of his work, near La Cumbres de Maltrata. In March, 1869, he took charge of the building of the Benezette and Driftwood division of the Low Grade, and subsequently, of the road from Benezette to DuBois, which was completed in 1874.

The railroad accident of April 7, 1875, resulted in the death of Adam Brehm. The accident occurred just east of Rathbun. . . . The accident east of the railroad bridge at Ely's mill, of November 1, 1877, when the day express ran into the Empire freight, resulted in the death of Calvin D. Shearer, and William Collins, engineers; Morris Farrell, fireman, and William Stevens, brakeman; and William Gallagher, fireman on freight. D. C. Oyster, a passenger, escaped, like other passengers, with some little injury.

The wreck of August 11, 1889, occurred just above Whistletown. Bert Anderson, an Erie brakeman, of Bradford, was buried beneath the wreckage, where he was found dead that Sunday evening. It is said that his invalid wife had warned him not to go on the trip, feeling that he would never return alive. He too, felt very uneasy, for on bidding her good bye he promised her that he would leave off railroading on his return. He said this would be his last trip. The locomotives telescoped each other, and were twisted into a mass of crushed and broken iron. Ten cars of the Erie train and fifteen of the Philadelphia & Erie train shared the fate of the engines. The wreckage was piled high upon the track, and soon caught fire. Two cars loaded with naphtha were ignited, and with a loud explosion increased the extent of the blaze. The fifteen cars of the Philadelphia & Erie were about all consumed in the flames, while the Erie cars fared better.

In July, 1881, work commenced on the Pittsburg & New York Railroad between Ridgway and Whistletown. The line was projected from a point opposite Red Bank creek to Mahoning creek, and thence by Brockwayville and Ridgway to Bradford. The building of this road led to much trouble, but a truce

was called. At midnight, on April 14, 1882, the truce between the New York, Lake Erie & Western and the Rochester & Pittsburgh Railroad Companies was broken, and by the morning of the 15th a quarter-mile of track was constructed on the disputed right of way between Ridgway and Johnsonburg. By May 4 there were two miles of track placed between Ridgway and Whistle-town, and on May 6 the quarrel was settled by the New York, Lake Erie & Western Company relinquishing all claim to right of way between the towns on the west side of the Clarion, agreeing to run over the Philadelphia & Erie between the points named, while the Rochester & Pittsburgh surrendered an equal length of their line from Ridgway to the mouth of the Toby.

The accident on the Rochester & Pittsburgh Railroad, at Rasselas, twenty-five miles southeast of Bradford, took place July 1, 1883. S. N. Toles, conductor, Michael Downs, brakeman, R. A. Clement, George Quinn, Adamo Angelo and Sam I. McKee, all of Bradford, except the Italian, were killed outright, and John Collins, mortally wounded, died July 2. The accident was caused by the rear portion of a heavy freight breaking away from the main train, and rushing down a grade of fifty-eight feet per mile dash into the second division driven by Patrick Downs, who instantly reversed the engine and jumped for his life.

The Daguseahonda Railroad, though a short one, has played an important part in the development of a large section of the country. Dr. C. R. Earley was superintendent in 1871, and like other progressive enterprises in which he is interested, made this a success. In August, 1871, Track-walker Dan Downs fell asleep on the track, four miles from Ridgway, and was killed by the express train. The Daguseahonda Railroad accident of September 30, 1871, resulted in the wreck of six freight cars. On February 3, 1872, Patrick McTige was killed at Ridgway depot.

The Low Grade Division of the Allegheny Valley Railroad was completed from Driftwood, Cameron county, to the mouth of Red Bank creek in Clarion county, in 1874. . . . The Ridgway & Clearfield Railroad, 27.23 miles in length to Falls Creek was opened November 9, 1883, but its extension of 7.64 miles was not completed until 1885. . . . In August, 1883, it was proposed to extend the McKean & Buffalo Railroad from Clermont to Johnsonburg, under the name of Clermont & Johnsonburg Railroad, Byron D. Hamlin being president.

The Wilcox & Burningwell Railroad Company was organized in March, 1886. . . . The Johnsonburg Railroad Company was chartered in March, 1887, to build a road from Johnsonburg to Clermont in McKean county, eighteen miles, then to connect with the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad. In July, 1889, the road was completed and leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Several important points at which stations have already been located are Glen Hazel, Instanter (new) and Clermont. This new connection is used mainly as a feeder in the interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

A standard gauge railroad is to be built from Portland to Hallton, thirteen miles, by Andrew Kaul, J. K. P. Hall, W. H. Hyde, J. K. Gardner and others. In March, 1890, B. E. Wellendorf made a preliminary survey of the route. A tannery at Carman and several large saw-mills it is said, will follow. The Clarion River Railway Company elected, in February, 1890, J. K. Gardner, vice-president; J. K. P. Hall, secretary and treasurer; B. E. Wellendorf, engineer, and Harry Alvan Hall, general manager.

CHAPTER IX.

MEDICAL.

THE PIONEER PHYSICIANS OF THE COUNTY AND LATER PRACTITIONERS—RECORD OF PHYSICIANS WHO REGISTERED UNDER THE ACT OF 1881.

IN 1809 the pioneer physician of the county arrived in the person of Dr. Rogers, of whom a good deal is related in a former chapter. In 1818 Dr. Nichols came, then Dr. Clark, and before 1823 Dr. Hoyt was in Fox township. In 1843 Madam Dorothea Wolfram came as an accoucheur under special contract with the colony at St. Mary's. Dr. D. Miner was in Jones township in 1844; Dr. Earley came about 1846, and practiced at Ridgway as early as 1855. When Dr. Van Volsey arrived in 1861, Jeremiah Chapman was Dr. Earley's first partner in the drug business, and later Dr. Hill was associated with him. Lewis Iddings, A. B. Pulling and Buchman were in Fox township in 1850-51, and at that time Dr. Earley was a resident of Jay township. Dr. W. J. Blakeley was at St. Mary's, and he and Earley, Bardwell and Mc Knight were the only regular physicians of the county in 1863.

The record of physicians who registered under the act of June 8, 1881, is given as follows, also the place and date of diploma, as well as the year of registry.

Those who registered in 1881 were as follows:

†Dudley B. Day, Cincinnati, 1877.	†S. Michael Free, Ohio, 1880.
†John S. Bardwell, —, 1856.	*Herman Straessley, practice, —.
*Theo. S. Hartley, Buffalo, —.	†E. L. Ernhout, Wilcox, 1879.
†C. G. Wilson, Jefferson College, 1873.	†A. M. Straight, Bellevue, —.
†Eben J. Russ, Nat. Med. College, 1861.	†Fred Saurwald, St. Mary's, —.
†Cyrus A. Haskins, Buffalo, 1878.	†Edward T. Williams, Centreville, —.
†William B. Hartman, Pa. Med. Col., 1856.	†Andrew Meisel, Elk county, 1871.
†Walter L. Williams, practice, 1869.	†Samuel B. Hartman, Jefferson College, —.
	†C. R. Earley, —, 1846.

Those who registered in 1882 were as follows:

†Carolum W. Anderson, Geneva, 1861.	Jeremiah K. Bowers, Phila. —.
*Jacob D. Woodruff, Buffalo, 1882.	†T. R. Williams, Baltimore, 1882.

Those who registered in 1883 were as follows:

†D. D. Fislier, Vermont, —.	Joseph H. Hoffman, Philadelphia, —.
†Francis W. Sapp, Baltimore, —.	Jason T. Waid, Buffalo, 1883.
	A. A. Sweier, Philadelphia, —.

Those who registered in 1884 were as follows:

Edgar T. Williams, practice, 1871.	A. B. Bevier, Bellevue, —.
James H. Wells, Bellevue, —.	William H. Tassell, Baltimore, —.

Those who registered in 1885 were as follows:

V. R. Corbett, Philadelphia, —.	Byron Clark, Baltimore, —.
Francis G. Early, Philadelphia, 1885.	Sherman E. Ayars, Ec. College, N. Y., —.
Charles R. Earley, —, 1846.	A. Kelly Corbin, N. Y. College, —.
L. Gibbons Smart, Baltimore, —.	Hugh Henry, Cleveland, —.

Those who registered in 1886 were as follows:

Mrs. H. M. Mullhaupt, Philadelphia, 1886.	*W. C. Quinn, Baltimore, 1886.
	William C. Jones, Michigan 1886.

†Deceased. *Present. †Moved.



Isaac B. Brown

Those who registered in 1887 were as follows:

†W. J. McKnight, Pennsylvania, 1886.	†H. P. Holt, Baltimore, —.
†James G. McCoy, Ohio, 1873.	J. A. Burgoon, Clarion County, —.
J. N. Smith, Cleveland, —.	John L. Wright, Philadelphia, 1881.
	Henry H. Smith, Philadelphia, 1887.

Those who registered in 1888 were as follows:

William C. Niver, practice, 1852.	F. H. Sinning, Philadelphia, 1885.
R. J. Hillis, Baltimore, —.	*Charles M. Blakeslee, practice, 1853.

Those who registered in 1889 were as follows:

Merrit Wilcox, Philadelphia, —.	William R. Palmer, Buffalo, —.
Walter B. Hottel, Cleveland, —.	†John C. McAllister, Jr., Baltimore, —.

L. L. Sapp registered in March, 1890; Dr. Hartman came in 1865, Dr. H. T. C. Krumme about 1867, just after W. W. Shaw's advent. C. H. Fuller was an old botanical doctor.

CHAPTER X.

BENEZETTE TOWNSHIP.

ELEVATIONS — MINERALS — POPULATION — ELECTIONS — RESIDENT TAX-PAYERS.
1844—THE TOWNSHIP IN 1850—VILLAGE OF BENEZETTE—MISCELLANEOUS.

BBENEZETTE TOWNSHIP, east of the Appalachian chain, is the home of Bennett's branch of the Susquehanna. The highest measured point is at the head of Mix run, near the southern line of the county, 2,130 feet, and the lowest point, near the village of Dent's run, 1,100 feet, while the depot at the village is only 925.8 feet above tide level.

The strata underlying Benezetette are represented in the section of the Benezetette dry hole. This hole was originally a salt well, and was drilled to a depth of 600 feet about twenty six years ago. The hole was three inches in diameter, and salt water was thrown up over the derrick, by gas, for half an hour at a time. The water came from a depth of 300 feet. It was afterward drilled to a depth of 721 feet in search of oil, and was abandoned in February, 1878. Well-mouth above ocean level, 1,005 feet. The record is as follows:

Conductor.....	7	Hard blue limestone..	130	Red rock mixed.	625
Red and gray rock....	17	Light slate.....	134	Gray sandstone.....	633
Gray shale.....	57	Dark slate.....	152	Red rock.....	657
Red rock.....	61	Sandy slate.....	178	Hard gray and blue	
Gray slate.....	73	Slate	200	rock.....	699
Red rock.....	91	Red rock.....	204	Red rock.....	707
Blue slate.....	99	Gray hard rock.....	207	Gray rock.....	713
Blue sandy rock.....	103	First sand.....	217	Second sand (not	
Blue slate.....	123	White clay.....	225	through).....	721

The Winslow coal veins were among the very first worked in this township. The location was near the confluence of Trout and Spring runs, and at the heads of Autens' and Dent's runs. The place was known as the "Winslow Colliery"—titles never conferred on coal mines or banks by Americans. In 1863 an examination of the beds showed several veins of good coal. Simon P. Romig, Judge Jones, E. Fletcher & Brother, Harbison & Walker and Barr & Radcliff were the principal operators from 1872 to 1878 in coal and fire-clay deposits. In June, 1881, Emery & Reading leased large tracts in Benezetette

*Deceased. †Present.

township for oil well and mining purposes, and in 1882 some wells were drilled. At the beginning of 1890 the oil stampede, referred to in the first chapter, took place.

The ferriferous limestone of Benezette has been burned for many years with success. Ten years ago Winslow's quarry furnished enough to the adjoining kiln to yield from thirty to forty five bushels per day. The lime from the kiln sold at 10 cents per bushel for farm and mortar purposes; but for plasterer's use it had to be picked at a cost of 4 cents per bushel extra. In the kiln of that period it required one bushel of coal to burn six bushels of lime. In 1874 Romig burned 300 bushels of lime from this stone. Iron ore was found near the junction of warrants 5015-14 and 5020-21. It was simply ferriferous limestone heavily charged with iron, but unprofitable to work.

Fire-clay deposits between the villages of Benezette and Rock hill were opened in 1879. So early as 1854 a deposit on the Jones farm, 8,000 feet south-west of Benezette, was opened at an elevation of 1,330 feet, or almost 300 above Jones' dwelling. Reed and Harbison worked this bed in the "seventies," and in 1880 Harbison & Walker were owners. Near warrant 5482 a clay bed was worked in 1874 by the Fletchers, and in later years by Harbison & Walker, who found a market at Pittsburgh, the price being \$3.50 per ton delivered in that city. The deposit known as Barr's clay mine was opened in 1875, and produced an excellent clay for fire-brick.

The population in 1880 was 835, including 297 in Benezette village. In 1888 there were 101 Democratic, 97 Republican and 5 Prohibition votes cast 203×5 representing 1,015 inhabitants.

So many references have been hitherto made to the old settlements in this township, the writer confines this sketch to the recorded history of the last fifty years. The first township election for Benezette, was held in February, 1846. E. E. Winslow was chosen justice; Henry Derring, constable; Carpenter Winslow and John English, supervisors; William Boyer, John Murray, R. C. Winslow, Simpson Johnson, Samuel Overturf and Theodore Johnson, school directors; John Collins, Ralph Johnson and William Johnson, auditors; R. C. Winslow, clerk; John C. Hicks and Benjamin Johnson, overseers of poor; George English, assessor; Thomas Overturf, judge, with Ellis Lewis and Theodore Johnson, inspectors of election; Charles Winslow and Coleman Johnson, fence viewers. Henry Derring was chosen justice in 1849, E. C. Winslow in 1850. In February, 1890, D. W. DeHass was elected justice of Benezette township; L. Lucore and G. W. Mahon, supervisors; W. A. Shaffer, treasurer; J. E. Daugherty, school director; L. D. Rearich, auditor; D. E. Hewett, collector, and F. S. Blesh, clerk.

The resident tax payers of Gibson township (later part of Benezette township, 1846), in 1844, were John Brooks (surveyor), Washington Brooks, Aaron Bailey, Nathaniel Bailey (tannery), Benjamin Blossom, Saul Ellis, James and William Barr, Wintel Bartholomew (farmers), James Bateman (hunter), Jacob Coleman, (postmaster and grist mill owner), John Coleman and Washington Coleman (saw mill owners), Philip Chambers (saw mill), Samuel Conway (blacksmith), William Boyer, Thomas Dent (saw mill owner), Andrew Dent, Thomas Dent, Jr., William Dent and Michael Frisbey (sawyers), James, David and John English (farmers), John C. and John S. Hicks, George Hollingsworth, Jesse Hall, Joshua Jewells (carpenter), William E. and Giles Jordan, Ralph Johnson (saw mill owner), Theodore, M. D., William and Benjamin Johnson, Amos Kingsley, William Lane (blacksmith), Harrison and Archie Logue, Henry Lashbaugh (or Lorschbaugh), James, Henry, John and William Mason, Joseph Mason (saw mill owner), Joe Mason (shoemaker),

John Murray, William Montgomery, James Mix, (saw- and grist-mill owner), Hezekiah and Solomon Mix, Daniel Miller, George Mahan, Thomas, James and Andrew Overturf (farmers), Joseph, Robert and Joseph, Jr., Ritchie, John Stormfelder (tinner), Edward C. Schultz, Michael Spangler, Henry Shafer, Henry Stuttle, William Shepperd, Henry Strump, John Swartz, John Shafer, George, Daniel, John, Samuel, Sylvester, Isaac, Benjamin and Jacob Smith, Mears Sarver, James Wiley, Cyrenius E. and William Wykoff. James Yards' lands, represented by George Mead, covered a large area of this township small owners claiming the balance. The resident tax-payers of Huston township or rather of that part of it belonging to Elk county in 1844, were Isaac Bliss, Isaac Coleman, Henry Gross, James Tyler, John and William Macomber, Leonard Morey, Jr. (saw-mill); Morris and Charles Webb (saw- and grist mill owners) and Hiram Decker.

R. M. and D. Winslow were merchants in Benezette township in 1850. There were thirty-six dwellings, thirty-six families, 243 inhabitants, twenty-seven farms and ten industries. . . . The new depot at Rathbun was completed in January, 1890, and an extensive net-work of tramways erected round the Hall & Kaul mills.

The village of Benezette is located on the Low Grade Division of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, on Bennett's branch of the Sinnemahoning. Reuben Winslow, a man of energy, founded it. In the year 1813, while the battle upon Lake Erie was being fought, which resulted in Perry's victory, the cannonading was heard all along the settlements within the limits of the township. The inhabitants, totally ignorant of the cause, and supposing it was an attack of the Indians on some other settlement, assembled and started in search of the Indians, continuing the pursuit for several days.

In July, 1852, J. C., Jr., propounded the following question in the *Advocate*: "If it takes twenty-eight days and nights to carry papers from Philadelphia to Bennett's Branch, Sinnemahoning, how long would it require to get news from Paris?" Times have changed. The railroad now carries the tidings in a few hours. The village is liberally supplied with good hotels—the Benezette by Henry Blesh, the Winslow and the Daley. At Dent's Run is the well-kept house of W. A. Hatton.

The fire of June, 1884, was caused by the explosion of a lamp in a store-room. All the business part of the town was destroyed, eleven houses being burned.

The Catholic Church of Benezette was dedicated November 23, 1879, by Bishop Mullen. It is administered by Rev. Dr. Brennan at Driftwood. . . . The corner-stone of the I. O. O. F. hall at Benezette was placed August 14, 1884, by George Annam, T. J. Shaffer, G. L. Winslow and D. W. Bennett. . . . Medix Run post office was presided over from April, 1880, to September, 1882, by John Barr, when Luther Lucore was appointed. Mrs. Maggie McDonald was acting postmistress from April, 1880, to April, 1886.

Cornelius Wainright, who died at Dry Saw Mill in July, 1876, settled at Driftwood in 1857, leasing the John Coleman farm, hotel, blacksmith shop and wagon shop. In 1862 he moved up Bennett's branch, and in 1868 erected Dry saw-mill, near Grant depot. . . . The history of Dent's Run is so closely identified with that of Driftwood, that references to it are made in the history of Cameron county. W. A. Hatton's hotel at Dent's Run was destroyed by fire February 13, 1889, while Miller's store was saved. . . . The fire of May, 1875, near Mount Pleasant depot, not only destroyed the woods in that vicinity, but also the barns of Johnson & Blesh and shop of William Johnson. St. Mary's was threatened at this time by bush fires.

CHAPTER XI.

BENZINGER TOWNSHIP—BOROUGH OF ST. MARY'S.

BENZINGER TOWNSHIP—GENERAL DESCRIPTION—EARLY LAND PURCHASES—RESIDENT TAX-PAYERS IN 1844—ELECTIONS—VOTERS IN 1846—POPULATION—BUSINESS.

BOROUGH OF ST. MARY'S—LOCATION, ETC.—BEGINNINGS OF THE TOWN—REMINISCENCES OF CHARLES LUHR—MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS—FIRES—INDUSTRIES—BANK—HOTELS—CHURCHES—CONVENTS AND CONVENT SCHOOLS—ACADEMIES—PUBLIC SCHOOLS—SOCIETIES—MISCELLANEOUS.

BENZINGER TOWNSHIP is divided into the Mississippi and Atlantic basins by the Appalachian chain. In the eastern half are found the head waters of West creek (which runs to Emporium to unite with the Sinnema-honing. This creek is fed by the north fork coming down from Jarrett's Summit), and Trout run or north branch of Bennett's branch. Elk creek, which heads near the Cascade mines, east of St. Mary's, flows in a general westerly course to Ridgway. Powell's run parallels Elk creek a few miles north, and Crooked creek drains the extreme northern part of the west half of this township. The greatest elevation is on the divide between the head of Crooked creek and the north fork of West creek. This is said to be as high as Jarrett's Summit, 2,245 feet, as determined by Col. Jarrett, September 15, 1855. At Rathbun depot, the elevation is 1,316 feet, and at the point where West creek crosses the east line, 1,280 feet or twenty eight feet higher than Beechwood depot.

Round St. Mary's the lands have been cultivated for forty years, and as the hills are low, this section of the county tells at once of its agricultural wealth. The coal deposits in the neighborhood of St. Mary's are extensive, and have been a source of wealth to the county for over a quarter of a century. About two and three fourth miles north of St. Mary's, at the old school house (1,830 feet), a coal vein was discovered at an elevation of 1,780 feet. A general measurement of the strata shows 67 feet of gray sandstone, shale and slate, 3 of K. U. coal, 33 of sandy slate and shale, 18 inches of K. M. coal, 55 feet of sandstone and shale, 3 of Dagus coal, 3 of fireclay, 17 of shale, 16 inches of coal, 10 feet of sandstone and shale, 10 of limestone and shale, 13 of shale, a layer of coal, 16 of shale and 2 feet of coal, showing the lower productive measures to be 235.3 feet thick at St. Mary's. Ten miles south the Freeport limestone is only 40 feet above K. U. coal. From the center of warrant 4401 southwest to northeast corner of warrant 4395 the boldest exposure of sandstone in this township is found.

In 1842 the idea of establishing a colony on Elk creek was conceived, as related in the history of St. Mary's. Lands were purchased from the Fox Land Company of Massachusetts, September 20 of that year, for \$24,668.62, or 75 cents per acre, the last payment being due in 1849.

The agreement between the trustees of the United States Land Company and Mathias Benzinger, of Baltimore, dated April 18, 1844, provided for the sale of 35,090 acres of land to the latter, on warrants numbered from 4112 to



L. M. Benson.

4408, out of which 100 acres for a church lot and 1,980 acres for roads were to be deducted. The price paid was 75 cents per acre, or \$24,757.72.

The resident taxpayers of Shippen township (Benzinger township in 1845) in 1844 were Martin* and Charles Herbstritt, Bartle Guire, John Addeberger, Nicholas Hill, Adolph Stockman, Paulus Dimel, Mathias Wellendorf (blacksmith), Sebastian Krauss, John Karker (cordwainer), Frank Kellar (tailor), Charles Kellar, John Rittman, Anton Avers, Dill Baltason, Charles Schrieber (matchmaker), Herman Koch and Nicholas Roth (cordwainers), Lawrence Stockman*, Benedict Heubel, Julius Forenbaum (cordwainer), John Sosenheimer (tinner), George Hassehaan, George Weis and Joseph Stockman. Each of the above named owned one or more town lots, except Joseph Stockman, who was a single freeman. Rev. Alexandre, a Hungarian count, was the trustee of a saw-mill—an eleemosynary institution. In 1845 the names of Anthony Antonaves, John Walker, Matthias Glaus, Francis Smith, Anthony Fochtman and Andreas Fleisman appear on the roll.

The first election was held in February, 1846: George Weis* and Ignatius Garner were chosen justices; N. Hill*, constable; Adam Vollmer*, Louis Vollmer*, F. J. Kellar, F. Schmidt*, Valentine Muller* and B. Weidenboerner*, directors; L. Stockman*, Ignatius Garner and Michael Langenfeldt*, auditors; L. Stockman*, clerk; George Wonder* and F. X. Biberger, in the west, inspectors; Adam Vollmer*, judge of election, and Adam Vollmer, assessor. Anton Hanhauser was chosen justice in 1849; J. Graham* and E. C. Schultz in 1850.

The Benzing election of February, 1890, resulted in the choice of John Glesner and Charles Sneider, supervisors; J. B. Heindl, N. J. Tierney and Ignatius Schaut, school directors; John B. Gerber and W. A. McCoy, auditors; J. J. Vollmer, collector and constable; George Nissel, overseer of poor; J. M. Meyer, clerk, and Paul Busch, treasurer.

The first voters in February, 1846, were the officers named and Joseph Gernzer*, John Wonder (at Baltimore, now in Fort Wayne, Ind.), John Sosenheimer, Casper Buchhage*, Matthias Wellendorf*, Michael Derlet*, Anton Fochtman*, Carl Schrieber*, F. Eisenhauser*, Augustus Osterman*, Anton Kuntz*, Bertol Guyer*, Francis Schmidt*, F. J. Kellar, Fred Miller*, Francis Bonnert*, Peter Burget*, Joseph Korbe*, Michael Frey*, Joseph Kern*, and Bernard Weidenboerner*. All the voters and officers of 1846 are dead, with the exception of Ignatius Garner, John Sosenheimer and John Wonder.

The population in 1880 was 1,976, exclusive of St. Mary's, which then was credited with 1,501 inhabitants. In 1888 there were 56 Republican and 367 Democratic votes recorded in the township, pointing out a population of 2,115, while in the borough there were 43 Republican, one Prohibitionist, and 308 Democratic votes given, showing 1,760 inhabitants—a number under the present population. The election on the prohibition and suffrage amendments of June 18, 1889, is noticed as follows by one of the local journals: "Six hundred and forty-one votes were cast in St. Mary's borough and Benzing township, out of which the amendment received 32. In the borough 295 votes were cast, 280 against and 15 for the amendment; two votes were lost, probably by two persons getting two prohibition tickets instead of one prohibition and one suffrage. Majority in the borough against the amendment, 263. In the township 346 men voted: 329 against, 17 for; majority, 312. Total majority in the precincts, 575." In St. Mary's borough were George Weis, Lee & Rom, Charles Fisher and G. Schoening, dealers; Joseph Lutz, A. Fochtman, James Graham and John Haus, hotel keepers, in 1850. In Benzing township

were 263 dwellings, 270 families, 1,270 persons, 114 farms and two manufacturing concerns. In 1852 53, M. Hans and Joseph Windfelder had breweries here and Philip Stephen a distillery.

The mines of the St. Mary's Coal Company were opened in September, 1862, and mining operations commenced in July following. In 1883 the Dagus coal was still taken out by this company, each side of the tracks of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, where the bed ranges from thirty-four to forty inches in thickness. Mr. Patton was then superintendent, and he resided near the summit of the hill, 160 feet above the working coal bed, and seventy feet above a three-foot vein he discovered in drilling a well.

The Keystone mines, formerly owned by the Benzinger Company, of which Dr. O. S. Sanders was president, and W. H. Finney, secretary, are one and one-half miles east of the depot at St. Mary's. They were worked up to the period when D. Eldridge abandoned it. The extreme western opening was 1,825 feet above tide, and the coal bench was thirty six inches in depth. Just east, at an elevation of 1,835 feet, was another opening into this Dagus bed. The mines were purchased by J. K. P. Hall, in 1889. The Cascade mines were opened east of the Keystone tract in 1878, by Kaul & Hall, with James Black, superintendent. The elevation is 1,815 feet and the depth of seam forty inches. Since 1880 Martin Dippold is superintendent, and W. A. McCoy has been weighman since the beginning. This mine employs 130 hands, and produces 80,000 tons annually. Their railroad system is one and one half miles of standard track. The Silver Creek mine on the Monastery lands, just northwest of St. Mary's, was opened late in the "seventies," and explored to a depth of 253½ feet. The mine was worked by Eldridge until the deposit was exhausted.

The Seahonda coal tract, north of the depot, comprises the "Four Fingers" —prongs of the plateau—underlined by Alton coal, at a depth of fifty feet. The vein is thirty six inches in depth. At a depth of seventy eight feet a twenty four inch vein of Alton coal was discovered. William C. Young's mine on the east side of the creek, is 1,880 feet above tide. Weidenboerner's opening on warrant 4495 is 1,817 feet above tide, and shows thirty-six inches of canal coal. The deposits are said to be of little commercial value. . . . The Hazel Dell mine, just east of St. Mary's, was opened in 1879 by the Cascade Coal Company, and was under the management of Daniel Geary, for some years, until P. J. Fleming succeeded him. Mr. Cook is the present mining boss. There are forty-five men employed and the product is 100 tons per day. . . . The Tannerdale Coal Company was incorporated in June, 1866, to develop the coal deposits in Benzinger township. The members were Isaac and I. T. Lulam, W. H. Hewitt, A. Stoutenburgh, P. S. Henderson, J. Kirkpatrick, F. A. Leash, Pamela, Kate M., Lizzie C., M. and W. M. Singerly.

The only bed mined up to 1884, was the Dagus, three miles northeast of St. Mary's, within a half mile of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad. The elevation of the opening was 1,750 feet. One mile east, on the Shabler farm, at an elevation of 1,675 feet, another mine was opened in the Clermont coal, and on the same farm at 1,660 feet a bed of the Alton upper coal. . . . The Kaul mine, adjoining the borough limits, was opened years ago and purchased by Mr. Kaul from Windfelder & Hill, in 1872. This mine may be said to be the supply mine of the borough. . . . The Elk creek mines were developed by Kaul & Hall, in 1877, with Superintendent Eldridge in charge. . . . In June, 1876, the Young mines were opened at Seahonda. In September, 1879, the St. Mary's test oil well was down 2,011 feet, and No. 2 was located on the Leonard Wittman farm, five miles north of No. 1, on Powell's run, 2,500 feet.

BOROUGH OF ST. MARY'S.

St. Mary's is located in north latitude $41^{\circ}25'$ and longitude $1^{\circ}25'$, west of Washington, according to observations made by Stokes in 1849. It is located in the midst of a rich agricultural district on an elevated plateau, where the steep hills, common to all other sections of this part of Pennsylvania, are merged into a heavy-rolling table land about 1,900 feet above ocean level. The history of the town dates back to 1842. Its beginnings are told by documents in possession of Charles Luhr, from which the following story is taken:

Some time in the early part of 1842, a committee from Baltimore and Philadelphia was chosen to go westward in search of uncultivated lands for the establishment of a colony. It has always been a great mystery to me how this committee ever found their way into the wilds of Elk, and under whose guidance, but such it was, nevertheless. On their return they reported favorably for this location. The lands were bought, and articles of agreement signed. The first meeting in Baltimore was held October 25, 1842, and reads as follows: "Minutes of the German Catholic Brotherhood of Philadelphia and Baltimore to found a colony in Jefferson and McKean counties, signed by John Kernhaas, secretary." Then follows a copy of the contract or agreement, made September 20, 1842, between the Fox Land Company, of Massachusetts, of the first part, and Nicklas Reimel, John Albert, Michael Derleth, Adolph Stockman, John Schad, Peter Brechtenwald and Mathias Schweitzer, members of the Brotherhood from Philadelphia and Baltimore for the purchase of twenty-nine warrants of land in the counties of Clearfield, Jefferson and McKean (Elk not being formed at that time) for the sum of \$24,668.62, or about 75 cents per acre, payable in rates. The last payment to be made in 1849. Sundry meetings were held during October, organizing the members, dividing them into several classes or installments, fixing payments, etc. On October 28, a committee consisting of John Sosenheimer, John Winter, John Want and F. X. Berger, were chosen to start November 1 with the first installment for the colony, to meet a similar party from Philadelphia. Two families were included in the first installment, viz.: Benedict Ziebel, wife and four children; Barthel Geyer, wife and three children—fifteen persons in all, including the committee. Their route was laid out to Columbia, Penn., by railroad; thence by canal to Freeport; thence by the overland route to the place of destination. The bill of expenses for the party may be interesting to the readers and is recorded as follows: Transport and over-weight, \$88.69; utensils, \$13.46; groceries \$18.02½; books, \$2.75; cash, \$80; miscellaneous, \$14.20½. Arriving at Kersey, the party took up quarters with John Green; the house being too small for all, they had to take to the barn. As no road led to the promised spot from this point, and only a few blazed trees being their guide, the sturdy pioneers did not shrink from their undertaking, but with a pack on their shoulders, leaving their families in Kersey in comfortable quarters, and following those few indications of a hunter's path, they arrived on the banks of Elk creek December 8, 1842. The site chosen for the first log hut was on the hill where now stands the home of Mr. Matthias Wellendorf. This gentleman and Mr. John Walker were of the first from the Philadelphia branch, and are the only two of the brave and enduring pioneers still residing here. December 8 being the feast of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary, and the name of the first white woman who trod the soil being also Mary, the colony was named St. Mary's. The men toiled all week in clearing lands, building log huts covered with hemlock bark, cutting and opening roads, and returning Saturday's to their families in Kersey, providing they did not miss the trail. As soon as a road was opened and sufficient huts were erected, the entire party moved to their future home.

Other names are given in connection with this settlement of December, 1842: Matthias Wellendorf, J. Walker, Herman Koch, F. J. Kollar, J. Vornbaum, A. Ewars, N. Hill, C. and M. Herbstritt, J. Dill, N. Reimel, J. and M. Albert, P. Reitenwald and Messrs. Kraus, Fingering, Krauter and Girard—all from Philadelphia. A few days later the colonists from Baltimore arrived J. Schaut, B. Henckel, B. Geyer, Caspar Wolfrom, G. Hassellman, Bartel Ox and Alderberger—who joined the first party at Kersey. As stated, the first cabin was raised on the Wellendorf home lot. J. Dill built a second, which is still standing. Late in December of the same year, as they had built enough shanties, they took their families in and began to cut down trees along St. Mary's road. The shanties and all other work done was made in common, so also had they a common store where they drew their rations. The

clearing and the work in general progressed slowly. The community plan of working would not go—some were always sick, and others had some other ailments or excuses—so that during the first year only a few town lots were cleared, although in the spring of 1843 the number of colonists was increased by the second installment from Philadelphia and Baltimore. About 1844 John Kaul, Andrew Dessler and John Raum arrived. While they were building their shanties the men used to come in on Mondays, take their rations along, camp out and return on Saturday to their families in Kersey. In one of their journeys to the settlement, Girard and his son, with their rations for the week, were a little behind the rest of the party, and went out of their path somewhere near Laurel run and lost themselves. They wandered about all day; when night came they built a fire, and as they had their rations along for the whole week, they made a hearty supper. The next day they began wandering again and walked continually all day long. Toward evening they came to a place where a fire was smouldering, when the old man said: "Thank God! we must now be near some settlement, as there must have been some one here who has built this fire." While they were occupied in replenishing the fire and making arrangements for supper, the young man said: "Why, father, this is the place where we camped last night, and we built this fire!" Next morning they resumed their journey; this time they struck a creek, which they followed, and toward evening they came out at Ridgway.

In the fall of the year 1842 Father Alexander, from Baltimore, came to the colony by invitation. This gentleman, a man of great learning and experience, and a lover of rural life, became so convinced that the community plan would not work, that the settlement was bound to break up, and the labor and money already spent in the undertaking lost. He conceived another plan to save it, but this could only be carried out by some person of influence and means. He, therefore, after consultation with the colonists, went back to Baltimore, and laid his plans before Col. Matthias Benzinger, a man known for his kindness, enterprise and experience. He prevailed on Col. Benzinger to come and look at the settlement. Late in the fall of 1843, Col. Benzinger came to the colony, and after examination concluded to buy the lands. The community society then had their contract annulled with Mr. Kinsbury, and Col. Benzinger then bought the colony lands, with some other adjoining, making about 66,600 acres. The following year, as soon as the season was favorable, part of the lands was laid out in farms of 25, 50 and 100 acres, and also part of the village of St. Mary's, and he gave each of the colonists of the community, who remained, 25 acres and one town lot free. Now each one was for himself, and the work and improvements went on well from that time. In 1844 John Kaul came from Bavaria and located for a time at St. Mary's, but subsequently settled on his farm. In the fall of the year 1844, George Weis came to the colony and put up a store at the house of J. Walker, then the largest and best in the place, and in the following spring built his store-

Early in the summer of 1841 Rev. Father Burgess, of Trinity Church, Philadelphia, visited the settlement, after holding services in the old church at Freshtown. He assessed the pioneers to disburse for the wilderness, but they possessed, and converted the wilderness into a garden spot, their consciousness of some selection in 1841. In 1841, during the Know-nothing riots at Philadelphia, a number of colonists were sent to various foreign and religious tracts. George Weis, Peter Stephen, Louis and Anna A. Kaul, Conrad S. Schmitt, B. Wendenberg, and A. Kaul, and others, not so well known, returned to the colony. In 1841, Conrad S. Schmitt, born in St. Mary's, Aug. 18, 1841, died in 1889, and was prominent in the settlement and children which he called him very. He died in the house of Charles L. L. of 1841. In 1841, Conrad S. Schmitt, a native of the estate, died in 1889, and was buried with the rest of the family in 1889, died in 1889, leaving Messrs. Wendenberg, Walker and Avis, the only remaining pioneers, surviving. Conrad S. Schmitt died in October, 1889. He came to the United States from P. 1841, and each of the three agents sent to select lands at Elk County for the German colony. Old M. S. Linn, who died at St. Mary's in January, 1873, is said to have been born in 1777. Louis Volkmann, born in Bavaria, July 23, 1815, came to the United States in September, 1841, and to St. Mary's in 1845, he died January 5, 1889. Mrs. Beaudt, a settler of 1846, died late in the fall



W. N. Horton

house and store on the north side of Elk creek. About the same time Col. Benzinger engaged Ignatius Garner as agent and general director of the colony, and early in the year 1845 Mr. Garner went to Europe with Rev. Cartuyvels, and came back in July with a good number of substantial settlers. About this time Baron Von Schroeder, of Munich, joined Benzinger in partnership. From that time the colony made rapid progress, settlers coming from Europe and all parts of the United States. A large three-story log house was built on the south side of Elk creek, with twenty four rooms, where the colonists found shelter until they could build houses for themselves. At the same time a neat church was built, and also the large saw mill on Elk and Silver creeks, by Father Alexander, who made his residence here, and by his good example, cheerfulness and liberality, contributed largely to the success of the colony. At the same time Col. Benzinger took into partnership John Eschbach, another wealthy and influential citizen of Baltimore. These two gentlemen did not spare any time or money to make the colony a success. Roads were now laid out and opened at the expense of the company. These road openings gave work to those in need, and from one to two hundred dollars were paid out weekly by their agent for these purposes. In the fall of the year application was made for a post office, as the nearest post-office was then nine miles from St. Mary's, at Daniel Hyatt's, and a special office was granted on the 19th of November, 1845, and Ignatius Garner appointed as postmaster. In the first quarter 222 letters were sent, and the amount of money received was \$16.83. During the September term the court of Elk county granted the formation of Benzinger township, and the legislature early in their session appointed an election house.

During the summer of 1846 Joseph Luhr came to St. Mary's and opened his hotel, which many a traveler will remember on account of the kindness of the landlord and the good fare received. The colony increased steadily. In January, 1847, the number of souls amounted already to 980. The colonists were laborious, frugal and always cheerful. The prospects were often gloomy, yet perseverance overcame all. The festivals of the church and the national holidays were always regularly kept. Many an inhabitant of Elk, and even adjoining counties will remember the 4th of July which they celebrated in common with the inhabitants. In the spring of the year 1848 Benzinger and Eschbach took into partnership William A. Stokes, a renowned lawyer from Philadelphia, who came to St. Mary's with his family on the 4th of July, in the same year, with the intention of making his residence in the colony. He commenced to clear the Roselay farm, about four miles east of St. Mary's, and to build a mansion on it. His wife, being in delicate health when he came here, died about a year after their arrival, so he sold out in the fall of 1849 and returned to Philadelphia. Rev. J. L. Y. Cartuyvels became his successor in partnership, and finished the clearing and building of the Roselay farm. The church and parsonage, which was built, in 1845, was situate in the triangle formed by Centre, Markus and Cross streets, and was destroyed by fire, with all its contents, on the 10th of May, 1850, in the day time, the origin of the fire being unknown. This was a sorrowful day for the inhabitants of St. Mary's, but they did not despair. Preparations were soon made to build another and more substantial church nearer the center of the town. The place was selected in a dense forest, but willing hands had it soon cleared; materials were prepared and collected, and on the 27th of June, 1852, it was so far advanced as to have the corner-stone laid. The work went on gradually so that on the 8th of December, 1853, the church was opened.

Municipal Affairs.—The town of St. Mary's was incorporated by special

act of the legislature, March 3, 1848. Ignatius Garner was elected first bur-
gess, followed in 1849 by Anthony Hanhauser, 1850, George F. Schaffer,
1851, F. X. Biberger, 1855, Edward Babel, and 1856, E. C. Schultz. It is
said that George Garner filled this office. The clerks were Matthias Wollen-
dorf, 1849; Ignatius Garner, 1850-51; Louis Vollmer, 1851; Bernard Eckle,
1852; Casper Wehner, 1854; John Butsch, 1855; Joseph Wilhelm, 1856.
Michael Brunner, 1857... B. Weidenboerner was president of the council
until succeeded by Charles Luhr in 1855. In 1856 Charles Luhr was com-
missioned justice, serving until 1863.

On April 25, 1857, Louis Vollmer was elected burgess; Bernard Eckle,
John Butsch, G. F. Schaffer, Gerhard Schoening and Michael Brunner, coun-
cilmen; Messrs. Eckle, Butsch, Schaffer, Vollmer, Francis Weis and Michael
Fry, school directors; Wendel Lion, town constable; C. Chishe, assessor;
Henry Severing, high constable; George Weis and Philip Stephen, overseers
of poor; Jacob Shoat, auditor; John C. Weidenboerner, judge, with Michael
Schenebeck and Lorenzo Westnetzer, inspectors of elections. The office of
burgess has been filled since that time by the following named citizens: Louis
Vollmer, 1858; G. Edward Weis, 1859-60-68-69-70; Anthony Kuntz, 1861;
James Blakeley, 1862-63; Joseph Windfelder, 1864; Matthias Wellendorf,
1865-73-77; F. X. Biberger, 1866; Bernard Eckle, 1867; Charles Luhr, 1872,
Charles Weis, 1874-76-79-80; George Weidenboerner, 1875; Michael Mc-
Nally, 1878; Josiah Berden, 1881; Michael Gerg, 1882; Charles Weis, 1883-
84; H. A. Hall, 1885-89... Joseph Hanhauser is present clerk, succeeding
Charles Luhr, who was secretary in 1859-64, when Joseph Wilhelm was ap-
pointed. In 1865 John Butsch was secretary, and in 1866 C. Luhr was
appointed; in 1869, M. Brunner; in 1871, E. Spellenberg; in 1875, C. Luhr,
who served to 1887.

The following officers were elected in February, 1890: Justice of the peace,
Charles Weis; chief burgess, Adam Pistner; town council, John Vollmer,
George Schlimm; school directors, Frank Goetz, Thomas Ernst; high con-
stable, Thomas Valentine; tax collector, George Hoehn; overseer of poor,
Joseph Schauer; judge of election, John G. Volk; inspectors of election, A.
Kuntz, William Beecher; auditor, A. C. Schaut.

Water Company. The St. Mary's Water Company was incorporated July
6, 1889, with J. K. P. Hall, president; George Weidenboerner, secretary, and
Charles Luhr, treasurer. The directors are J. K. P. Hall, George Krellner,
John Schauer, Andrew Kaul, John Rogan, and George Schlimm. The water
rights were granted to the borough by the Benedictine Father, and right of way
between the dam and borough obtained variously. The water is brought from
Silver creek, which is dammed one and a half miles above the large stone
church, and the waters are led 4,000 feet east of this dam to the reservoir,
where the engine house stands. This reservoir is 160 feet above the depot
at St. Mary's. Mr. Thomas, of Clarion, is superintendent of construction.

Gas Companies. St. Mary's Gas Company was organized under the law,
May 9, 1889, with A. Kaul, J. K. P. Hall, Eben J. Russ, Charles Luhr and
George Krellner, stockholders. The object was to mine for gas in Ridgway town-
ship, and convey it to St. Mary's by pipe line for use of consumers. Charles
Luhr was elected president, and Harry A. Hall, secretary. In July ninety-four
acres were purchased west of Johnsonburg, where two wells are being drilled
by Irving Schultz for the company. In August a Mr. Conroy contracted to
lay seven and one quarter miles of pipe from the wells to the limits, and also
seven miles within the borough—the contract calling for completion in October.
Work on the main line and in the borough was at once entered upon... The

new gas company of St. Mary's was organized January 1, 1890, with Joseph Schlimm, president; E. W. Kuntz, secretary; Louis Gies, treasurer, and they, with George Rensher, Sebastian Craft, Frank Goetz, Theodore Miller and F. A. Ehrlich, formed the board of directors. . . . The Silver Creek Gas & Oil Company of St. Mary's was incorporated in November, 1889, and in February, 1890, work was begun on their well below the monastery.

Fire Companies.—St. Mary's Fire Company, No. 1, was incorporated in May, 1875, with George Schmidt, Philip Meyer, Frank Gerg, Charles Kuffin and John W. Fox, subscribers and directors. In 1877 Elk Fire Company was in charge of Marshal G. E. Weis, with John Krug and A. Weis, assistants; J. M. Meeum, engineer; A. Auman and Charles Weis, captains; W. W. Ames, president; P. B. Wachtel, secretary, and John Krug, treasurer. . . . The Star Hose Company, No. 2, was organized in January, 1890, and the following officers elected: President, Mat Schieler; first vice president, George A. Valentine; second vice president, Ralph Lawrence; secretary, W. A. Klausman; financial secretary, Joseph Imhoff; treasurer, John Swartzfisher; foreman, George Foster; first assistant foreman, A. Benninger; second assistant foreman, George Loeffler. . . . The Citizen's Hose Company was organized February 21, 1890, with following named officers: Dr. A. Mullhaupt, president; W. L. Price, vice president; C. S. Wilmarth, secretary, and N. J. Tierney, treasurer. In the fall of 1889 the borough council received 1,000 feet of hose, and new hose-cart and engine.

Fires.—The fire of May, 1850, which destroyed the old church building was the first. . . . The new grist-mill at St. Mary's was burned November 22, 1852. . . . The fire of June 14, 1871, destroyed three buildings on Mary street, in the vicinity of Walker's hardware store. . . . On May 2, 1872, the Alpine House and other buildings were destroyed. . . . The Ellis mills at Blue Rock were destroyed by fire, July 24, 1873; no less than 650,000 feet of lumber, 400,000 lath and 15,000 pickets were destroyed.

The fire of July 25, 1880, destroyed the following named buildings: Coryell & Russ, store, warehouse; Meeum's residence; W. W. Ames' office; John Smith's tobacco factory, store room and residence; Joseph Rosenhoffer's two dwelling houses and barn; A. Auman's and John Seal's residences; John Smith's business house; J. Wilhelm's hotel and two store houses; Ed. McBride's three store buildings and barn; A. Geeck's barber shop and dwelling; A. Meissal's bakery, store and dwelling; A. Schauer's store, saloon and dwelling; P. B. Wachtel's store and dwelling; Riley Bros.' hotel and barns; Charles Lühr's dwelling house; railroad depot; Vogel's hotel and brewery; J. F. Windfelder's hotel; J. E. Weidenboerner's store-house; L. Wittman's store; J. W. Wilhelm's store, and George Schant's large building, containing two stores, photograph gallery and two flats. The total loss was placed at \$104,000.

The fire of February 16, 1880, threatened the Rettger house on Maurus street. To the firemen and waterworks system its escape from total destruction is due.

Industries.—The Penn Lumber Company was chartered in March, 1887, with Andrew Kaul of St. Mary's, president; J. K. P. Hall, secretary and treasurer; A. Kaul, J. S. Schultz, W. H. Hyde, J. G. Hall and B. F. Hall, directors. This company is composed of individual owners of lands and mills, banded together for the purpose of manufacturing and selling lumber. Each mill sends to the head office at St. Mary's regular reports, and from this office advices are furnished the offices at Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, whence information is returned relating to the stock required. The pro-

ducts of the mills is about 80,000,000 feet annually. The present president and secretary are the same as in 1887. J. B. Given, of Philadelphia, was general manager up to the date of his death, in February, 1890. William H. Hyde, J. G. Hall, A. Kaul, John Erubout and J. B. Given are directors. Fred. Wilmarth is sales agent at Pittsburgh. The Penn Lumber Company markets the cut of the following named mills: The Eagle Valley & Gallagher Run; Saw mill Run and the Farm mill of the Hyde estate; Beechwood, of the Beechwood Lumber Company; Rathbun, of Andrew Kaul & Co.; Summit mill, of A. Kaul; Daguseahonda and Wilcox mills, of Jackson; S. Schultz; Carman & Vineyard Run mills of the Portland Lumber Company, and Truman mills of Arthur's Coal & Lumber Company. The old Benezette mill is also in this category, but not included, as the work there is about closed.

The Hall & Kaul lands in Benzinger, Jay, Fox and Jones townships, together with two tracts in Cameron county, aggregate 40,000 acres, exclusive of their lands as members of the Portland company. This huge tract is operated by the owners, giving direct employment to about 700 hands, and being among the largest shippers known to the Pennsylvania company, contribute largely to swell the ranks of employees of that railroad corporation.

In the fall of 1889 Andrew Kaul and J. K. P. Hall purchased warrants 2425, 2377, parts of 2361 and 2363, 163 acres in 2319, and 65 acres in 2323, or a total of 3,900 for \$108,000, embracing 7,000,000 feet of cherry, together with hemlock and other woods. Some short time before this the Portland Lumber Company purchased the Mill Creek property for \$100,000. . . . The Sample Lumber Company, of Alabama, comprises in the membership Andrew Kaul and John L. Kaul, of St. Mary's, and Alfred Truman. John L. Kaul is secretary.

The St. Mary's Tannery was established in April, 1884, and work commenced September 5, that year. The proprietors are J. K. P. Hall and A. Kaul, and Kestler, Lesh & Co., of Boston. The capacity is 2,200 sides per week, and the number of men employed is eighty. A. Moser has been manager since the beginning, and the specialty is Union sole leather.

The Spring Tannery, inside the borough limits, was established years ago by Judge Schultz and conducted for years by Joseph Wilhelm. In 1885, the works became the property of Hall & Kaul, who manufacture rough leather. J. F. Myer is manager.

In July, 1873, the Walker & Hoffman brick yards were established. . . . The Lewis & Bauer grist mill was opened in August, 1889. . . . John Dornish and J. Fritz have rented the Benedictine Priory mill of Father Prior. They are now making extensive repairs on the mill, and it will soon be in running order.

The first brewery was established by Michael Hantz in 1845, a small concern, which continued about ten years. Joseph Windfelder built a brewery in 1851. In September, 1876, the building and machinery became the property of Charles and Henry Lubr, the present owners. The annual sales range from 1,000 to 1,500 barrels. The third brewery was started by Charles Volk in 1855-56, opposite the old Washington House, later built where is now the City Hotel, and later built the brewery now owned by Straub, in Benzinger township. The Babylon Brewery was founded by Edward Babel hence the name. This burned down a few years ago. The second brewery in the borough was established by William Geiss, who sold to the present owner, Charles Walker.

Bank.—The St. Mary's Bank was established in 1867 with Sampson Short, W. M. Singerly, Louis Vollmer, John G. Hall, and J. K. P. Hall, stock holders.



John Erskine

The capital stock was \$50,000. After the retirement of Messrs. Short and Singerly, J. S. Hyde became a member of this firm. Mr. Vollmer retired later, so that J. K. P. Hall, John G. Hall and the Hyde estate are the present proprietors. The capital stock is continued at \$50,000. The office is in the Hall building erected by Mr. Hall in 1874.

Hotels.—The first hotel was kept, where the Silver Creek Tannery now is, by Buchhaga. This was subsequently conducted by Graham, and in 1851 was closed, and near by E. C. Schultz established his tannery. The next hotel was established by Anthony Fochtman in 1845. This house stood on the hill opposite J. Walker's old home and was named the Lion Hotel. On his death the business was discontinued.

The Washington House was established by Joseph Luhr in 1847 and conducted by him until 1872, when it was rented to various parties, the last renter being Peter Shoup, who carried it on until 1887.

The Franklin House was erected by Anthony Hanbauer in 1849. After conducting the house for about twelve years he leased the house. The house was next sold to William Geis, who conducted it until its sale to Anthony Koch, who sold to Mr. Boyer in 1886.

St. Mary's Hotel was established about 1855 by M. Wellendorf, who conducted the house for a number of years, after which his children carried on business there up to 1877-78.

The Alpine, where is now the Commercial, was built by Joseph Windfelder after the war. Herman Kretz was tenant in 1866-67. Afterward Mr. Scull conducted the house until its destruction in May, 1872. It was rebuilt by John Wachtel, who carried it on until Riley Brothers purchased it and became owners in 1878. In 1884 they sold to Mrs. Jackson, who sold to William Geis, the present proprietor. During Riley Brothers' administration the name was changed to Commercial.

The City Hotel was built by Lawrence Vogel in 1886. On his death in 1887 the widow rented the house to N. McCarty, who is the present proprietor.

Churches.—The Catholic Church of St. Mary's is contemporary with the first settlement of Benzinger township. Father Alexander was the first priest,* followed by Rev. Borgess, who attended the church at Irishtown in 1843, and visited this, then new, settlement. A church building was erected in 1845, on the triangular piece of ground between Centre, Markus and Cross streets. This house was burned in 1850, giving place to the present stone church, completed in 1852. In 1850 the Benedictine Fathers took possession of this old Redemptorist mission, and for forty years have labored among the people. One at least of the many illustrious men of this religious order deserves mention here, as by work and family he was connected with St. Mary's.—Arch-Abbot Boniface Winmer, born January 14, 1809, near Ratisbon, Bavaria, died at St. Vincent's Abbey, near Latrobe, Penn., December 8, 1887. His original Christian name was Sebastian, which of course was lost in the new religious name, Boniface. He completed a classical course of eight years, at Ratisbon, and entered the Munich University in 1827, with the object of graduating from the law school, but changing his intention entered the Ratisbon Seminary, and on July 31, 1831, was ordained priest. In 1832 he entered the Benedictine Monastery, at Metten. From 1833 to 1846 he was priest and pro-

*It is related by Andrew Reilly, of Smethport, that in 1842 he set out for Bellefonte to seek a priest to attend his dying brother. On arriving at Ridgway he learned that a priest had arrived at the German settlement St. Mary's, and on arriving there told Father Alexander his mission. The weather was very cold, but the priest set out on the long weary journey and reached Numanah Creek in time to administer the last sacrament.

fessor at Edenstetten, and in 1840 was promoted to a chair in Louis Gymnasium, Munich. Meantime emigration to the United States was large and some calls for priests came from beyond the Atlantic. The young Benedictine concluded to be among the pioneers and conceived the plan of establishing an abbey in the United States. The plan met with some obstacles, but the missionary spirit conquered, and ultimately King Louis I. favored the proposition and came to bid farewell to the priest, the four students and the fifteen young men who set out in August, 1846. They arrived at New York September 16, and soon reported to Bishop O'Connor, who transferred to them the church property, where St. Vincent's Abbey now stands. In 1850 he founded the priory of St. Mary. In 1854 he visited Rome, and the title of abbot was conferred on him, and the same year the monks at St. Vincent were incorporated under the title "The Benedictine Society of Westmoreland County." Afterward he turned his attention to the West, establishing houses in Kansas, Minnesota and Chicago, and later to the South, in 1876-77, establishing an abbey in Louisiana, one in North Carolina, one in Virginia, one in Alabama, one in Georgia, and also one at Newark, N. J. In 1881 he established a monastery in Illinois. On Skidaway Island, near Savannah, he established a school for colored children, and the Church of the Sacred Heart, at Savannah, for colored citizens. December 29, 1883, he was raised to the dignity of Arch-Abbot. The attending ceremonies were the most interesting known in the history of the Benedictines on this continent. In July, 1877, Father Paulinus was succeeded by Father Celestine as prior and Rev. F. Edwards took the place of Father Dennis as priest of the English Catholic Church. In February, 1890, Father Innocent was pastor and Rev. Placitus Piltz, O. S. B., pastor of St. Mary's.

The Shiloh Presbyterian Church was organized May 26, 1867, but on July 8, 1866, the first Protestant sermon was preached by Rev. D. Hull, of Northumberland Presbytery, at St. Mary's. This sermon was given in Joseph Patton's small office, where occasional services were held by Mr. Hull until the meeting of his presbytery on the third Tuesday in April, 1867, when, on the petitions of certain parties, a committee, Revs. Hull and Sturgess and Elder Quiggle, was appointed to organize a church. This committee met with the people in the dining room of the Alpine House (then operated by H. Kretzi), May 26, when an organization was effected with the following members: Joseph and Jennet Patton, James, Mary, Edward and Eliza Mitchell, Christian Folkrod, Elizabeth, Louisa E., George P. and John W. Folkrod and Eugene and Ann Tormey. Joseph Patton was chosen elder and E. Mitchell deacon. Rev. Mr. Hull was authorized to continue reception of members and perform the services of ordination and installation two weeks hence. On that date James and Jennie Snadden and Robert Martin were admitted to membership, and the first named admitted additional elder. The above named individuals were duly set apart to the offices to which they were elected with appropriate services, when the present title was given to this church, which was incorporated January 16, 1869, on petition of James Snadden, Samuel Reynolds, Evan J. Russ, John Wylie, Charles Finney, Charles Ames and Joseph R. Patton. The latter, in 1863, came to St. Mary's as superintendent of the St. Mary's Coal Company, and was the main supporter of the Shiloh Presbyterian Church. He died January 27, 1884, having served as clerk up to December, 1882, when W. W. Ames succeeded him in this office. On his departure for Brookville on September 1, 1888, the pastor became the acting session clerk. Rev. Mr. Hull supplied the pulpit until May 15, 1872, when Rev. Robert White succeeded, and was installed pastor and served until 1877. Rev. S. T. Thompson was called and presided here in March, 1880. He remained here until August 19,

1884. In May, 1885, Dr. Kennedy came, and was installed in the fall of that year. A church house was built some time after incorporation on lots donated by Dr. Shirley, of Reading, Penn. The value of building and lots is about \$3,000. The number of members recorded is seventy, and the Sunday-school 120.

Convent and Convent Schools.—In 1848 a few Sisters of Notre Dame came here to teach the female schools. They left the field shortly, or on November 20, 1849. Mother M. Walburg Deitrich, daughter of J. Deitrich, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, May 20, 1802, and made her religious profession as a Benedictine nun in 1834, at the ancient convent of St. Walburg. In June, 1852, she came to the United States with other sisters—Mother Benedict Reip and Sister Maura of the order, and on July 22, of that year, Mother Reip established the first Benedictine convent in this country, at St. Mary's, in a small frame building where is now the monastery. Prior to her death, on April 27, 1876, she saw no less than thirty-two convents of Benedictine nuns established in the United States. Her sister nuns were not so fortunate. Mother Reip died in Minnesota and Sister Maura at Erie.

The first reception of nuns took place in October 1853, Sisters Scholastica, Alexia and Lidwina, of St. Walburg's, being received. At this time also twelve novices were received, of whom Sister Bernardo (formerly Miss Mary Weidenboerner), Sister Edwarda (Miss Pauline Redant), Sister Luitgard (Miss Mary Butsch) and Sister Hildegard (Miss Theresa Renner) were residents of St. Mary's. Of the others, Sister Placida is the only one now in the convent. The present Sister Bernardo is a sister of the first named. There were two receptions in 1854, when seven sisters entered this convent. In February, 1855, Sister Nepomecene entered and is now here. In December, three nuns from St. Walburg arrived, who afterward went forth to aid in establishing other convents.

In 1856 Sisters Frances, Ruperta and Anselma, with Sister Scholastica as Superior, went to Erie and established the present convent there. Miss Rieder accompanied them as a postulant. There are now sixty-seven sisters there. In March, 1857, Mother Emerana, accompanied by Sisters Benedicta, Alfonsa, Philomena and Mienrad, went to Indiana, Penn., but finding the location unsuitable, moved to Newark, where they established the present convent. In June, 1857, Mother Benedicta Reip moved to St. Cloud, Minn., with the greater number of the sisters of this house and established a convent there. After the departure of the pioneer prioress, Sister Theresa was appointed. She presided over the convent until 1875, when Mother Isadore (Miss Magdalena Piltz), who entered here in 1861, succeeded, having hitherto filled the position for one year. In July, 1857, Sister Wendelin (Miss Margaret Rieder) and others were received. In 1858, there were four postulants received, among them Miss Sarah Ann Blakely (Sister Beatrice), the first directress of the new academy, which position she filled until 1863, when she and other sisters moved to Nebraska City, Neb., to establish the convent there. In 1859 the work of building a house was commenced, and in 1860 the large stone convent was completed under the supervision of Father Giles, then prior of the monastery. This building was opened in December, 1860. At this time there were over thirty sisters forming the community, exclusive of all formerly sent forth to found new convents. In 1859-60 a few receptions are recorded, among whom were Sister Ida, now in the convent, and Sisters Martha, Florian and Justinia, and in October, 1861, Sisters Mary (Miss Mary Glenn), Cunigunda (Miss Christina Thomas), Frances (Miss Magdalena Fox) and Agnes (Miss Tillie Ackerman). The latter is deceased, but the other Sisters are now in the

convent. In 1862 Miss Weidenboerner (Sister Bernardo), Miss Piltz (Sister Isadore), Miss Paulus (Sister Elizabeth), Miss Binder (Sister Meehtild) and Miss Anna Bush (Sister Scholastica) entered the convent, and are now here. In 1862 three sisters from the convent went to Shakopee, Minn., to found a new convent there—Sisters Adelaide (Elder), Clara (Vogel) and Meehtild (Richter). The Johnstown convent was founded in 1870 by nuns from St. Mary's, Sister Mary being one of the founders. In 1863 there were ten receptions, and during the last twenty six years there were about 130 sisters made profession here. Twenty-five sisters died here and are buried in the convent cemetery. In August, 1887, Mother Isadore retired at the expiration of term, and Mother Pia was elected. She entered the convent in May, 1871, being formerly Miss Anna Tegler, of St. Mary's. The total number of the community in August, 1889, was sixty four. In May, 1868, the convent at Richmond, Va., was founded by nuns from the mother house, among whom were Sisters Edith (Vogel), Philomena (Magill) and Clara (Mary Vogel).

The mission schools of this convent were established at Tidioute, Lucinda and Fryburg, 1876; Kane, 1878; Warren, 1883, and Centreville, 1884. These are, in fact, branch houses of the house at St. Mary's. Sister Wendelin, Edwanda, Luitgard, Bernarda, Aloysia (Miss Theresa Nissell), Adelbertha (Miss Glath) and Adelbertha second (Miss Mary Withman) are numbered among the dead of all the sisters who entered from St. Mary's.

The convent chapel was built by Andrew Miller, of Philadelphia. He also donated the three beautiful altars, valued at over \$2,000, together with \$4,000 expended on the building. Any one who has ever been within a convent chapel may understand what beauty in church decoration means, and apply the painting of the imagination to this beautiful house of worship. The only daughter of the donor—Sister Stanislaus—is a member of this community.

Academy.—In 1853 St. Benedict's Academy was established, with Mother Walburg Deitrich, directress; Sister Boniface, teacher of English, and Benedicta, of German. School was continued in the pioneer house until 1860, when the new convent building was erected. In 1859 Mother Beatrice took the place of Madame Walburg, and presided over the academy until Sister Mary was appointed, in 1863. She served until 1870, when Sister Boniface (Cassidy) was appointed, filling the position for three years, but not continuously. Sister Genevieve (Doran), one year; DeSales (Burgoon), one year; Pauline (McDermott), nine years; Mary (Glenn), three years; Boniface (Cassidy), one year; Agnes (O'Connor), the present directress. Sister Beatrice (Wimmer) presides over the music class; Sister Edith, over the primary class; Sister Benedicta, over the senior classes; Sister Mary over the drawing classes; Sister Walburg, over the fancy work. The academy is attended variously, the boarders numbering from eighteen to fifty, and day pupils about thirty-five. The present academy building is 80x45 feet, four floors in height, with basement; supplied with hot and cold water throughout, and heated by steam. There are fifteen large rooms, together with the great dormitory on the third floor and the study hall. Such rooms extend almost the whole length of the building.

Public Schools.—Prior to 1848 the schools of this section were conducted by the Redemptorist Fathers, but in February of that year a school district was organized, with Gerhard Schoening, president; L. Garner, secretary and L. Vollmer, treasurer. George Weis, Adam Vollmer and Philip Stephen were members of the first board. In March, same year, a tax of ten mills was authorized, and in April, Louis Germanhausen's house was rented for the use of the teacher. The old school house stood west of the priory, and is now a carpenter shop. T. F. Klarinaar was the first lay teacher, he coming in 1847.



Burr E. Cartwright

and serving in that capacity here at \$25 per month. It appears that a school board had been previously organized, for in January, 1849, F. X. Bieberger is referred to as having been collector in 1847, and exonerated from paying the sum of \$28.28. In 1850 Charles Roth took Klarinaar's place as teacher. Lawrence Wesnetzer was also employed with E. C. Schultz; Michael Frey was secretary, followed by Sosenheimer, who, with M. Wellendorf as president, served in 1851. Charles Luhr succeeded Schultz as teacher of English in 1852, with a Mr. Tresh. B. Weidenboerner was then a member of the school board. In September, 1852, Anthony Baecker was employed as teacher, at \$25 per month. Ignatius Garner presided, with George Weigel as secretary, and the sisters presided over the female school. The tax duplicate at the time was \$387.89, and a school-house was erected. In 1853 Joseph Windfelder was secretary, but gave place to M. Wellendorf, who was president in 1854, with Bernard Eckle, secretary. A. Schmidt, E. Schultz and Charles Luhr were teachers then. B. Weidenboerner succeeded as president in 1856, and in May of that year, Francis Weis* was appointed president, John Butsch being secretary. Charles Kahler, a musician of some merit, was then a teacher in the school. In 1857 John Butsch was succeeded by Louis Vollmer, and Francis Weis, by George F. Shaefer; among the teachers was John Butsch, who taught outside the borough. In 1859 Louis Vollmer and Bernard Eckle filled the offices of president and secretary, respectively, and continued in same until 1864, when Edward Babel succeeded Vollmer as president. F. X. Haberbush was elected president in 1866; Joseph Windfelder, in 1867; Louis Vollmer, in 1868; Joseph Wilhelm, in 1871, and, in 1875, Bernard Eckle was succeeded by Michael Brunner as secretary. John Sosenheimer was elected president in 1875; George Krellner, in 1876; Leonard Wittmann, in 1878; George Imhoff, in 1884; Charles Luhr, in 1885; J. E. Weidenboerner, in 1886-87; Charles A. Lion, in 1888, and John Haas, in 1889. F. X. Haberbush was chosen secretary in 1876; John Foster, in 1877; J. B. Foster, in 1878; Charles Luhr, in 1880; Andrew Geeck, in 1884; Albert Weis, in 1888, and Charles Luhr, in 1889.

During 1870-72, J. A. Blater took charge of the male school, succeeding Mr. Broekbank. Frederick Barnhart came in 1873, and remained until early in 1888, when W. H. Devereaux came to preside over the senior boys' school.

Under date of February 23, 1857, an agreement was entered into by the board with Prior Rupert Seidenbusch, by which the latter bound himself to pay to the school board of Benzingen township the amount expended in refitting the house on Boniface street, whenever circumstances would require such house for monastery schools.

In early years the sisters taught the public school near the monastery for \$25 per month. A frame building was erected in 1854, below the church, where the rear part of the present large brick structure, put up in 1869, stands. There, Sisters Luitgard, Hildegard, Boniface and Nepomecene presided over the several classes. The last named is still engaged in the new brick school-house, enlarged in 1885, where also the present Reverend Mother taught. There are six teachers employed: Sisters Nepomecene, Cecelia, Gabriela, Stanislaus, Aloysia and Antonia. The number of pupils is 600. . . . In December, 1889, the plan of providing books, free of charge for the pupils of Benzingen township, was adopted.

Societies. St. John's Fraternal Society of St. Mary's was incorporated June 3, 1857, with the following-named members: B. Eckle, Edward Babel, Casper Wehner, J. Wegener, John Meyer, John Kries, Francis Kollar, D.

* Joseph Gerber presided over the old Benzingen district, then separate from St. Mary's.

Redant, Joe Kroft, Sebastian Hahn, B. Neilmuller, Joseph. Thomas and George Kerner, Charles Luhr, F. Scratzenstaller, M. Schinebeck, Paul Eberl, A. Fochtman, L. Deitz, Mathias Becker, Michael Hogerel, Joe Eckert, L. Wesnetzer, Joe Windfelder, Thomas Scheidler, G. Weigel, John Wendl, Peter and J. Gluxner, Xavier Biberger, B. Weidenboerner, Joe Gerber, Joe Kreig, George Dehl, C. Ritter, Val. Hoffman, Joe Paullus, Fred Miller, J. Sosenheimer, A. Semmler, Joe Willberle, Daniel Kries, J. Schmidtbauer, L. Gohr, M. Aumann, C. L. Kackler, F. Schneider, Michael and Adam Zimmott, Anthony Seidler, Casper Emmert, Andrew Grass, George Wegemer and Bart. Geyer. The organization was simply a benevolent one, to relieve the unfortunate or helpless families of the district. It has at the present time 254 members, and \$2,800 reserve fund. Charles Luhr is president, having served fifteen years, and Michael Brunner contemporary secretary. Joseph Spornier is one of the present officials.

Lieut. M. W. Lucore, Post, No. 216, G. A. R., was mustered in January 12, 1882, with W. W. Ames, C.; L. W. Gifford, S. V.; Lafayette Coop, J. V.; Dr. W. B. Hartman, surgeon; Jacob Dice, chaplain; F. M. Hanes, Q. M.; L. H. Garner, adjutant; P. C. Shaffer, O. D.; J. D. Stover, O. G.; William Gillilan, S. M., and George Krellner, Q. M. S. A week later the roster contained forty-four names. The charter was granted August 23, 1881, to W. W. Ames, L. W. Gifford, W. B. Hartman, J. A. Dice, W. A. Hartranft, W. E. Gillen, J. A. Mutersbough, H. S. Williams, William Irwin, Robert Warner, J. H. Rickards, Philip Shaffer, L. H. Garner, Samuel Madara, Elias Moyer, M. A. Lowry, John Koch and Frank Hanes. Since that time the position of commander has been filled by W. W. Ames, L. W. Gifford, W. W. Ames, William McCoy, G. C. Brandon, George W. Boyer and L. H. Garner, and that of adjutant by L. H. Garner, William McCoy, G. C. Brandon, W. W. Ames, L. W. Gifford, G. W. Boyer, L. H. Garner, W. A. Hartranft. The present number of members is thirty seven. The officers of the post for 1890 are Rev. Dr. Kennedy, Com.; Rufus Lucore, S. V.; T. Thompson, J. V.; L. H. Garner, acting adjutant; W. E. Hewitt, chaplain; Dr. Hartman, surgeon; G. W. Boyer, Q. M.; C. Schnyder, O. of D., and J. Sullivan, O. of G.

Xerxes Hut, O. O. of H., was instituted November 4, 1882, with thirty one members. The officers were G. C. Brandon, L. W. Gifford, W. B. Hartman, George Spowart, Sam. Madara, Thomas Low, Harry Weis, William Koch and Thomas Valentine.

The I. C. B. U., Branch, No. 469, was organized in July, 1883, and chartered January 13, 1884, with the following named members: N. J. Tierney, Patrick Rogan, James Fleming, Jr., A. Gibbons, P. Sweeney, James Rogan, Sr., Mathew Kangley, M. Sullivan, R. Cloak, John J. Kreig, Edward Gorman, Frank Leary, George Laber. In May, 1883, a temporary organization was effected, with N. J. Tierney, president, who has served in that position since, except in 1887, when W. E. Meagher was elected. The first secretary was James Fleming, succeeded by Anthony Gibbons, W. J. McClure, Edward E. Timm, M. C. Butsch and John Fehely. The latter has served two years, the others one year each. The branch comprises 128 members, with place of meeting at Rogan's Opera House.

St. Johannes Wittwen Verein was incorporated January 2, 1887, with J. A. Hanhauser, G. Krellner, M. C. Butsch, J. Heindl, Joseph Schaner, Joseph Diehl, Joseph Kraft and Alois Stopf, all of St. Mary's, stockholders.

St. Mary's has not been without a band organization since 1845, when I. Garner, F. X. Kohler, Michael Frey and John Moyer held the brass instruments. This was the pioneer band of the four counties treated in this volume.

In 1847 Charles Luhr joined the society, holding the piccolo. In 1851-52 a second band was formed, with I. Garner, George E. Weis, C. Luhr, C. Weis, William Weis, John Butsch, M. Brunner, L. Wesnetzer, John Sosenheimer, F. X. Kohler, Frederick Schoening, members. This organization continued twenty-one years. In the "seventies" another band came into existence, and in 1882 the Silver Cornet band. In 1887 the Benzinger band was organized. The Citizens' band was organized February 5, 1889, with John G. Volk, president; Joseph J. Luhr, secretary; G. F. Schaut, treasurer, and Max Miller, teacher. The other members were Charles B. Garner, Edward Wittmann, Jacob Meisel, Joseph Meisel, Frederick Luhr, M. J. Heoherl, Joseph Freindel, Louis Hauber, Frank Dornish, Stephen Geötschling and Frank Wilhelm.

Mountain Queen Lodge, No. 459, K. of P., claims the following officers for 1890: David Heath, P. C.; David Puncheon, C. C., and Daniel Seward, K. of R. and S.

Keystone Assembly 10547, K. of L., organized some time ago, is a prosperous association.

The Elk County Agricultural Society and Trotting Park Association was incorporated September 17, 1883, on petition of James Rogan, J. K. P. Hall, Andrew Kaul, B. F. Hall, G. C. Brandon, G. E. Weis and Henry Luhr. The place of meeting was fixed at St. Mary's, round which are found the agricultural wealth and leading farmers of all this section.

Miscellaneous.—In the convent may be found some valuable paintings, among which a few, by Sister Mary, are prized very highly. The "Christ on the Cross," by Von Hoeck (born at Antwerp in 1598, and a student of Rubens), brought from Belgium in 1849 by Baron Charles Van Ersal, is now in possession of Ignatius Garner. In 1882 he shipped it to Munich, to be restored. A certificate by Dr. Carl Foerster, art expert and president of antiquarian society of Bavaria, dated December 10, 1882, shows the painting to be one of Von Hoeck's. He also bears testimony to the work of restoration, and terms it a fine, well-preserved and undoubted original, which bears the truthful characteristics of the Rubens school.

The Bible of the Old and New Testaments, translated into German by Rev. Dr. Johan Eelen, with permission of church and king, in 1537, is in possession of Ignatius Garner; also a copy of Dr. Johan Deitenberger's translation of 1587, published at Cologne by Kerwinum Calenium. Each large volume is perfect in paging and printing, while the illustrations are almost as clear as they were over 300 years ago. The last mentioned volume is in the original hog-skin binding, with embossed cathedral figures. He has also a smaller Bible in Latin vulgate, printed in 1679, at Cologne, by Herman Demen, and approved by Pope Clement VIII. This last-named relic was presented to Mr. Garner in 1874, by Father Burns. He also has a bell, cast about the fourteenth century, bearing the names of the evangelists. Dr. Earley has one of the old Bibles of the twelfth or thirteenth century, written on vellum in the monastic style of that period, and also one of the early printed volumes.

In 1877 a flint stone dresser was found in the crevice of a rock west of St. Mary's by A. Aumann. About this time an old lady found a steel sword, with brass handle and guard, under an old log near the Barrens.

In 1845 Ignatius Garner was commissioned postmaster. In 1855 George Weis was appointed and served until 1860, when Fred Schoening was appointed. James Blakely was appointed after the war, followed by Charles McVean, who gave place to I. Garner in February, 1887. H. A. Parsons was appointed in 1889.... The first railroad agent was W. E. Armstrong. He was followed by John Collins. In 1877 or 1878 Samuel Mutherbach was appointed, and in 1882 L. H. Wilson. P. Fisher is assistant agent.

CHAPTER XII.

FOX TOWNSHIP.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION—SETTLEMENT—SOME FIRST THINGS—RESIDENT TAXPAYERS, 1844—ELECTIONS—UNITED STATES LAND DEEDS—COAL AND OIL COMPANIES—VILLAGES—CHURCHES, INDUSTRIES, ETC.

FOX TOWNSHIP is mainly in the trough formed by Boon's mountain on the east and Shawmut mountain* on the west. The Appalachian chain stretches along the northeastern line for two miles, when it diverges westward for two miles and then runs south 25° west, crossing the southern line two miles east of the southwest corner. East of this divide the headwaters of Kersey creek and Cherry run have their sources, while west is Little Toby and its feeders, running southwest, and the southern feeders of Elk creek, flowing north. Sandstone-capped Boon's mountain reaches a height of 2,265 feet east of Centreville, and on the road from Kyler's to Weedville 2,085 feet; a hill just southwest of Kyler's, 1,950 feet, affords one of nature's observatories. The valleys east of the mountain are deeper and narrower than those on the west side, and the topographical appearance is very dissimilar.

The trough contains the principal coal deposits, the exploration at Northwestern Mining & Exchange Company and the Connor mines (opened in 1866 by the owner), being carried to a depth of 516 feet prior to 1883, showing two heavy outcrops and nine distinct bodies of coal. The Peter Connor coal field is on Warrant 4077, at an elevation of 1,875 feet. This field was leased by D. Eldridge, who abandoned it. The Kersey Coal Company opened a deposit of Alton coal in 1866, about three and one-half miles south of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, on the western side of the Daguerreabonda Railroad. In 1848 Dr. Earley opened a bed at the heads of Coal run and Toby branches, which in 1884-85 was part of Northwestern Mining & Exchange Company's field. On the Hawk farm, on one of the feeders of Mill run, Nathaniel Hyatt opened a mine in 1847 or 1848. This was immediately north of the Kersey Coal Company's old mining village. One mile north of Kyler's was Enos Hayes' coal mine; but the first in that district was opened by Judge Kyler, whose trade extended to Allegany.

Limestone is exposed on Toby creek, southeast of Kyler's Corners, at an elevation of 1,570 feet above tide. This exposure is six feet in depth. It is also exposed on the head of Sawmill run, from which it was quarried by Judge Kyler for lime-burning. At a point one mile west of Kyler's, on the Thompson farm, near Brandy Camp, a red bog-iron ore was discovered some years ago. The quality is similar to that near Ridgway and in Spring Creek township, and consequently of little commercial value until new methods of reduction are introduced. Sandstone is found here, as in all other sections of the county.

In 1811 the Fox & Norris Company offered fifty acres to each of six families as an inducement to settlement. In 1812 Jacob Wilson, John Kyler, Elijah Meredith, Samuel Miller, Amos Davis and Jonah Griffith accepted this bonus.

*The old Shawmut Railroad was constructed almost on the summit of this ridge.



A. S. Horton



C. L. Chamberlin

and brought their families into the wilderness (Davis came in about 1807 or 1810 as the pioneer), but the three last-named left in a few years. The farms of the three first-named still bear the titles of their original cultivators. William Morgan taught the first school, in John J. Bundy's house, now on the Brehm farm, Dr. William Hoyt succeeding him, and William Christie presided over the third term. The company built a mill between Daguscahonda and Centreville, at Old Burnt Mills. A second mill was erected, to replace the pioneer one which was burned, and this gave place to Peter Connor's mill, and later to the John Koch grist-mill. Stephen Oyster's grist mill on Little Toby was completed on the site of the old mill, February 15, 1851. George Weis and Daniel Oyster were dealers in that year, the latter with A. Harrington; R. Brown, at Brandy Camp, and Nathaniel Hyatt, kept hotels. Jesse Kyler operated the coal mines. Dr. Lewis Giddings resided two miles south of Centreville.

The resident tax-payers in 1844 were George Artz (joiner), Michael Brown, Chauncey Brockway, Philetus Clark (saw-mill), Daniel Clark, Joseph T. Comley (tannery), Jeremiah Callahan, Henry Carnes (saw-mill), Josiah Earl, Clark Eggleston, Patrick Fern, Amos Fox, John Green, W. F. Green, Henry Gross, Miles German, Catherine Hays, Jeremiah Hewitt, William Hoyt, James R. Hancock, Eddy, Daniel and Nathan Hyatt, John and William Horning, Martin Huhn (blacksmith), Conrad Huhn, Isaac and Charles Horton, James and William Iddings, Reuben Iddings (saw mill), David R., Jesse and John Kyler, Jacob Kregar, John and George Kellar, Plummer Little, Patrick and John Largay, Conrad, Jacob, Elias and John Moyer, William McCauley, Elijah, Elijah, Jr., David and William Meredith, Thomas, John, James and Patrick Malone, Terence, Matthew and Arthur McQuone, John Miller, William Maxwell, James L. and Edward M. Moore, John, Daniel, George and Lawrence Nolf, Jonathan Nichols, Daniel Oyster (grist and saw-mill), William Pauley, Andrew, Ira and Jesse Pauley, Jonah, Joseph and Uriah Rogers, Nelson Riggs, James Reeseman, Thomas Rielly, Patrick Shely, John (mason), and Robert Sullivan, Andrew Shafer, Jacob Schmeltzer (saw-mill), Peter, George, John and Rufus Thompson, Reuben Thompson (saw-mill), G. B., David, William, Jacob, Josiah, Joel and Joseph Taylor, Alanson Viall, Michael White, Jason Wadsworth, Samuel and Jacob Wilson, Gardiner Weaver and John Wonderly. The United States Land Company, represented by James Wilson, owned a large part of this township; the Kersey Company owned the mill tracts; five acres formed the area of Horton's saw-mill lots, and a number of small tracts were credited to non-resident owners.

At the election held February 27, 1844, Chauncey Brockway and Eddy Hyatt were chosen justices; Joseph Rogers and John Horning, supervisors; Joel Taylor and Uriah Rogers, constables; George Thompson, assessor; P. B. Little, E. Hyatt, Joe Taylor, J. T. Comley, W. W. Horning, Joseph Rogers and Jacob Taylor, school directors; C. Brockway, clerk; William Maxwell and Nathaniel Hyatt, overseers of poor; Daniel Oyster, E. Hyatt and James Iddings, auditors; Jacob Schmeltzer, judge, with W. S. Meredith and Jacob Moyer, inspectors of elections. Isaac Horton was elected justice in 1846; Chauncey Brockway and Peter Thompson in 1849. The officers for Fox township chosen in February, 1890, were Charles Straessley and W. J. Frantz, school directors; Patrick Quinn and Henry Gross, Jr., supervisors; C. Miller, overseer of poor; William Thomas, auditor; A. M. Cut, treasurer; John Pontzer, clerk; Michael Keeley, collector.

In December, 1844, the United States Land Company deeded to the German Agricultural Society (Nicholas Reimel, John Albert, Matthew Schweitzer

and Peter Richterswalt, trustees) a tract of land (1,912 acres) in the vicinity of the place hitherto known as Strasburg, and another of 510 acres known as the "facility tract." The consideration mentioned is \$187 (with other goods and valuable considerations). The Strasburg tract was surveyed (Warrant 4270 December 11, 1793, was granted to James Wilson, who sold to Samuel M. Fox in April, 1795). The facility tract, No. 4371, was surveyed at the same time, and passed through the same ownership. In 1840-41 new surveys were made by Amos and Little, and an elaborate chart of the Kersey tract was prepared by them. In 1808 Samuel M. Fox died, and Joseph M. Fox represented the heirs.

The Toby Creek Coal and Oil Company was organized in March, 1865, with Andrew Dutcher, W. H. Armstrong, Elias S. Lowe, Fletcher Coleman and Frederick Lovejoy, members. The object was to develop the mineral lands in Fox township. This company drilled a well on this land.... The Noble Coal and Oil Company was incorporated in February, 1865, with Orange Noble, George B. Delamater, John W. Hammond, John H. Bliss and Herman Janes, for the purpose of developing coal and oil lands in Fox township. The company still own their lands, but the timber has been sold to Oyster & Short.... The Kersey Coal Company was incorporated in 1866 for the purpose of mining coal in and around Kersey.

Kersey derives its name from the original owner, who came in 1812-13 with James and David Reese-man, John Kyler, Jacob Wilson, Elijah Meredith and others, who crossed from Boon's mountain to Elk creek, where Mr. Kersey built his mill and connected it with the settlements by a road from Reese-man's to Jacob Wilson's and thence to John Kyler's via Merediths. Erasmus Morey traveled this road in 1815, when it was a bridle path. The next road was from Clearfield to Bennett's branch, and the next from Karthaus to Bennett's branch, cut through in 1822, for Peter A. Karthaus, by Leonard Morey for \$12 per mile. Julius Jones came in March, 1854, from Essex county, N. Y., and settled on the Potter survey, where he bought the Thayer & Sisson saw-mill, which was burned in 1855. About 1833, Kersey's mill on the Karthaus and Ridgway road was built. Prior to this, many settlers came in, among whom were those pioneers referred to in the general chapter and in the pages devoted to biography.

Centreville was platted for John Green in November, 1846. Thirty years later there were the following business houses at this point: one grocery, one drug store, two taverns, a temperance hotel, two breweries, two shoe shops, two blacksmith shops, a wagon shop and a harness shop. The post-office in 1876 was called Kersey's. The mail was brought here by horseback. Conrad Caseman carried it back and forth from Milesburg to Smethport weekly, making a journey of 145 miles. A Catholic church also stood here at this time.

The church of St. Boniface (Catholic) is the successor of the old church at Irishtown, which was old when the pioneers of St. Mary's passed here in 1842. It dates back about fifty seven years, and among the survivors of its early members are Nancy Callahan, Messrs. Largay and Sullivan, John Collins, Sr., and Joseph Koch, Sr. The settlers built the church at Irishtown (or Kersey, by which name it is still known) a few years after the settlement. Some of the names of the clergymen attending to Catholics there: Fathers Nugent, Dean, Pendergrass, Coady (still living, and rector in Titusville, Penn., of St. Titus Church) and Smith, who became the first resident pastor, a house having been erected for his use, and which is yet standing. Father Burns succeeded Father Smith. After him the Benedictine Fathers attended Irishtown (1853), the first one of that order being Father Amandus, O. S. B.,

Father Odilo, O. S. B., succeeded, and it was during his term as pastor that the present church (1853-54) was built, where it now stands, two acres of ground having been donated by a Mr. Green. Many Germans having settled in Centreville and neighboring farms, other Benedictine Fathers continued to officiate, some of whom are still living, viz.: Fathers Placidus, Rupert Seidenbusch (bishop of Northern Minnesota), Fathers Ignatius (at present attached to the Benedictine order in England), Erhardt, Athanasius (who built the parochial house in 1862—still standing). From the year 1867, secular clergy were pastors, the first one being Father Joseph Oberhofer, who died as pastor of St. Joseph's Church, January 16, 1889. Then came Father A. M. Wirzfeld, in 1869, who died in a very short time after leaving Centreville in 1870. Father F. J. Hartmann next became pastor, during whose term the church was enlarged. In 1878 Rev. A. Reck came, and in 1880 Rev. T. J. Clark was appointed assistant, who was succeeded by Rev. E. J. McGinley. In 1882 Father Reck resigned, on account of old age, when Rev. P. Brady took charge and presided over the parish until 1884, when the present Father Link was appointed. The parochial school-house was erected in 1884-85, by the contractor, Joseph Wandell, at a cost of \$4,000, under his superintendence; improvements were made in church and parsonage, and new cemetery grounds purchased and surveyed. There are 150 families in the congregation, most of whom are of German descent or nativity.

The Kersey Methodist Church was chartered September 26, 1885, on petition of J. C. Wharton, John Marsh, Joe Wandell, I. Harvey and S. Michael Free. The church building at Centreville was completed April 26 of that year. The names of pastors who have served this church are Revs. H. M. Burns, J. A. Hovis, S. E. Ryan, A. L. Brand, O. H. Nickle, P. D. Runyan, and Thomas Pollard, the present pastor.

The Kersey Grange Building Association petitioned for incorporation in January, 1878. William McCauley, W. H. Meredith, R. T. Kyler, C. E. Green, N. G. Bundy, W. W. Rogers, David, R. J. and W. H. Meredith and Hays Kyler were named directors.

Adelphi Hut, O. O. of H., was organized at Centreville November 4, 1882, with the following-named officers: C. R. Fritz, John McKelloph, A. H. Rambo, J. M. Cornell, Z. A. Anderson, B. Smith, Gust. Lurndgust, George Brown and H. Swanson.

St. Boniface Beneficial Society was incorporated September 17, 1883, with office at Centreville. The subscribers were Charles Mueller, Michael Fuenfing, Martin Koch, Charles Brandmiller and F. X. Eberl.

The Centreville Cornet Band was organized in January, 1887, with A. Haun, F. X. Eberl, M. J. Fuenfing, John Brandmiller and Max Miller, directors.

The Centreville Foundry was established in 1853, by William Wood. . . . The Collins Hotel at Centreville was destroyed by fire July 30, 1880, and three valuable horses were burned in the stable. . . . The Koch store-building here is certainly one of the largest and best-stocked mercantile houses in the county.

Earleyville, eight and one-half miles east of Ridgway, was laid out by Dr. Earley in 1865. In 1876 a Presbyterian church, the terminal buildings of the Daguseahonda Railroad, a tannery, a few stores and several dwellings existed here. . . . The Earleyville fire of March, 1883, destroyed the J. A. Mohan building, in which C. S. Luther kept store. . . . The old Presbyterian house of worship at this point is sometimes used.

Dagus Mines is the name appropriately bestowed on the great mining center of the county. As stated elsewhere, the village owes its beginnings and prog-

ness to the Northwestern Mining & Exchange Company, whose extensive coal mines offer labor at fair pay to every willing worker. The Northwestern Mining & Exchange Company's enterprise has contributed more than anything else to the wealth of this township. Scarcely a decade has passed away since the vanguard of the company's workmen presented themselves among the settlers. David Robertson, under whom the extensive mines of the company have been developed, has been here from the beginning, and has always been held in the highest estimation by the employees and people. A large clerical force is employed by this company, while the names on the miners' pay-roll run up into the hundreds. The postoffice was established here with J. H. Beadle in charge about the time the Steele store was opened here. A. H. Sassaman has been assistant postmaster for the last seven years. The Steele store dates back to 1880, when J. H. Beadle was sent here to conduct the house. The stock carried is valued at about \$20,000. A branch house below Brockport is managed by W. V. Parmley, where a similar amount of stock is carried.

Elkton Presbyterian Church, one mile west of Dagus Mines, was organized by C. P. Cummins, March 6, 1852, and Rev. McCurdy, elder of the church at Beechwood. Among the members were Adam and Lucy Shaffer, B. P. Little, Mrs. Eliza McIntosh, Eliza Winklebleck and Eliza Maxwell. In 1855 Mrs. Horning, Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Meredith became members, and a number of children and infants were baptized. In December a Rev. J. Wray signs the records, and not until July, 1867, is the record re-opened by Horace Little. From memoranda made, however, it appears that Rev. Mr. Junkin had charge in 1860 and Rev. Levi Little in 1866-67. Rev. T. S. Leeson of Brookville, presided in 1865. The church at Dagus Mines is mentioned May 26, 1882, when Rev. D. W. Cassidy, Horace Little and others moved to Dagus Mines. At this time there were only seven members of the Elkton Church, all women: Mmes. Ann Bell, Hollebaugh, Ann Meredith, Ann Taylor, Rosanna McCauley and Eliza Green. Others joined at organization, such as Robert Hodgson, Andrew Ruddack and J. Henry Beadle, who were chosen trustees and elders; Sydney Almy, James Stratton, Thomas Leslie, John Lewis, James Lusk and John Herskey, trustees; Mr. Beadle was chosen clerk; subsequently, Rev. S. T. Thompson preached here. In 1885 Rev. Dr. Kennedy supplied the pulpit, and in April, 1886, Rev. A. B. Fields was stated supply. In September of that year Robert F. Oswald took Mr. Beadle's place as clerk. The trustees then elected were Messrs. Oswald, Brown, Bell, Patterson, Craig and Wentworth. During the years 1887-88 a number of members were received, and in August, 1889, the little church erected in 1882 was refitted and painted. It was dedicated by Rev. Dr. Kennedy of St. Mary's, August 25, 1889. The present membership is twenty-five. Rev. James Dickson is pastor.

Messiah's Church of Toby, at Kyler's Corners, was organized by Elder J. D. Boyer, October 18, 1857. Since that time Elders M. H. Moyer, Micajah Lanning, J. Aldred, A. L. Brand and Nehemiah Stokely have filled the pulpit, Elder S. Ebersole being the present pastor. The church house was dedicated October 18, 1868, and this, with other property, is valued at \$2,000. Mr. Ebersole preaches at Sterling Run, Mason Hill, Hicks' Run, Mount Pleasant, Mount Zion and Caledonia. The Adventists have a good church building in Rich Valley.

In 1850 there were 142 families, 142 dwellings, 765 persons, 110 farms, and 8 manufacturing industries in Fox township. The population in 1880 was 2,256, including 444 persons in Centreville. In 1888 there were 261 Democrats, 207 Republicans and 15 Union Labor votes cast. . . . The hotels and proprietors of same, in 1889, were as follows: Andrew Hau, Hau's hotel, Kersey;



Byron F. Ely

William Goodall, Eureka hotel, Dagus Mines; William Conners, Conners' hotel, Coal Hollow; William Kierr, Kierr's hotel, Kersey; John Collins, Collins' house, Kersey; Lewis Thomas, Exchange hotel, Kersey; John Koch, Koch's hotel, Kersey, and George Spuller, Spuller house, Kersey. . . . The assessment of 1889 shows 3,598 acres, and 2,000 acres of mineral lands credited to the Hyde estate, and 3,425 to Earley, Brickell & Co. The manufacturing interests assessed were: B. J. Bontzer, saw-mill; Joseph Reburo, saw-mill and lime kiln; E. F. Johnson, saw-mill; John Koch, saw-mill; Charles Miller, tannery; Meredith's saw-mill; John Spillane, new and old mill, and Urmann's brewery.

CHAPTER XIII.

HIGHLAND TOWNSHIP—HORTON TOWNSHIP—JAY TOWNSHIP.

HIGHLAND TOWNSHIP—ITS CONFORMATION—GROWTH—BUSINESS—ELECTIONS
HORTON TOWNSHIP—GENERAL DESCRIPTION—MINERALS—VILLAGES—
CHURCHES—ELECTIONS, ETC.

JAY TOWNSHIP—STREAMS—ELEVATIONS, ETC.—RESIDENT TAX-PAYERS IN
1844—BUSINESS IN 1850—COAL AND OIL COMPANIES—CENSUS STATISTICS—
ELECTIONS—CALEDONIA—MISCELLANEOUS.

HIGHLAND TOWNSHIP is the name given to the broad, flat hills of Elk county. The Big Level ridge, extending from Tylersburg, in Clarion, to Howard hill, in McKean, crosses the northern part of Highland, its elevation along the railroad varying from 1,912 feet on the line of Forest county to 2,071 feet on Spring creek summit. On the line between Warrants 3776 and 2005, the elevation is 2,005; old school-house on Warrant 3776, 1,850 feet, and the point where Bear creek crosses the Warren-Ridgway turnpike, 1,825 feet. In Revolutionary days, and indeed up to 1880, the "Big Level" was the only sure guide for the traveler in this region. The pine and hemlock forests of Highland appear to have been more dense than in any other section, and this, added to the fact that the streams run in all directions and the grades of the plateau slopes are so easy, made exploration very difficult. Evidences of the old military road of Revolutionary days are said to exist on the "Big Level" both here and in McKean county. This ridge is comparatively level all the way to Howard hill, the elevation being gradual. Tionesta creek forms in the northern part of the township within the angle formed by the Ridgway turnpike and Kane road. Spring creek heads on the divide north by west of Highland, with southern feeder flowing from Spring creek summit. Bear creek is found everywhere south of Highland village and east of a line drawn south from Spring creek summit, while Big, West Pigeon and Hunter runs, with numerous feeders, are found in the southwestern quarter. The Pittsburgh & Western Railroad almost parallels the Ridgway and Warren turnpike. Little had been accomplished up to 1884 toward developing the coal deposits of this township, except a digging on the Stubbs farm, although coal was known to exist on warrant 3776 and other places.

In 1850, in Highland township (opened that year) were four dwellings, four families, thirty-three persons and two farms. The population in 1880

was 261. In 1888 there were thirty-seven Republican, eighteen Democratic and nine Prohibitionist votes cast, representing 320 inhabitants.

New Highland post office was established in December, 1853, with Charles Stuhls postmaster. The first mercantile house in Highland township was opened in 1880 by H. O. Ellithorp. To day there are only two hotels in the township: George C. Ricker's Jamestown House, at Jamestown Mills, and Anthony Deet's Jack Waite Road House, at Chaffee Siding. In the northern part of the township, on Tionesta creek, is James City, the site of James Brothers' saw mill. It is connected with the owner's office at Kane by telephone and with the Tionesta Valley Railroad by a siding.

The officers of Highland township chosen in February, 1890, are H. R. Van Orman, justice; A. Maxwell and J. C. Ricker, supervisors; E. Havencamp, Jr., clerk; H. O. Ellithorp, collector; H. Gorton, treasurer; A. W. Irwin and C. A. Ellithorp, school directors.

HORTON TOWNSHIP.

Horton township lies mostly within the fourth bituminous coal basin, and with the exception of a part of the northern sections, is drained by Toby creek. Many of the hilltops reach an elevation of over 2,100 feet, one summit at George Faust's house was found to be 1,960 feet, and the lowest point, where the Toby flows into Jefferson county, 1,463.8 feet. The population in 1880 was 688. In 1888 there were 116 Republican, 102 Democratic and 10 Prohibitionist votes cast, representing 1,140 inhabitants. In 1864-65 mining operations were regularly commenced in this township. The location is about half a mile northeast of the Shawmut Company's store, at Shawmut, or three-fourths of a mile northeast of Mine No. 7, opened in 1867, to take its place as a producer. The elevation of the first is 1,725, and of the last named 1,685 feet. Near the former, No. 15 mine was developed in 1864, but closed down in 1865-66, owing to the difficulty of shipping the product. About 3,600 feet west of No. 7, was the water vein opening.

East of Brockport, 1,685 to 1,695 feet above tide, a great exposure of limestone occurs, and has been quarried for years. Limestone outcrops in rear of the old hotel on the Hyde farm, on Toby creek, at an elevation of 1,980 feet, in the bed of the creek, near the county line and at many other places.

The village of Hellen is located on Little Toby creek, near where Brandy Camp creek joins it. It is on the road from Ridgway to Brookville. Daniel Oyster, the Brockways and Clarks were early settlers. George Nulf, an old hunter of Hellen, fell from his look out in a tree, while watching a deer lick, and died May 29, 1871.

Shawmut is a town of about seventy-five houses, thirty of which are already occupied. It contains one large store, by Brinker & Jones, besides offices and other necessary buildings which go to make up a general mining town. The coal works of Brinker & Jones are situated down Mead's run, about two miles, and are now being superintended by George Young, of Red Bank, Penn., who pushes business along much to the satisfaction of employees and employer.

The Vineyard Run Mills, owned by J. S. and W. H. Hyde, J. K. P. Hall, and A. Kaul, fourteen miles south of Ridgway, were built in 1883, with a capacity of 40,000 feet of bill lumber per day. The company owned 13,000 acres of pine land in that neighborhood.

Brandy Camp may be termed the mother of settlements in the south western townships. In 1818 Isaac Horton settled here, and around this pioneer other settlers located, such as the Brockways. In 1826 the first school-house

was erected, and in it Olive Brockway presided over a small number of pupils. In 1829 Minerva Horton, one of Miss Brockway's first pupils, was the second teacher. She also presided over the school established that year on the Little Toby. In 1867 the township was established, and the year following it was established a school township. Charles A. Brown, a native of the county, is superintendent of the Hyde farm and hotel at this point.

Brockport is a progressive village, on the Little Toby, above the mouth of Mead's run. Years ago the manufacture of lumber was commenced in this neighborhood by Chauncey Brockway, Sr. In 1884 Nulf & Chamberlin established their grocery store; ten years before this John Cuneo's general store was established; William H. and Alonzo S. Horton's store dates back to 1885. In 1889 C. L. Chamberlin purchased W. H. Horton's interest in this store. There are other general stores, grocery stores and hotels, with the lumber manufacturing concerns of James Curry & Son, Gillingham, Garrison & Co. (1883—Richard Torpin, Jr., resident partner and manager)—and others. The Clintons settled in this vicinity in 1843 and H. A. Parson in 1869.

The corner-stone of the Methodist church building at Brockport was placed July 4, 1889, and the church was dedicated October 27, by Mr. J. A. Hovis, the pastor. . . . The Iddings House, at Brockport, was built in 1886-87.

Horton City is the name given to a new manufacturing center on Mead run, near the old Mead Run school-house. Here is the large general store of Burr E. Cartwright, and his shingle and planing-mills. Here too, are the large saw-mills and lath-mills. The standard gauge railroad system, connected with the works, is seventeen miles in length, equipped with five locomotives and fifty logging cars. The name was given in honor of W. H. Horton, who, in 1885, commenced the true development of this section.

Mead Run claims a general store in connection with the Cartwright lumber industries. In 1889 the contract for building 100 dwellings for the employes of the Northwestern Mining and Exchange Company, was entered into, and the development of this section was entered upon.

Bradford I. Taylor, born at Brandy Camp, near Ridgway in 1844, died in August, 1885. About the time of the war, he was superintendent of the coal mines at Shawmut, and in 1875 made a purchase on the Quintuple tract. . . . In October, 1879, the Shawmut Coal Company awarded the contract for taking up their railroad track to Hyde, Kline & Co.

The Messiah's Church of Toby was organized for incorporation in June, 1869, with the following-named members: Elias Moyer, Adolph Kepler, W. Gibson, H. M. Gross, George Dills, H. Thompson, J. Coleman, Jacob Moyer, I. W. Hungerford, J. L. Taylor, J. W. Rogers, J. H. Graybill and Solomon Bachert.

The Horton Township Grange (Coloma) was organized January 19, 1876, with twenty-five members. W. H. Horton was elected master; J. G. Harris, secretary; Mrs. J. Burchfield, Ceres, and Mrs. A. D. Alden, Pomona, and Miss Lilly Alden, assistant steward.

Brockwayville was, in early days, what it is now, the center of a great coal and lumber industry, but it was not until recently that the great coal fields developed to any extent. The town has a very good location, and the white pine, which grows abundantly, is another source of wealth. The population is about 1,200. The town contains three churches, two graded schools, a fine opera house and numerous stores of all kinds, a brick bank building (erected by the late John G. Hall, of Ridgway), three or four first-class hotels and one newspaper (edited by Butler & Niver). In fact it has all the interests which make a prosperous town. Although in Jefferson county, it is connected with this section of Elk county in commercial and social life.

The elections of Horton township in February, 1890, resulted in the choice of James Jackson and James Dillon, supervisors; A. B. Sparks, justice; A. D. Alden, treasurer; A. J. Allen, clerk; R. A. Cartwright and M. L. Richards, auditors; Thalius Wingfield and William Shaub, directors; E. D. Alden, collector.

JAY TOWNSHIP.

Jay township lies east of the Boon mountain divide, with the exception of a small tract in the extreme northwest corner. Bennett's branch enters the township near the southwest corner, receiving Cherry run, Kersey run, Spring creek and Trout run (flowing southeast) and Laurel run (flowing northwest). The first named creeks have their heads up in the Boon mountain divide, and flow down with mountain sprightliness to join Bennett's branch. What services those streams rendered to the lumbermen of early days may be learned when it is stated that all the square pine timber and spars were floated down such streams to the branch and thence to the Susquehanna via Driftwood and Sinnemahoning. In the pioneer history it is also recorded that one of the first bridal parties canoed down the branch thirty-five miles in one day, or half the time occupied in poling up the same distance.

The highest measured elevation is 2,265 feet above tide on the Centreville and Caledonia road, just east of Auman's house. The lowest point is near Rockville, 1,110 feet, where the branch leaves the township. Almost anywhere the landscape is picturesque, but particularly so on the road from Horse-shoe Bend southeast to Union church, or Goff's farm, and thence to Benezetze village. The formation of strata is almost identical with that credited to Benezetze township.

In 1874 A. E. Goff opened a bed of Clarion coal, which, in later years, is known as Goff's big vein opening. A number of years ago, said to be in 1843, coal was mined here by the Warners, the vein being sixty inches in depth. Reuben Winslow opened a bed northeast of Goff's in 1874; another was opened near V. Dennison's house, some distance from Dill's saw-mill. Early in the "forties" John S. Brockway mined near the Spangler dwelling on the head of Spring creek, and during the "seventies" from 1,000 to 1,500 bushels per annum were shipped. The Turley mine in the neighborhood of the old log house (John Thomas') was an old producer. In 1876 the Burke, Cummins & Bateman mines were opened in this township.

The resident tax payers of Jay township in 1844 were Consider, James, Hannah, Vine S., Alonzo, John S. and Martin Brockway, Sam Bell, Charles Brookins, Elijah Bundy, Edwin Carnes, Charles Caldwell, Rensselaer and Schuyler Crandall, Henry Clinton, Starr Dennison, Sr., and son, Vine Dennison (saw mill), Daniel Dennison, P. F. Dering & Co., Henry Dering, Al. Farley, George English, John, Shadrach, Oliver, Jr., George W. and Elisha P. Gardner, Edwin P. and Potter Goff, Palmer and Ray Giles, Dick Gates, Ira Green, Zachariah Huysks, James B. Hutchison & Co.'s saw mill, William Hicks, George Huller, Eusebins, Noah and Almerin Kincaid, C. F. Luce, Thomas, Ellis and G. W. Lewis, Benjamin, Eli and Charles Leggett, Erasmus, Ameneda, Selah and Leonard* Money, Dennis Moore*, Smith, John and Charles Mead, Sam Mosier, Martin Maynard, Ezekiel McClellan, Comfort Nicholls, John McCracken, Michael Noel, Sam Overturf, R. B. Petriken*, Alfred Pearsall, Zopher Pascoe, Sam Paulley, Sol. Riggs, William and Lyman Robinson, Clarissa Rowland, Ebenezer Stevens, John Smith, Chester Thayer, John Turley, Adam and David Wheeler, Dr. Irwin H. Stroeg, Joel Woodworth, Patrick Whalen, Reuben, Carpenter, E. C. and Charles Winslow, R. C. Winslow (owner of grist and



Gen. R. B. Dixon.

saw-mill), Hezekiah Warner*, Jonathan Warner, A. B. Weed (owner of saw mill, grist-mill and tannery), Peter F. and Frederick Weed and William Weaver. The unseated lands were owned by numerous persons.

O. Shipman & Co. and J. Z. Lindenmuth were merchants in 1850, and J. Parkhurst, hotel keeper. Dr. Earley was physician at Kersey.

The Cherry & Trout Grove Oil & Mining Company was incorporated in 1864, for the purpose of developing mineral lands in Jay Township and other places. Long, Whitham, Price, Wright, Pollock and Grant, were also members of this company. . . . The Spring Run Oil & Lumber Company was incorporated in March, 1865, with Dr. Newberry, W. T. Martin, L. I. Crans, Amandus Beck and Charles Webb, directors, for the purpose of mining for oil and coal in Jay township. The hemlock is now being stripped by the company. . . . The Benezette Oil & Coal Company was organized in March, 1865, for the development of mineral lands in Jay township; William H. Martin, Dr. Hickman, E. J. Graham, A. E. Smith and Joseph Rex were members.

In 1850 there were 50 dwellings, 51 families, 327 persons, 44 farms and 7 manufacturing industries. . . . The population in 1880 was 600, including 70 inhabitants in the village of Caledonia. In 1888 there were 101 Republican votes cast, 67 Democratic and one Prohibitionist, representing 845 inhabitants.

The elections for Jay township were held February 27, 1844. Selah Morey and E. C. Winslow were chosen justices; Charles Mead and Leonard Morey, supervisors; I. D. Pascoe, constable; John Garduer, assessor; Reuben Winslow, Vine S. Brockway, Selah Morey, Adam Wheeler, E. Kincaid and C. R. Gardner, school directors; Potter Goff, clerk; Reuben Winslow and A. B. Weed, poor overseers; C. F. Luce, D. C. Moore and E. C. Winslow, auditors; A. B. Weed, judge, with V. S. Brockway and Ray Guile, inspectors of elections; Jacob Ovel and John P. McCracken, fence viewers. C. F. Luce was chosen justice in 1846; B. A. Weed, in 1849. The officers chosen in February, 1890, are George Scull, justice; Thomas Dornan and Thomas Frazier, supervisors; William Webb, treasurer; J. B. Miller, school director; W. P. Layberger, auditor; C. J. Dill, overseer of poor; J. Weed, clerk, and Eph Hewitt, collector.

The Caledonia settlement dates back to 1815. A man named Boyd, of Schoharie county, N. Y., owned a large area in that vicinity. This he offered to trade for farms in Schoharie and Montgomery counties, N. Y., and among the families who moved hither were the Brockways, Warners, Wilsons, Huycks, Elder Nicholls (and his son-in law Vial), and Hortons. In 1827 a road was cut from this point to Ridgway, but in 1819 one was opened from Bellefonte to Meadville, running from ten to fifteen miles south of the Kersey and Caledonia settlements. The village plat was made early in the "forties," and when the county was established the first courts were held there in the old seminary, a portion of which is still standing.

The Caledonia Bridge Company was incorporated March 8, 1848, and Ignatius Garner, George Weis, Gerhard Schoening, Joseph Gauser, Adam Vollmer, George Schaffer and G. R. Barrett were appointed commissioners to open books for subscription to the capital stock, such moneys to be expended on the construction of a bridge over Bennett's branch of the Sinnemahoning at Caledonia. . . . In March, 1882, the post-office was returned to Caledonia, from the Rothrock dwelling, with V. Zurden, postmaster. . . . The Caledonia Coal Company, of which W. S. Wallace is secretary, is a large and wealthy company, owning one of the largest tracts of bituminous coal lands in the State.

* Owners of silver watches.

the acreage of which, lying in Clearfield and Elk counties, aggregates nearly 34,000 acres, and all is underlaid with fine steam and coking coals. The Elk Coal and Coke Company, one of the lessees of the Caledonia Company, of about 1,000 acres of this territory, is now successfully operating one of the finest coking plants in the State at Glen Fisher, near Caledonia, producing such a fine coke that it has sold the entire output of 100 ovens for a year to come. Various applications from other operators for leases are being entertained, and it is expected within the next few years to have the whole territory of the company dotted with collieries and coking plants.

Washington Camp, 437, P. O. S. of A. of Caledonia, was organized in 1889.

Jay Grange, P. of H., was organized March 1, 1876, with E. McCullogh, William Hewett, J. W. Mead, E. Hewett, R. Gardner, C. H. Seull, L. Rodgers, G. W. Webb, Peter Hollabaugh, Mrs. L. L. Lucore, H. M. McCullough, S. E. Hewett and Mrs. H. W. Rodgers.

The Putnam Lumber Company was organized in May, 1882, with John E. Putnam, W. H. Sloan and James N. Kline, members. The capital stock was placed at \$80,000, and Caledonia named as the place of business. The Caledonia mills were erected in 1882 for this lumber company (at a cost of \$100,000) with a pine capacity of 130,000 feet and 19,000 feet of hemlock, or 17,000,000 feet during the season. In addition are the lath, shingle, flooring and planing machines. In 1882 this company purchased the Fisher tract of 5,000 acres on Bennett's branch and Laurel and Kersey runs.

The old Putnam saw mill and timber lands at Caledonia (late the property of James Corcoran) was sold to A. H. Dill, in February, 1890, for \$6,745, subject to a mortgage of about \$43,000.

The post office of Weedville is at the mouth of Kersey run. It lies on the Low Grade Railroad. . . . John Boyd, who was the first settler, built a saw mill. Frederick Weed and Capt. Weed, who was the father of Judge Charles Weed, of Ridgway, bought the works of Mr. Boyd.

CHAPTER XIV.

JONES TOWNSHIP.

GENERAL CONFORMATION—COAL BASINS AND MINES—RESIDENT TAX-PAYERS IN 1844—ELECTIONS—SKETCH OF THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE TOWNSHIP—VILLAGES, ETC.—WILCOX—WHAT THE TOWN IS NOTED FOR—POST-OFFICE—BUSINESS, ETC.—POPULATION—CHURCHES—SOCIETIES

JONES TOWNSHIP lies west of the Appalachian chain, with the exception of a small area in the Atlantic basin east of a line drawn north and south from Jarrett summit, 2,245 feet, whence the north fork of West creek, Clear creek and the headwaters of Driftwood creek flow toward the Susquehanna. The headwaters of the Clarion flow into and through this township west of the divide, Seven Mile, Instantur, Straight, Jarrett, Middle, Crooked and Johnson creeks entering the East Clarion at and above New Flanders. The West Clarion receives numerous tributaries in its course south through the center of the western half of the township, which it leaves above Wilmarth at an elevation of 1,460 feet. Big Mill creek rises near the northwestern corner,

and Tionesta creek in that corner. The Johnson run basin, east of Wilcox, is the leading agricultural district of this township. Of the principal coal basins, one lies between the East and West Clarion creeks, and includes the Bucktail mines, and the other between the West Clarion and the Bridgetown and Highland settlements. In the first, two layers of coal, three feet and three and a half feet, separated by eighteen feet of sandstone, shale and fire clay, were found before passing below 304 feet; while in the second, at the top of Pistner's hill, similar veins were found before reaching 297 feet as reported in 1865. In both places inferior coal was found in seams at from 60 to 200 feet below openings. On the line between warrants 3295-6, west on road leading from the Catholic church to Pistner's, was Gen. Kane's limestone quarry, showing about eight feet of hard, massive, blue limestone, in 1879, when it was quarried to be burned in a kiln adjoining. The elevation of the top of limestone at the quarry is 1,920 feet above tide, being higher than the coal at the Bucktail openings.

The Bucktail mines were worked in 1883, under Foreman W. H. Harris. The elevation of the bottom at the lower of the two openings was 1,900 feet, and the dip of the bed, east of south, 2.5 to 3 feet per hundred. The two gangways were 36 feet apart, each running north for about 135 feet, when they changed to east of north and ran 275 feet. The average thickness of coal here was 2.9; although at five openings made prior to 1883 the bed was only sixteen inches thick. In 1876, however, a depth of three and a half feet was discovered back of the outcrop.

In the eastern part of warrant 2610, a coal bed outcropped at an elevation of 1,970 feet at Weitoff's farm, northwest corner of warrant 2564, at 2,005 feet, and on Stone hill at 1,785 feet. At Westcott's old coal drift, south of the forks of road at Catholic church, the Clarion coal was opened prior to 1883, and south of Rasselas depot the railroad was cut through a bed of this coal from two and a half to three feet in depth. In the northern part of warrant 3291, a three-foot bed was worked, the shaft opening into bed being 1,775 feet above tide, while the bed at Johnson's spring, in warrant 3293, was only 1,740 feet above tide. In October, 1874, a Mr. Nolquist, under direction of Gen. Kane, made an opening near Silver creek, at 1,775 feet elevation, where the Schultz mine was subsequently worked. Four hundred feet west of this, at 1,825 feet, another coal outcrop was worked, and in June, 1878, coal beds were opened on the summit between Big and Little Mill creeks, the product resembling the old Montmorenci coal.

The resident tax-payers of Sergeant township (later Jones township), in 1844, were Rasselas W. Brown, Erastus and Nathaniel Burlingame, John W. Blake, Peter Beckwith, Walter Brush, Jedediah Brownell (father of Judge Brownell of Smethport), Joel Denning, Joseph Freeman, Sumner Latham, D. D. Miner, A. B. Miner, John Montgomery, Enos Sweet, John Mowatt, Hosea Miriam, Tim B. Phelps, W. P. Wilcox, A. I. Wilcox, Ira Westcott, John C. Johnson, Miami York and Ebenezer Lee. A. I. Wilcox was assessor. In 1846 the names of Henry and G. T. Warner, Noah Strubble and Jacob Post are found among the tax-payers of this township.

The elections for Jones township were held February 27, 1844. Erastus Burlingame and Rasselas W. Brown were elected justices; Rasselas W. Brown and Jacob Meffert, supervisors; Ira Westcott, constable; E. Burlingame, assessor; Ebenezer Lee, J. Montgomery, John W. Blake, Jacob Meffert, Ira Westcott and R. W. Brown, school directors; J. C. Johnson, clerk; D. D. Minor and J. Montgomery, overseers of poor; S. Latham, D. D. Minor and Ira Westcott, auditors; R. W. Brown, judge, and J. C. Johnson and D.

D. Minor, inspectors of elections. Henry Warner was elected justice in 1849, and R. W. Brown, C. H. Fuller and G. T. Warner in 1850. The officers elected in February, 1890, are E. O. Aldrich, justice; C. O. Carlson, clerk; C. H. Horner, collector; Martin Sowers, treasurer; Irving Schultz and James H. Wells, school directors; Irving Schultz and Aaron Larson, supervisors, and F. W. Aldrich, auditor.

In Jones township, in 1850, were forty-five families and forty-five dwellings, 337 inhabitants, twenty-three farms and one industry (mill). The population in 1880 was 1,427. In 1888 there were 218 Republican, 125 Democratic and 3 Prohibitionist votes cast, representing about 1,740 inhabitants. A large number of unnaturalized Swedes, and other foreign residents, swell the total considerably.

In 1876 J. L. Brown contributed a sketch of the early history of Jones township to the school history prepared by Mr. Dixon that year. He states that the name is derived from Andrew M. Jones, who was owner of almost all the 120 square miles embraced in this division of Elk county. Oliphaleet Covil was the pioneer who erected a log house in 1836. In 1837 Isaiah Wilcox, Beckwith, Crandall, Butterfield, Hewey, Updyke, Dix, Minor and Buell located here. R. W. Brown, who came in 1838, was the only ante-forty settler, who was a resident in 1876. Col. W. P. Wilcox came in 1840, having settled just north of the line, at Williamsville in 1831. In 1837 James Hewey was born, his being the first birth in the township. The first school house was erected in 1842, on the St. Mary's road. In 1843 a stone house was built on the Smethport and Milesburg turnpike. The district was organized February 27, 1844, with R. W. Brown, Ebenezer Lee, Ira Westcott, J. Montgomery, Jacob Meffert and J. W. Blake, directors. Peter Hardy presided over the school of 1842, until succeeded by Sibyl Beckwith. Octavia Howard, J. Burlingame, Clarissa Warner, Mary Warner, Mary Fall, Amanda H. Miriam (Mrs. Brown), E. Burlingame and Miss Walters taught successively here, until the building was sold in 1857. In the stone building, Olive J. Brown and J. Burlingame taught for a while. This house is still standing, but little used. In 1846 a log house was erected on the road to the Sweet farm, near the junction with the turnpike, in which Clarissa Warner, Emma Howard, Miss Brown (Mrs. Chapin of Ridgway), Misses Medbury and Seull presided successively. The Weidert school was built in 1858, and opened by G. R. Allen, followed by J. L. Brown. The stone school-house built in 1856, near the Warner farm, was abandoned shortly after. In 1859-60 the first school house at Wilcox was opened by Matilda Horton. This was sold in 1870, when the large school building commenced in 1868 was partly finished. In 1861 the Markert street house was built and opened by Jerry Burlingame.

Williamsville is a village on the Milesburg and Smethport turnpike. Hon. William P. Wilcox used to reside at this place. It is near McKean county, and is one of the longest established post-offices in Elk county.

This settlement, now called Rasselas, named in honor of Rasselas Wilcox Brown, has a Catholic church dedicated to the honor of the Holy Cross. As far as can now be ascertained, that parish dates back to 1855, as the baptismal records show, and was attended by the Benedictine Fathers of St. Mary's until September 20, 1874, when it was affiliated to the Warren Mission, then in charge of Rev. M. A. Delaroque, still pastor of that mission. In 1878 Rev. Bernard Kloecker became pastor of it. The new stone church was begun in 1884, and in 1886 work thereon was discontinued. In 1888 Rev. George Winkler took charge of the mission, and work was resumed. It is a solid stone church, 40x80, with slate roof of Gothic style. Forty families constitute the congregation.



M. Meagher.

The Rasselas Lumber Company was organized in 1882, with J. L. Brown, P. S. Ernhout, W. W. Brown and H. H. Loomis, members. Their mills, at the head of Johnson's run near the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad track, were erected that year, but were burned in 1884, when the present large mill was erected. The company owned 1,300 acres of land.

Instantan, seven miles south of the site of Instantan of ancient times, is the name of a new depot on the new C. & J. Railroad. . . . The tannery of Shultz & Hoyt was established at this point, and opened in January, 1890.

New Flanders was once the settlement of a colony sent here by the Belgian government. One Victor DeHam conceived the idea of colonization in Elk county, and in 1846 he obtained a number of Belgian colonists by contract, and, with DeHam as leader, New Flanders was founded. But DeHam had not carefully computed the cost of such an experiment, and in a brief period his money gave out, and the colonists, abandoning the enterprise, went to work elsewhere. Many descendants of these Belgians are still living in the county and are leading citizens. One old house, built in 1857, is all that remains of the old city of New Flanders. But the town is now full of life, and its enterprises are backed by men of large means. Around on every side is a deep forest of valuable timber, and here, on these bottom lands in and around New Flanders, the mills will be built to do the cutting. Here are fine railroad and water privileges, and elegant locations for factories. It is a very pleasantly located village, consisting of two hotels, several stores, a meat market and other industries. It is about two miles from Ketner by wagon road, on the road from St. Mary's to Rasselas, and on the recently completed Johnsonburg & Clermont Railroad. At or near the old settlement is the new one of Glen Hazel. The name and wonderful growth of this little town came from the fact that the firm of B. F. Hazleton & Co. have lately built a large saw mill there, and are building miles of railroad, peeling large quantities of bark, putting in logs and other numerous work, giving employment to a large number of work ingmen who are the backbone of any lively business town. At this point the Johnsonburg & Erie Railroads separate. The station on the Erie is called Ketner, and was the post-office for Glen Hazel until recently. The town has several stores, restaurants, markets, boarding houses, etc. The post-office was established in July, 1889, with Mr. Watson in charge.

Wilcox, named in honor of Col. A. I. Wilcox, is located fourteen miles north of the county seat on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad. It is noted for its immense tannery, for one of the best hotels in the State, for its palatial residences, its intelligent men and its charming women. The first post-office at the place was opened by A. I. Wilcox, in 1858 or 1859, with A. T. Aldrich assistant. The last named was *de facto* postmaster, but was not commissioned until 1860, since which time he has filled this position. The sale of stamps for year ending June 13, 1889, amounted to \$1,553. A newspaper correspondent, referring to this official in 1889, says: "It looked strange, yet it proved true, that a man who had been guilty of 'offensive partisanship' ever since he was a man grown, was still receiving a salary as postmaster under a Democratic administration. The only explanation we could gather for this state of affairs was that no Democrat wanted the office who was qualified to hold it, therefore Aldrich was left in possession. It looks now very much like a life lease. At the post-office we met those old Republican war horses, Jim Malone and Joe Tambini, the former as hale and hearty as when he was serving his country in Company F, of the old Fifty-eighth."

The pioneer store was built by A. I. & Lucius Wilcox, who carried on business until 1861, when A. T. Aldrich purchased the stock and carried on bus-

ness until February, 1866, in the old store, where the tanning and lumber company's store now is. The building and office in rear were destroyed by fire at that time, and immediately Mr. Aldrich erected his present store.

The present Wilcox House was completed in the fall of 1858, and opened by Thomas J. Goodwin. He was succeeded by John A. Ross, Mr. Morrison, Mrs. Clemmens, Louis Arner, John A. Bell and Ed. Richmond, followed by Capt. Cleveland, a colored employe of Maurice M. Shultz and a whaleboat man, who remained a few years, when Mr. Patterson leased the house, after whom came Fred Schoening and then the present host, H. N. Harris. The hotel is admirably conducted. . . . The elegant residence built by Col. Wilcox is now the property of Irving Schultz.

The tannery at Wilcox was built in 1870 and rebuilt and enlarged in 1885. It employs 250 men inside and 50 outside. In the summer employment is given to 400 bark peelers. It has 723 lay away vats, and 6,000,000 pounds of leather are tanned yearly, which represents 333,000 sides, over 1,000 sides of leather every working day of the year. The tannery consumes from 24,000 to 25,000 cords of bark yearly, which is peeled on the company's own lands. A well-equipped broad gauge railroad, with cars, engines and side tracks, is among the judicious accoutrements that enable the firm to transport bark and material from the forests to and around the complicated sidings that gridiron the property for six miles. As the supply of bark is one of the most urgent necessities of a tannery, the elder Shultz made liberal provision, to which the sons have made some very handsome additions, by way of increased acreage. They now own in fee and control the bark and lumber on 40,000 acres of land in the counties of Elk and McKean. It is lighted by both electricity and gas, and so also is the town. Gas is used in the furnaces in connection with tan bark for making steam. There are thirteen boilers, representing about 700 horse power, which furnish steam for nine engines, eight large steam pumpers and five power pumpers. There are ten rolling machines, which are kept running night and day. Some very large buildings, constructed entirely of lumber, occupy the major portion of the land used exclusively for the tannery, chief of which might be mentioned the three drying, washing, engine, polishing and vat houses. Seven hundred and twenty three vats, seven feet wide by nine feet long, and five and one half feet deep, the actual capacity of the concern, make it pre eminently the largest tannery in the world. This great industry was established by Maurice M. Schultz, who came into the wilderness about twenty six years ago. Over \$1,000,000 capital are invested in the tannery, in the town of Wilcox, in the railroad tracks and sidings and general paraphernalia, indispensable to the successful conduct of such a mammoth establishment. Employer and employes work in perfect harmony at Wilcox, a hamlet having a population of 1,200 people, who subsist, directly or indirectly, upon the prolific income of the business. Cozy two story houses are provided for most of the tenants. A handsome residence is furnished the superintendent, A. A. Clearwater, who lives on elevated ground overlooking the hundred or more acres occupied by the town and tannery. The present owners are Norman and Irving Shultz. The former attends to the buying of hides and selling of leather in New York, while Irving resides at Wilcox, and looks after the management of the tannery and the extensive gas and oil interests of the company.

The oil field, five miles north of Wilcox, at Burning Well, is controlled exclusively by Mr. Shultz.

In October, 1887, Capt. John Ernhout leased the large saw-mill at Wilcox, and increased its capacity to 110,000 feet per day, and is still its operator. . . .

The Wilcox Land & Mining Company was organized in January, 1867, with C. H. Duhring, R. N. Rathbun, R. Rundle Smith, S. H. Horstman and A. I. Wilcox, members. The object was to develop the mineral lands in Jones township, and in the neighborhood of the Wilcox saw-mill. In 1887 the property of this corporation was sold to H. A. Duhring.

The banking house of J. L. Brown was established in the summer of 1885, and the present bank block was erected in 1887.

Wilcox, in 1870, claimed a population of 1,100, where three years before a little hamlet with a population of 100 existed. The tannery, completed in January, and in operation, employed 300 men, and the monster saw-mill employed about fifty men. Capt. Cleveland conducted the Wilcox House; James Malone, a jewelry store, and A. T. Aldrich, a general store. Six years later the Schultz well was drilled, and several oil ventures inaugurated.

The Reformed Church of Wilcox petitioned for incorporation February 25, 1873. A. B. Preston, Andrew Fenn, Benjamin Bevier, J. L. Brown, Theo. Cook, J. B. Wells, H. M. Campbell, and E. G. Fuller were the petitioners. This society occupied a room in the public school until 1874, when the present church was completed.

The Wilcox Presbyterian Church was incorporated May 28, 1883, with Dr. A. M. Straight, W. G. Brown, P. S. Ernhout, H. Winning and J. C. Malone, trustees. This society is the successor of the Reformed Church of ten years before, and holds the property of the old church, worshipping in the house erected in 1874. Rev. T. S. Negley filled the pulpit for about six years prior to September, 1888, since which time Mr. Arny, of Kane, has preached here regularly.

The Catholic Church of Wilcox dates as far back as the Kane congregation, but until 1889 the people had no proper church edifice. In that year steps were taken by the Rev. George Winkler, its pastor, to erect a new frame church. It has about twenty-five families, and cost \$1,500.

The Swedish Evangelical Lutheran church was erected in 1885. Services were given by the pastor of Kane.

The Wilcox Cemetery Association was organized in January, 1876, with fifty-three subscribers, A. I. Wilcox, A. B. Preston, A. T. Aldrich, Irving Schultz, R. A. Westcott, Theo. Veiditz and J. L. Brown, being directors. The improvement of the old cemetery was at once begun.

State Deputy G. W. Brown, of Youngsville, Penn., organized a new lodge of Good Templars in May, 1877, called Wilcox Lodge, with twenty charter members, and the following named officers: J. C. Malone, Laura M. Brown, W. N. Longreen, Amanda L. Wilcox, J. L. Brown, Rev. W. H. Hoffman, H. W. Campbell, Mary Praut, Charles Bower, Mrs. W. H. Hoffman, Mrs. A. H. Brown, Mrs. M. L. Malone, Mrs. Laura McPherran, Jessie Aldrich, Prof. W. S. McPherran; trustees, A. B. Preston, J. L. Brown and J. C. Malone.

Wilcox Lodge, No. 571, F. & A. M., was constituted in June, 1887, by the grand officers, when the following named officers were installed: O. M. Montgomery, W. M.; J. L. Brown, S. W.; P. S. Ernhout, J. W.; J. C. Malone, treasurer; Carl Oldorp, secretary. The officers for 1888 were Gurnee Freeman, W. M.; J. L. Brown, J. W.; P. S. Ernhout, J. W. For 1889: J. L. Brown, W. M.; P. S. Ernhout, S. W.; Dr. J. S. Wells, J. W. Messrs. Freeman, Clark and Van Ostin are members of the commandery.

Hiram Warner Post, 594, G. A. R., was organized at Wilcox in December, 1889, with twelve members. A. A. Clearwater was elected commander. Col. J. M. Grosh and other soldiers from Ridgway assisted at muster in.

CHAPTER XV.

RIDGWAY TOWNSHIP—BOROUGH OF RIDGWAY.

RIDGWAY TOWNSHIP—STREAMS, ELEVATIONS, ETC.—COAL—FIRST COMERS—ELECTIONS—RESIDENT TAX-PAYERS IN 1844—POPULATION—VILLAGES—MISCELLANEOUS.

BOROUGH OF RIDGWAY—LOCATION, ETC.—THE RIDGWAYS AND OTHER PIONEERS—SOME FIRST THINGS—POST-OFFICE, ETC.—MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS—FIRES—MANUFACTURES—BANKS—HOTELS—CHURCHES—CEMETERY ASSOCIATION—SCHOOLS—SOCIETIES, ETC.

RIDGWAY TOWNSHIP lies entirely west of the main divide. With the exception of a few rivulets rising inside the west line, and flowing southwest into Bear creek, all streams find their way to the Clarion—East branch, Power's run and Elk creek entering from the east; Big Mill, Little Mill and several smaller streams flowing south and southwest into the parent stream. From Bridgetown, in the center of Johnson's run coal basin, to a point south of Power's run, the river flows against the dip of the rocks; for the next 8,000 feet the dip of the rocks increases, and the strike changes from northeast and southwest to a general westerly direction, while the river runs west in obedience. At the mouth of Little Mill creek, it takes a southwest course for about eight miles, paralleling the strike of rock, and at fourteen places running to the strike, causing sharp angles rather than curves. At Ridgway it makes an abrupt sweep north of west, and after receiving the waters of Big Mill creek, below Ridgway, it takes the name "Clarion River." The hills rise from 300 to 600 feet above the river bed, which, at the north line of the township, is 1,460 feet above tide. At Boot Jack, said to be the highest point in this township, the elevation is 2,166 feet, while the lowest point is on the western line, near the Little Toby, 1,321 feet.

From borings made for oil at Silver creek well, Johnsonburg well, Dickin son well and Ridgway Gas Company's well, it is learned that the total thickness of strata is 710 feet, or 285 feet in coal measures; 325 in Mauch Chunk and Pocono, and 100 in Red Catskill. Of this total, about 400 feet appear above the water level, and on the hills are huge sand-stone and conglomerate rocks, some 30x20 feet, which are now being cut up for export to Erie. This rock is commonly called Johnson run sandstone, and is much prized by builders; the front of the court house is constructed of it. While much easier to work and less expensive than granite, it meets all the requirements of granite, except for heavy cornice work.

In January, 1879, a coal bed, two and one-quarter feet thick, was opened on Hyde's hill by E. K. Gresh, which Carl pronounced to be Marshallburg coal. The Wilmarth coal tract, on warrants 3285-4850, was opened extensively soon after (1880), and given the name "Glen Mayo," as it was operated by J. H. Mayo. The first mine on this tract was originally opened by Frank Whitney, a Chicago detective, and John V. Daugan, a conductor on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad. The elevation of this coal bed is 1,908 feet above tide, or 461 feet above the track level at Wilmarth depot, or ninety-seven feet below the summit of the hill. Prior to 1883 a number of coal drifts were



Frederic Jones

opened, several wells drilled for oil, without success, while gas wells, notably Grant's, were successful. In 1876 the Fairwood coal mines were worked by Heylman & Woodward.

About the time the first settlements were made in Fox township, David Johnson came from Salem, N. J., but when he learned of the Gillis settlement, near Ridgway, in 1821, he moved away. The Gallaghers came about 1825, and the following year a sister of Mrs. Gallagher (Hannah Gilbert) opened a school at Ridgway.

About 1826 James L. Gillis commenced improving Montmorenci for Jacob Ridgway. A road from Marvins via Bunker Hill to Eleven Mile Spring was then in existence, and soon after opened to Ridgway. The Kersey saw-mill, nine miles southeast of Ridgway, was brought into connection with the north country later.

At the first election for Ridgway township, held February 27, 1844, George Dickinson and Samuel Stoneback were chosen justices; Caleb Dill and Squire Carr, supervisors; David Thayer and R. B. Gillis, constables; W. H. Gallagher, assessor; James Crow, George Dickinson, James Gallagher, D. Thayer, John Cobb and Jesse Cady, school directors; Charles Horton, clerk; W. M. Redline and C. Horton, overseers of the poor; Henry Karnes, Thomas Irvin and R. B. Gillis, auditors; Riverius Prindle, judge of election, and Charles Horton and Caleb Dill, inspectors. A. I. Wilcox was chosen justice in 1846; James Gallagher in 1847; George Dickinson and Henry Souther in 1849; L. Luther, in 1850. The election for Ridgway township, in February, 1890, resulted in the choice of O. B. Grant and Jacob Steiss, school directors; John Otth and J. B. Bryant, supervisors; J. B. Bryant, O. of P.; F. C. Ely, auditor; B. F. Ely, treasurer; Peter Gulnack, clerk; Maurice Sherman, collector. The elections in Rolfe election district of February, 1890, resulted in the choice of O. B. Grant and H. B. Edwards for school directors; John Otth and J. B. Bryant, supervisors; F. C. Ely, auditor; B. F. Ely, treasurer; Peter Gulnack, clerk; Maurice Sherman, collector.

The resident tax-payers of Ridgway township, in 1844, were W. J. B. Andrews (who owned two carriages and two patent lever gold watches), William Armstrong (saw-mill), Watts Anderson (saw-mill), the Boston Lumber Company (who carried a mercantile business and large saw-mill), W. S. Brownell, Ephraim Barnes, Dave Beniger*, Pierce T. Brooks, Brooks & Morris, W. J. Baxter, John Cobb*, W. M. Clyde, Job Carr (saw-mill owner), Zenas D. Clark, Squire Carr, Philip M. Carr, Absalom Conrad, Jesse Cady, James Crow, Caleb Dill* (blacksmith), George Dickenson* (who owned a watch and carriage), Adam Ditts, George Dull (saw-mill), Henry Dull, Dennis Eggleston, Fred Ely, Dave Fuller, Ezra W. Foster, Carlos Fuller, James Gillis* (owner of saw mill and gold watch), Caroline Gillis (owner of a horse and gold watch), Ridgway B. Gillis, James Gallagher, William Gallagher, Silas German, John Given, Dyer Harris, Hughes & Dickinson (saw mill owners), Chester G. Hays, Arthur Hughes, Peter Hardy, Joseph S. Hyde* (assessed \$2,800), Charles Horton*, Nathaniel Ide, Isaac Keefer, Henry Karnes, John Knox, Homer Kendall, Thomas Lynde, John W. Blake, D. B. Munger, Jacob Meffert, Robert McIntosh, Edward McQuone, Steve Miner, William Myres, Payne & Waterson's saw and grist-mill, Chester Payne, Jesse Paulley, Riverius Prindle*, Matthew L. Ross, Willoughby M. Redline, Jacob Reeder, James S. Stratton*, Ephraim Shall, Samuel Stoneback, David Thayer*, Orrin Van Curriu, Cornelius Van Orsdell, Genet Robert, Wilmarth & Co., widow Maria Wilcox, Miner Wilcox*, David Worden, Samuel Whisner, A. I. Wilcox, W. P. Weaver, Ebenezer Lee, John C. Johnson, Frances C. Maybury, Alex Beek, Garrett Corwin,

* Owners of lots.

David M. Fields (owner of a silver watch), Thomas Irvine, Alvin Rawley (hunter), Charles Knapp* (sawyer), Henry Thayer, P. J. Berlin, David Reed, James Jones, Edward Derby (owner of a saw-mill, buggy and silver watch), John J. Ridgway's grist mill, Dave Luther's saw mill, Libbins, Luther, Silas Blake (saw mill), Greenfield Blake, Hervey Gross, Peter Huftailing, Thomas Schram, Reuben McBride, Thomas Rielly, Michael White, Fred Marving, Jerry Carr, Andrew Shaul, William Evans, John Knobsnyder, William Payne, Washington Park, Joseph Christie, Martin Campbell, David B. Sabins, Zachariah H. Eldy*, Levi G. Clover*, John Grant, John Lukins, Noble P. Booth, Fred Keefer, Charles B. Gillis (owner of a silver watch, and money lender).

In 1850 J. S. Hyde & Co., Dickinson & Co. and Job Cobb, were dealers in Ridgway township, and David Thayer and P. T. Brooks kept hotels. J. C. Chapin and Henry Souther were the attorneys; Caleb Dill, postmaster. There were forty dwellings, forty families, 241 inhabitants, seven farms and eleven mills in the township. In 1855 Jerome Powell purchased the Whitney & Horton interests in the store. The old store, now the office of W. H. Hyde, was erected in 1852-53, and occupied as a store until 1876, when the Opera House building was opened. There are twelve hands employed directly in this store, and the stock carried is about \$50,000. The management of this large store is left to C. F. Burleigh.

The hotels in Ridgway township at present are as follows: At Johnsonburg, the Johnsonburg House, kept by John Foley; Central House, by J. N. Brown and the Haley House, by Mrs. Annie Haley. At Dagnesehonda, the McGovern House, by James McGovern.

The population in 1880 was 1,480, exclusive of the borough. In November, 1888, the votes cast were 111 Republican, 107 Democratic and one Prohibitionist, representing a population of 1,095. The great industries at Johnsonburg, however, employ a number of Swedes and others, who are not voters, so that the number of inhabitants may be placed at 1,500. In 1850 there were forty families of 241 persons in the township, forty dwellings, seven cultivated farms, and eleven saw-mills.

Johnsonburg (or Quay) dates its settlement back to the first decade of this century, when the peculiar character described in the chapter on pioneers, came hither to make a home. On the approach of civilized man, he fled, leaving the wilderness without a white inhabitant for years. In 1882 one of the greatest leather manufacturing industries in the world was established here by Stephen Kistler's Sons, with Samuel Lowry as superintendent. The buildings were completed that year, and the men in this busy hive, together with the hands required to get out 12,000 cords of bark annually, transformed the place into an industrial center of no small importance. This tannery turns out 2,720 hides per week, and the value of annual product is placed at \$955,900. The present firm, Wilson, Kistler & Co., own 125 acres, the site of their works, but through them an immense area of hemlock is stripped annually. A correspondent of the *Eagle Observer*, visiting this place in September, 1887, tells the story of its modern progress. He writes: "Perhaps the finest mountain scenery in the State, and certainly the least known to tourists, is found in the Elk mountain region near Johnsonburg. To see the grandest part of the Elk mountains, one should take a carriage or horse from the Johnsonburg hotel and follow the excellent driveway to Rolfe, one mile and continue to Wilcox, six miles distant. Striking peaks, sharp and glittering as the Matterhorn, surround one on all sides. Crystal streams flow through every valley, and the fair Clarion river supplies immense water power for in-

numerable manufacturing plants. No lover of the grand or beautiful in nature should fail to take a drive through and around Johnsonburg. What is known as the Rocks is a wonderful piece of God's masonry. Solid ice may be broken off from these rocks in July and August. Besides being picturesque, Johnsonburg promises to become the emporium of a great business mart some day. L. C. Horton is the leading merchant and business man of this place. One of the largest tanneries in the United States, and owned by Wilson, Kistler & Co., is situated at Johnsonburg Junction. The monster planing mill of Henry, Bayard & Co. employs a large number of men. There are several fine hotels. The Johnsonburg hotel, kept by L. C. Horton [now by John Foley], is a favorite place for summer tourists and business people. New buildings are going up daily, and the latest is the Park Opera House and billiard hall, built by Mr. A. Parks, one of our rising business men. Johnsonburg produces her own gas, and her churches and schools are all lighted and heated by gas. There is more freight handled here than in most towns of twice its size."

Quay post-office was established at Johnsonburg in January, 1888, with John Foley, postmaster. At this time the place did not have oil wells, but gas abounded. This, coupled with the unexcelled shipping facilities, brought the paper-mill, which in its turn built up the town, and has increased the business so fast that the post office shows the receipts for the quarter ending August 1, 1889, to be upward of \$235. It is now probable that before the post office is three years old it will be a presidential office, and before twenty-five years old it will be a first class office with free delivery. Isaiah Cobb is the present postmaster.

The Clarion Pulp and Paper Company was incorporated November 26, 1888, for the purpose of manufacturing paper at Johnsonburg. The stockholders were M. M. Armstrong, L. D. Armstrong, W. S. Blakeley, Richard and Robert Wetherill and G. B. Lindsey. The buildings were completed at once, and another great industry brought forth among the hills.

On July 18, 1889, the *Breeze* was established, as related in the chapter on the press, and with this new exponent of her resources abroad in the land, the village bounded forward with gigantic strides.

In 1884 religious affairs were represented by a small Sunday school and a society, the Willing Workers, of which the officers were: president, Miss Annie Golly; vice president, Miss Mabel Reese; secretary, Miss Hattie Duncan; treasurer, Miss Alice Paxton.

The Catholic Church was first attended, about six years ago, by Rev. Bernard Klocker, and in 1888 Rev. G. Winkler began to build the new frame church, which was dedicated October 6, 1889. The cost was \$2,000. There are thirty families belonging to the congregation.

The Methodist Society, of which Rev. J. E. Brown was pastor, worshiped in the school-house, or attended the Union Church at Rolfe.

The Johnsonburg House is now presided over by John Foley, and the St. Charles by James McCloskey. B. Searles carries on a restaurant. Mrs. Wheeler conducts the Wheeler House, J. N. Brown the Central House, and other hotels are being erected. Store buildings are also multiplying, and on hill and in valley dwelling-houses of every character are being erected.

On the night of February 28, 1890, two Swedes were burned up in a small building at Johnsonburg. The burning men were in full view of the onlookers.

The Clarion *Breeze* of January, 1890, refers to the Armstrong Brothers' Pulp and Paper-mills, work on which commenced in November, 1888. It was opened in July, 1889, and now gives employment to 130 men. C. H. Glover

is superintendent and E. Emeigh paper-maker. The Armstrong Brothers' three gas wells supply fuel and light to the mills as well as to their forty tenant houses. The Union Tannery, across the river, gives employment to 100 men. In one year the village grew from three hotels, one store and three or four dwellings to a town of forty-six business houses and a number of dwellings.

Rolfe is a neighbor of Johnsonburg, just across the Clarion. Here is the great tannery of Wilson, Kistler & Co., referred to in the history of Johnsonburg. Here also is the 12,000,000 foot lumber mill of Henry, Bayard & Co., now operated by W. L. Devine. Henry, Bayard & Co. own several other mills in this vicinity, and many thousand acres of timber, which will supply these mills for many years. Their store is under the management of C. J. Johnson. Rolfe had, perhaps, more dwellings than Johnsonburg, in August, 1889, but not very many business places. A fine union church and a graded school building (not completed) are ornaments of usefulness that Johnsonburg then was wanting in. This Union Church association was organized in April, 1888, on petition of G. W. Willan, W. W. Gore, J. M. English, Samuel Lowry, C. J. Johnson, H. J. Baird and C. E. Danber. The Rolfe fire, of March 1, 1887, originated in Henry, Bayard & Co.'s store, and swept it away, with the old store building of White & Co., Devine's ice-house and the Philadelphia & Erie depot.

Daguseahonda (or "The True Water"), a name suggested by Henry Souther (an act not yet forgiven), contained thirty buildings in 1884, including a school-house, a store, a large boarding house, and a hotel not opened until early in 1885. The extract works of Jackson S. Schultz and the large saw mill of Henry, Bayard & Co., are the manufacturing industries. H. H. Eaton was superintendent of the extract works, which have a capacity of thirty-five barrels of ten pound extract per day. Here is the junction of the Earley branch with the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, but, apart from the industries named, the glory of the place has departed, and there is nothing pretentious about it to day, unless it be the strangely euphonious (?) name. In January, 1884, the house of Simon Hanes, at Daguseahonda, was burned, and with it one of his children. L. N. Eggleston dashed into the fire and rescued the second child and its grandmother.

The large saw-mill, owned by J. S. Shultz, is operated by William Locke, for Hall, Kaul & Co. The extract works, built almost seven years ago, are owned by J. S. Schultz and Nial T. Childs. John Klingel is foreman over fifteen workmen, while William Benson has charge of the office. The main building is 250x34 feet, and the other building proportionately large. The capacity is from forty to fifty barrels of ten pound extract per day. B. E. Taylor is general merchant and postmaster; A. P. Larson, meat dealer, and James McGovern, proprietor of the hotel. . . . The gas plant at Daguseahonda was completed in January, 1890.

Whistletown. Cobb, Gallagher & Fisher established a saw mill at Whistletown in 1846, and it was run by water-power. Early in 1848 they sold to Palmetter & Phelps, who operated the mill one year, when W. H. Post bought Phelps' interest, W. H. Schram contracting to manufacture the lumber. In 1849 Mr. Schram superintended the rafting of the lumber, and after marketing it, ceased connection with the establishment. The mill was sold to B. F. Ely & Co., who disposed of it after some years, when Isaac Horton, Jr., became owner. G. T. Wheeler subsequently had an interest in the concern for some time, but ultimately it became the property of Dr. Earley. In later years Henry, Bayard & Co. became owners of this old water-mill in its modern form. The name Whistletown was given to it, owing to W. H. Gallagher's penchant for whistling. In 1876 the first school house was erected there, and



Henry Beadle.

Miss Lizzie Miller was appointed teacher. Previously teacher and pupils assembled in a barn loft.

Miscellaneous.—The Crescent mills, built in 1851, by E. Derby, for the Portland Land Company, sixteen miles below Ridgway, were in operation in 1851. The saw-mill had a capacity of 40,000 feet, while the grist-mill was simply built for small custom work. . . . At Wilmarth a school building erected years ago gave place to a new house in 1875, which was opened by J. E. Hewitt. . . . The school at Gulnack's was opened in 1876, by Rev. I. Brenneman, and Eber Card opened another new school building at Gardner's—the old one having been cut up by the male pupils. At Laurel Hill, school was held in a dwelling-house for years, but abandoned in 1876, when the new school-house at Boot Jack was erected.

In March, 1878, the Island Run colony scheme was extensively advertised. The owners of lands on warrants 4268-69 and 4376-77, five miles from Ridgway, were Hyde, Bradley & Co., and Earley, Brickle and Hite. Their idea was to donate to each of one hundred settlers there twenty acres of land, reserving minerals and merchantable lumber. The Allentown *Weltbote* pictured the beauties of the place, and, as a result, inquiries flowed in from all sides. The owners issued a circular of warning, telling intending settlers to wait until spring and not to come without money.

BOROUGH OF RIDGWAY.

Ridgway is beautifully located in Eagle Valley, near the junction of Elk creek with the Clarion, in longitude 1° 45' west and latitude 41° 26' north. The population in 1880 was 1,100. In 1888 there were 161 Democratic, 158 Republican and 12 Prohibitionist votes cast, a total of 331, representing 1,655 inhabitants. The name is derived from that of Jacob Ridgway and John J. Ridgway, the latter of whom died at Paris, France, in November, 1885. He was the only son of Jacob Ridgway, who, in 1817, purchased 80,000 acres in McKean county, and 40,000 in Elk. The old proprietor died in 1844. The early agents were Jonathan Colegrove, Paul E. Scull and James L. Gillis, all deceased. In 1852 W. J. Colegrove succeeded his father as agent. All of them favored this location for the county seat, and to them particularly the citizens of the town are indebted for having the seat of justice fixed here.

Joseph Willis Taylor, who, in 1820, came to this county with his father, Libni Taylor, died May 1, 1885. He aided in clearing the Montmorenci farm, and it is said cut the first tree on the site of Ridgway, before James Gallagher's arrival in 1825. Henry Souther, in a letter on the subject of James Gallagher's settlement, states that this pioneer preceded his family to the site of the present town, and built a small house, which stood back on the old Gallagher farm, when he purchased the property. Mr. Souther had the timbers of this house used in a wash-house, and in recent years this building stood on Main street, opposite the court-house. It was 16x20, one story, and used successively for various businesses. When Mrs. Gallagher and her sister, Hannah Gilbert, arrived, the house referred to was completed.

Ridgway was laid out in 1833, when seven families resided here—the Ayles worths and Caleb Dill, west of the creek; Enos Gillis, J. W. Gallagher, H. Karnes, Tom Barber and Joab Doblen on the east side. In 1834 the first bridge across the Clarion at Ridgway was built, and also one over the north fork at Bridgetown.

Mr. Gillis, with Mr. Dickinson, Arthur Hughes and Lyman Wilmarth, owned the land north and west of the Clarion, in what is now known as West Ridgway, and engaged in the business of lumbering, under the firm name of

Hughes, Dickinson & Co., which afterward became and continued Dickinson & Co. These gentlemen laid out some town lots, but the sale of them was very slow. Mr. Wilmarth had the one south of the turnpike, now Main street, between the mill race and the river; Mr. Gillis, one east of the turnpike, as continued south to the race. John Cobb had two or three, and Caleb Dill some two or more. On the east side of the river Mr. Ridgway caused a village to be laid out, bounded south by the warrant line, west by the river, north by Elk creek and east by James Gallagher's land, and what was afterward known as the "Rough and Ready" property, lying on both sides of Gallagher run. James Gallagher had a plat of about three acres on the north side of the pike, and Enos Gillis a contract for the land north of Elk creek, bounded west by the river.

Ridgway, in April, 1836, as remembered by Mr. Schram, was a very little village. Beginning at the western end of the present town, near the location of Grant & Horton's tannery, was Dickinson's boarding house, Henry Gross' house on the flat close by, then the saw mill and a barn. There were no buildings from that point until coming to the school-house (built in 1834) adjoining the old burial ground, opposite and below the Rochester & Pittsburgh Railroad depot of 1886. Next came Van Orsdall's plank dwelling. On the corner of the Smithport road, on the site of M. E. Lesser's residence, was Caleb Dill's dwelling, justice shop and post office, and across the road was his blacksmith shop. Just above lived Stephen Neiver; at the northeast corner was John Cobb's house, where Mrs. Dill resided in April, 1886. On the right side of Main street, a few rods east, was James L. Gillis' home, then the store of Gillis & Clover. Crossing the race bridge one came to George Dickinson's home on the south side, the store being on the north side. The mansion house was subsequently built west of the race on the north side of the street, and George Clyde occupied a log cabin toward the dam. The bridge was a 16x12 inch stringer, resting on cribbing; teams forded the river, and in times of high water, boats were used. On the east side of the stream stood the Exchange, owned by David Thayer, then Edward Derby's Old Red House, in the cellar of which was the famous spring, above where Dillon's meat market was located in 1886. Then came P. T. Brook's Lone Star Hotel, where Messenger's drug store was in 1886; an old grist mill stood back from the street near the present Hyde mill. On Main street was the dwelling of M. L. Ross and the old Dutch House of William Weaver; while on the right the court-house was the only improvement. James Gallagher's store stood where was the telegraph office in 1886, while his dwelling, then used as a temperance hotel, stood on the corner. It was rebuilt in 1886 by John G. Hall. After leaving the corner of Main street, was Mrs. Wilcox's dwelling, occupied by Minor Wilcox, in 1886; Elk creek emptied into the Clarion at the point where is now Dickinson's dam.

In the general history, it is stated that Reuben Aylesworth was the first postmaster at Ridgway. This office appears to have been established in 1829. Caleb Dill was postmaster in 1836, and evidently served until 1850, when John Cobb was appointed. In November, 1851, the post office was moved from Cobb's old building, in the lower part of Ridgway, to his new store. W. N. Whitney was appointed postmaster in June, 1853, *vice* John Cobb. Business about this time was trifling, and the main street of the village was so quiet and new that rattlesnakes sometimes appeared thereon. It is related that in August, 1854, W. H. Post killed a reptile with seven rattles. Matthew L. Ross succeeded Jerome Poxell about 1857, as postmaster, and served until Mr. Luther was appointed. This Luther was serving in 1863, when Dr. Bardwell

arrived. In 1867 G. G. Messenger was appointed postmaster, succeeding Lib. Luther. In 1869 J. H. Hagerty was commissioned postmaster, serving until 1887, when G. G. Messenger was commissioned. On August 1, 1889, Postmaster Messenger turned the office over to Mr. Hagerty. William A. Irwin, the veteran deputy, has been continued.

Municipal Affairs. The petition to incorporate Ridgway was dated September 23, 1880. The petitioners were Madams G. G. Messenger, A. M. Scribner, J. Y. Barrett, Mary Service, M. E. Lesser and S. E. Johnson, and Messrs. Little, Oyster, Derby, Morgester, C. R. Earley, E. J. Miller, Kime, Bardwell, Willard, Campbell, Holes, Head, Schram, Ross, W. C. Healy, Penfield, H. S. Thayer, Luther Hagerty, Dr. Day, Phil Lesser, Jr., Jerome Powell, W. H. Hyde, J. F. Dill, S. A. Olmstead, F. McGloin, J. M. Schram, W. S. Hamblen, Fred Schoening, W. H. Osterhout, W. C. Geary, Gresh, French, Noon, J. R. Kime, Miles, M. E. Lesser, A. R. Chapin, Dr. T. S. Hartley and H. A. Parsons, Jr.

The first election was held February 15, 1881. Jerome Powell was elected burgess; D. C. Oyster and C. H. McCauley were chosen councilmen for three years; W. H. Osterhout and W. H. Hyde for two years, and W. H. Schram and H. S. Thayer, for one year. The school directors chosen for the respective terms were J. S. Bardwell and H. A. Parsons, Fred Schoening and E. E. Willard; H. M. Powers and W. S. Hamblen. W. C. Healy was elected assessor; J. D. Fullerton, justice of the peace; R. V. Kime (three years), Hugh McGeehin (two years) and T. S. Hartley (one year), auditors; George R. Woodward, high constable; B. P. Mercer, constable; D. S. Luther, judge, with John Flynn and A. W. Jones, inspectors of election; M. E. Lesser and R. J. Campbell, overseers of the poor. The highest vote cast was 174 for Councilman W. H. Hyde. The office of burgess has been filled by Jerome Powell in 1882; M. S. Service, 1883; John R. Kime, 1884-85; R. J. Campbell, 1886; W. H. Schram, 1887; Thomas Gillooly, 1888; L. S. Guth, 1889. W. C. Healy has served as recorder of the borough since organization.

The justices of the peace elected since 1881 are named as follows: A. Swartz Ross, 1882; E. K. Gresh, 1884; W. C. Healy, 1885; Rufus Lucore, 1889.

In June, 1885, there were 55 votes cast for a gas and water-tax, and 1 against, and 140 cast against a water tax and 2 for. In August, 1888, the vote on the respective questions was 146 and 3 and 185 and 15. In November, 1888, the vote to increase debt was 207, opposed by 1.

The elections of February, 1890, resulted as follows: Burgess—A. Swartz Ross (D.), 226; no opposition. Council—W. H. Hyde (D.), 223; John Flynn (D.), 185; William Earl (R.), 117; J. C. Millin (R.), 133. School directors—S. W. Miles, 198; M. O'Connor, Jr. (D.), 197; Delos Dolliver (R.), 96; B. P. Mercer (R.), 137. Justice of the peace—W. C. Healy (D.), 197; no opposition. Collector—Thomas Barry (D.), 149; Robert Morrison (R.), 176. High Constable—W. M. Dill (D.), 198; no opposition. Borough constable—W. M. Dill (D.), 238; no opposition. Overseer of the poor—John Dwyer (D.), 194; Jacob Butterfuss (R.), 124. Auditor—J. D. Messenger (D.), 210; no opposition. Judge of election—DuBois Gorton (D.), 205; A. Renburg (R.), 118. Inspector of election—W. C. Beman (D.), 213; John Larson (R.), 118.

Gas. On November 26, 1885, the gas well was connected with the pipes at Johnsonburg, and in four minutes a volume of gas traveled six miles to the gasometer at Ridgway in rear of the Hyde House. That night the burner at the corner of Main and Broad streets was lighted, and the chase after the grim plumbers commenced. . . . The Ridgway Gas Company petitioned for incorporation October 22, 1883, through the stockholders, C. R. Earley, D. D. Cook,

F. W. Morgan, Charles B. Earley, A. Thompson and S. A. Rote. The capital stock was placed at \$5,000. . . . The Ridgway Light & Heat Company was chartered September 16, 1885, with D. C. Oyster, W. C. Healy, H. M. Powers, Dysan Rishell and Alfred Short, stockholders. . . . The Elk Gas Company was chartered by the State August 19, 1886. O. B. Grant, W. H. Osterhout, G. F. Dickinson, H. S. Thayer and C. H. McCauley were named directors, representing twenty-eight stockholders. . . . A charter to the People's Gas Company of Warren was entered here in 1886, and one to the United Natural Gas Company the same year; also one to the Northwestern Pennsylvania Natural Gas Company. . . . The New Era Gas Company petitioned for charter in April, 1889, through I. D. Bell, S. A. Rote, D. C. Oyster, Alfred Short and John C. Brady. H. M. Powers was named as treasurer. The object of this company was to mine for gas in Ridgway township to be consumed in the borough.

Water. — In November, 1843, the water privilege of the large spring south of the town was granted to the county for the use of the proposed public buildings. . . . The Ridgway Water Company was chartered July 7, 1885, the stock being placed at \$50,000, held by citizens of Williamsport. About this time the proposition of Peter Herdic, in behalf of this corporation, was made. The company proposed, among other things, that "the borough of Ridgway grant a franchise for the building, constructing, erecting and maintaining said water works within said borough, and the exclusive privilege of maintaining and operating said works for a period of ten years, or until such time as they may be purchased by said borough, and during said period to rent or lease from said P. Herdic, his heirs or assigns, the twenty-five hydrants, at an annual rental of forty dollars each, to be paid quarterly. Should other fire hydrants be required hereafter, the rate of rental shall be thirty dollars each for such additional hydrants, payable quarterly as above mentioned." This and other articles were signed by Herdic, John R. Kime, the burgess, and William M. Sweet. On January 7, 1889, water from the new works was turned into the pipes, and came with a rush into the borough.

Fire Companies — The Laurel Fire Company, No. 1, of Ridgway, was incorporated April 22, 1884. W. H. Osterhout, D. C. Oyster and C. H. McCauley were named directors, and among the subscribers were W. H. Hyde, H. S. Thayer, E. J. Miller, W. L. Williams and John A. Kime. . . . The Emerald Hose Company elected the following-named officers in March, 1890: President, Thomas B. Gillooly; first vice president, M. O'Conner; second vice president, William Vanorman; recording secretary, Samuel Ross; financial secretary, Thomas Barry; treasurer, Daniel Fitzgerald; foreman, Thomas H. Ledden; first assistant, Charles O'Conner; second assistant, Daniel Maloney; board of trustees, H. E. Van Aken, one year, S. G. Coon, one year, R. E. McFarlin, two years; plugmen, J. J. Devoge and John Barry; fire police, J. H. Ellinger, Lib. Luther and Thomas Barry.

The new hose company, organized in February, 1890, elected the following-named officers: J. M. Schram, president; W. S. Horton, vice-president; L. J. A. Lesser, recorder; A. L. Bell, financial secretary; J. H. McEwen, treasurer; H. H. Wensel, foreman; Gus F. Rohde, first assistant; George McFarlin, second assistant; W. S. Horton, George Clark, W. Irwin, William Earl and F. H. Ely, trustees. There are forty members.

Fires. — In June, 1870, the first big fire swept the north side of the square from the site of the Ridgway Bank to Broad street, leaving the old Hyde House safe. The fire of August, 1873, destroyed Lesser & Debble's wagon and the Hyde harness shop. In July, 1874, a building near Hyde's saw-mill was burned.



J. S. Bardwell. M.D.

The Ridgway fire of September 29, 1882, was discovered between 2 and 3 o'clock that morning in the *Democrat* block. The losses are given as follows: Commencing at Broad street, Dr. C. R. Earley's building, \$3,000; Charles Holes' building (net), \$2,500; Jerome Powell's building (net), \$2,050; R. V. Kime's building, \$350; James S. Maginnis' building (net), \$1,800; Fred Schoening's building (net), \$1,000; Union Store Company's building \$3,000; Bank building (net), \$500; George W. Rhines & Son (net), \$2,300; J. W. Morgester's building (net), \$1,000; R. I. Campbell's store building (net), \$1,500, and dwelling house, rented to G. A. Rathbun (net), \$600. (In the above list of losses the value of buildings destroyed above amount of insurance is only given.) The *Elk County Advocate* office in the Powell building lost, above insurance, \$1,000, and the *Democrat* office was totally destroyed, except books, etc., in the safe. The loss on G. A. Rathbun's library and office in the bank building was about \$1,325. Many others suffered small losses in personal property and mercantile stocks—the people saving the greater part of such property from the fire. The north side of Main street or of square from Mill to Broad street and back to the mill race was destroyed, except a barn in rear of Powell & Kime's store. The Hyde House escaped, through the efforts of the workers to confine the fire to one block; and Edward Derby's house, at the western end, was saved in the same way. A dwelling belonging to R. I. Campbell and one to Mrs. M. L. Ross, on Race street, were also saved, as well as the Hyde mills. It destroyed all the buildings, except one, on the north side of Main street, between Broad and Mill, and for more than a year thereafter many of our business men occupied shanties in the streets pending the construction of new buildings. What then seemed a disaster to the merchants and owners has, as in many cases, proved a benefit to the village and the community at large. The buildings destroyed were of wood, irregular in construction and unsightly in appearance, but have been replaced by substantial brick blocks. Scarcely had the heated ground cooled, than J. W. Morgester and Robert I. Campbell began the work of rebuilding, the former completing his building before the close of the year at a cost of \$6,000. In March, 1883, work on the Union Hall (a \$20,000 house), for Fred Schoening and James McGinnis, commenced; also on Powell & Kime's Grand Central block, the Ridgway bank building, and G. W. Rhines' building. Morgester's building and three houses erected by Campbell in 1883 form a block with a frontage of eighty nine feet on Main street. Up to 1889 this work has been carried on. The new building on the corner of Broad and Main streets was erected in 1889 by Hyde & Murphy for Frank G. Earley. P. Fitzpatrick was contractor for the brick work. The cost is estimated at \$12,000. The fire of April 22, 1889, at Thompson's mills on Island run, two miles south of the borough, destroyed nearly 500,000 feet of hemlock and pine; also some lath, pickets and clap-boards, valued, altogether, at \$5,000, was destroyed, the total loss in lumber, buildings and machinery being from \$8,000 to \$10,000.

Mrs. William McNall and her four children, of Ridgway, sought safety in the cellar of their house from the terrible storm of May 10, 1889. While there lightning struck the house, and the mother and three of her children were killed. The other child, a babe of a month, was alive and uninjured in the arms of its dead mother. . . . The destruction of a large section of the Eagle Tannery took place Friday, July 19, 1889. Early that morning, the people of Ridgway were alarmed by the report of a loud explosion, and looking in the direction from which the report seemed to come, they beheld, just over the bark-mill of the Eagle Valley Tannery, on the north side of Elk creek, a dense cloud of black smoke, and flames were bursting from the roof of the building on

every side. The alarming shrieks of the whistle were heard for miles around. In less than five minutes a large crowd of the town people had gathered, and were assisting in taking care of the sadly injured workmen, and helping the tannery men to connect their hose with the pumps, to save as much of the property as possible. The Tannery Hose Company, assisted by the Emerald Hose Company, saved some of the principal buildings, leaving the bark mill and engine room (containing two good engines), 45x100 feet, with cellar; leach house, 250x45 feet; bark shed, 45x200 feet, containing 300 cords of rock oak bark, worth \$8 to \$10 per cord, and the "cooler," 20x50 feet, besides a team of horses valued at \$450, to be destroyed. The buildings and bark, valued at \$15,000, were insured. The human victims of this fire were named as follows: John Strycker, Swiss, cremated, aged about twenty years, single man, a nephew of Andrew Strycker; Andrew Strycker, Swiss, fatally burned, died Saturday night, aged about fifty years, leaving a widow and several children; John Fisher, Swiss, fatally burned, died Saturday night, aged about fifty-one years, leaving a widow and several children; John Westerville, aged about eighteen years, fatally burned, died Sunday morning, lived with his brother, parents being in Sweden; John Borjeson, Swede, very badly burned; John Bergendahl, burned on one arm and face, was in the leach house and was thrown some twenty feet by the concussion; George D. Smith, engineer, an American, burned severely about the hands, arms, face and neck, his escape being marvelous. The mill was not in operation. The men had been cleaning up to change from grinding hemlock to oak bark. The engineer had just turned on steam, and the machinery had only commenced to revolve when the shock came, and the men were burned as with a flash of powder, and instantly the building was in flames. In clearing out the *debris*, the lantern held by John Strycker was found in the elevator, and it is supposed that while waiting for the mill to start up, he left this lantern on the works, whence it was carried up when the machinery was set in motion, and the light catching the bark dust caused the explosion. The company has established a fire department, the employees forming the force. A fine hose cart and a large amount of hose have been purchased, also other equipments.

Manufactures.—The lumber trade had always been the leading industry up to 1870, and still is, perhaps, in the number of men and amount of capital employed. Although since the burning of Hyde's saw mill on Race street, there are no saw mills within the borough, there is a number in its immediate neighborhood and contributory to its mercantile interests. Whistletown, on the Clarion, three miles north, is operated by Henry, Bayard & Co.; Eagle Valley, one mile north, formerly owned by J. S. Hyde; West End, owned by Dickinson Bros.; Mill Creek, four miles southwest, owned by Bryant & Ewer; Elk Creek, on Elk creek, one mile east, owned and run by B. F. Ely & Sons; H. S. Thayer's, on Big Mill creek, and J. S. Hyde's mill, on Gallagher run, near the borough line. All these are circular mills of large capacity; and the four on the Clarion are run by water power.

Enos Gillis came to Ridgway in 1827, and began the building of his saw mill and tannery immediately thereafter, placing James Gallagher in charge. In 1844 Enos Gillis moved to near Pittsburgh, and thence to Michigan.

The Hyde estate lands aggregate about 15,000 acres in Ridgway, Horton, Spring Creek and Fox townships. The Hyde Hill, along Eagle Valley, is capped with sandstone bowlders, some of which are 30x20 feet and ten feet high. In recent years the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and several individuals have leased quarry tracts on this and on other hills west of the Eagle Valley mills from the estate, and dimension and common building stone quar-

rying has become a great industry. The estate receives a royalty of fifteen to twenty-five cents per perch of stone.

The Eagle Valley mills were built years ago, and the late J. S. Hyde was interested in their building. They are now the property of the estate. The capacity is about 25,000 feet per day, and the number of men employed is about fifteen throughout the year....The Gallagher Run mills were built about 1882, and the railroad constructed ten miles up the valley that year for the transport of lumber. The road runs two miles up the run, and thence over the abandoned Shawmut road to a point near Shawmut. The capacity is about 30,000 feet per day....The old Elk Creek mills were owned by J. S. Hyde, up to the time of sale to Souther & Willis, who sold to B. F. Ely....The Hyde mills, in Horton township, are at the mouth of Brandy Camp creek and on Saw Mill run, two miles northeast of the former. Thirty men are employed, and the capacity of both is 50,000 per day....The Laurel Run mill is operated by White & Thayer, a mile above the mouth of that stream. A tram road connects with the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, one and a half miles distant. The capacity is 40,000 per day, and the number of men employed twenty.

The Portland Lumber Company comprise the quarter interest of W. H. Hyde, the quarter interest of the Hyde estate, the quarter interest of J. K. P. Hall, and a similar interest held by A. Kane, of St. Mary's. The unsold lands in Horton, Spring Creek and Ridgway townships comprise about 18,000 acres. On the tract there are 250,000,000 of hemlock, 40,000,000 of pine, some oak and other hardwoods. The hemlock is valued at \$2 per M., and pine at \$10 per M. Throughout the Hyde lands, W. H. Hyde is engaged extensively in lumbering, and also on a lease from Grant & Horton on their lands.

The Portland Company's mills, in Spring Creek township, are important industries, turning out 80,000 feet per day and giving employment to forty men....The number of men employed in the woods by jobbers for W. H. Hyde and associate owners is at least 150, exclusive of those employed around the woods.

There are two grist-mills in the borough, one owned by W. H. Hyde & Co., at the foot of Mill street, and run by water-power from Elk creek, one of the oldest mills in the county; the other, recently built by A. H. Buckland, is situated on the Ridgway & Clearfield Railroad and South street, and is run by steam power. Both are noted for the good quality of their products, principally corn-meal and feed, and are run nearly to their full capacity. The Hyde grist-mill was erected years ago, and is still the old-style water-mill, with a capacity of 36,000 bushels of oats per annum. The grain, oats and corn are imported from the West, and here all the feed for the Hyde stables is ground....The Cobb grist-mill, which took the place of the one burned, was completed in June, 1850.

The Ridgway Company's planing-mill was erected in 1878 by Hyde & Ross, and the machinery of the old J. V. Houk mill on Centre street moved thereto. In 1883 Mr. Ross sold his interest, and in 1884 M. P. Murphy purchased. This mill gives employment to thirty five men the year round. The building and machinery are valued at \$25,000.

In 1876 the firm of Hyde, Kline & Co., composed of W. H. Hyde & Co. and D. R. Kline, established a foundry and machine shop on Depot street. Their business is largely repairing, but they also do considerable in the way of new work, and have as specialties the "Carman Saw Guide" and the "Kline Natural Gas Burner." In January, 1889, Mr. Kline's term of partnership ex-

pired, and the works are now operated by W. H. Hyde, with R. I. Robinson, manager. The value of buildings and machinery is \$15,000, and number of men employed is twelve.

In 1885 the joint stock company of McEwen Bros. & Co., limited, was formed for the purpose of carrying on a machine shop and the building of engines, boilers, and saw mill and tannery machines. They built a large shop on Main street at the crossing of the Ridgway & Clearfield Railroad. Hardly was the machinery set, before the whole plant was destroyed by fire, May 27, 1886. With characteristic American energy they pushed ahead, and the works are again in full operation with better buildings and plant than before.

The Hamilton Wagon Company, composed of W. H. Hyde, W. H. Osterhout, D. C. Oyster and D. B. Hamilton, perfected organization in January, 1889. The shops were completed on Broad street, near the depot, and opened in the summer following, and twenty or thirty employes are unable to supply the demand for their product.

Grant & Horton were the second parties to locate a sole leather tannery in Elk county (the first having been built at Wilcox), and are at the junction of Aylsworth run with the Clarion, about one mile from the court-house, and west of the borough line, where they bought from Dickinson, and built in 1867. The business is a very successful one, and grows in extent each year. Their works are called "Ridgway Tannery," and their leather is well and favorably known, a large amount being exported to foreign countries. After the opening of their works, they found the tannery cut off from communication with the railroads in the spring and fall, for during the rainy seasons the bottom of Main and Broad streets was way below the surface. To remedy this, Grant & Horton and the Dickinsons built a plank road from the tannery to the rail road station at their own expense, an improvement that has since been kept up by the township and borough authorities.

The Eagle Tannery may be said to date back to the fall of 1870, when W. H. Osterhout purchased, from J. S. Hyde, 135 acres of land for a building site and 1,700 acres of hemlock bark. He also purchased from J. S. Schultz 4,000 acres and from others 3,000 acres of bark lands. He at once built the Eagle Tannery, with a bark mill of 18,000 cords capacity. The tannery company was organized for incorporation August 13, 1888, with William H. Osterhout, Calvin D. Osterhout, Jackson S. and Louis H. Schultz and W. B. Benson, directors. The capital stock consisted of 6,000 shares of \$50 each. G. W. Childs, of Broome county, N. Y., was named treasurer. The cost of plant, etc., is about \$200,000; sides of leather tanned per year, 250,000; amount of yearly sales of leather about \$925,000; cords of bark used annually, 20,000; value of bark constantly in yard, from \$75,000 to \$100,000; 165 men are employed immediately in and about the works. The great fire of 1889 caused a temporary stoppage of work in some departments, as related in the sketch of that catastrophe. There are about forty six dwellings, including Mr. Osterhout's own residence. The water supply was put in in 1889, by Mr. Osterhout, on the moral assurance that the borough would pay ultimately. Previously he had conducted the water from the springs on the hill above for the use of his tenants. The rebuilding and improvements of 1889 will amount to \$20,000, extending the capacity considerably. The lands owned or leased by this tannery company amount to 25,700 acres.

Banks.—The Ridgway Bank was established in 1875 by Henry Souther, Albert Willis and Edward Souther, as Souther, Willis & Souther, and was conducted by E. Souther until 1876, when it was sold to the present proprietors—Alfred Short, D. C. Oyster and Hezekiah Horton, Mr. Oyster being



W. L. Williams

the president. The office is almost opposite the court-house on Main street. The wealth and industries represented by this banking company compare with that of any other business association in this section of the State.

The Elk County Bank was established August 16, 1874, with Jerome Powell, Dr. C. R. Earley, John G. Hall and C. R. Kline stockholders. The office was opened in Hall's brick block, where it has since been conducted. C. R. Kline served as cashier from 1874 to June, 1880, when M. S. Kline succeeded him. In 1877 Dr. Earley retired; in March, 1880, W. H. Hyde purchased an interest, and in January, 1888, Jerome Powell retired, selling his interest to John G. Hall. The same month M. S. Kline and C. H. McCauley entered the partnership, and in May of that year J. S. Hyde became associated with them. In July W. H. Hyde purchased his father's share, and he, with M. S. Kline and Messrs. Hall* and McCauley are present owners. The original capital was \$50,000, a sum not since increased, although the present surplus is \$24,291.

Hotels.—David Thayer, born in County Cavan, Ireland, in 1816, came to Ridgway with his family in 1836 or 1837, and died here in February, 1884. He built the Exchange Hotel at the east end of Clarion bridge, and conducted it for fifteen or twenty years, and carried the mails from Ridgway to Warren. In later years he conducted the Thayer House until 1871, when he sold to Rieley and Brother.

The Hyde House was built in 1858-59, and opened June 10, in the latter year, by Mr. Osgood, who leased it from J. S. Hyde. In 1861 he retired, and the house was conducted for Mr. Hyde some time, when Mrs. Cummins purchased it. She, with H. S. Belknap as manager, carried on the hotel until 1867, when a Mr. Moore, now of Olean, bought her interest. In 1869 Mr. Schram became owner, and with the exception of ten months, in 1883, when Mr. Holly conducted the house, he has managed it successfully down to the present time. Dr. Day, his son-in-law, purchased the house in 1887, but continued Mr. Schram in the management. The east wing of the proposed modern Hyde House was completed in 1888.

The hotels now in the borough of Ridgway are the Thayer House, kept by T. Wingfield; Hyde House, by D. B. Day; Clarion Hotel, by Mary J. Vaughan; Rochester House, by H. H. Deet; Bogert House, by Hugh McGeehin; McFarlin Hotel, by James McFarlin; Broad Street Hotel, by Daniel McGovern; Revere House, by C. W. Barrett, and the Eagle Hotel, by Frank Showers.

Churches.—There are seven church organizations and six church buildings in the borough, as follows: St. Leo's Roman Catholic church, on Depot street, is the finest and most expensive, as the congregation is the largest. Rev. M. Meagher, pastor, resides in a parsonage belonging to the parish, situate on the Brookville road. The German Lutheran church is on South street above Broad, and has a parsonage upon the same lot. The Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal and Congregationalist are on Centre, the former having a parsonage on "Zion's Hill," in Souther's addition, while the Episcopal rectory is on a lot adjoining the church lot. The Swedish Congregational church, recently built, is on Broad street opposite Osterhout's tannery, and the Presbyterians occupy a hall, fitted up as a chapel, over Messenger's drug store, corner Main and Mill streets. Ridgway is thus amply provided for the moral, religious and mental instruction of its citizens.

The Methodists organized here about 1833, with Reuben and Mrs. J. A. Aylesworth, Mrs. Gallagher and daughter, Emily, and Lucretia Gillis, mem-

*While on a visit to England, Hon. John G. Hall died suddenly in the city of Liverpool, on October 7, 1889.

bers. At that time Revs. Benjamin F. Sedwick and Abner Jackson were preachers; Rev. G. D. Kinnear came in 1834, and Rev. A. Plimpton, in 1835. In February, 1851, Revs. R. Edwards, of Warren, and S. B. Sullivan, of Youngsville, officiated at the Methodist quarterly meeting held at Ridgway Academy. 1. Blackford advertised this meeting as early as December, 1850. The Methodist church house was erected in 1873-74, during the pastorate of Rev. W. Martin, at a cost of \$8,000, and was dedicated January 31, 1875, by Mr. Ives, of Auburn, N. Y. In 1879 part of this debt was unpaid, and members of the church expressed dissatisfaction. In explaining matters, H. V. Talbot published a statement in August, 1879, in behalf of the trustees, and in 1880 the debt was extinguished during the pastorate of Rev. S. M. Clark. The Methodist Episcopal Church of Ridgway petitioned for incorporation August 2, 1876, through W. H. Osterhout, E. K. Gresh, Jacob McCauley, C. E. Holaday, S. A. Olmstead, Charles Mead and T. S. Hartley. Rev. J. C. McDonald reports the membership at 120, and the value of property at \$10,000.

The old frame Catholic church, now standing on the hill, was not built until 1867-69. The priests of St. Mary's attended this mission [the church was formerly known as the Sacred Heart of Mary] until June, 1874, when Rev. M. Meagher was appointed to the charge, having previously served at Tidionte, and subsequently at Corry. In 1874 the congregation was below the 100 mark, since increased to 500. Among the leading members in 1874 were the Flynns, Mrs. Jackson and family, Fannings, Gilloolys, Maginnis, the Schoenings, Healys, McGeehins, McGiloins, Meenans, Hollands, Noous, Williams, Singletons, Dalys, Riellys, Maloneys, Sheehans, McCauleys, O'Neils, Murpheys, Mulqueens, Powers, McGoverns, Hays, Barrys, Mrs. Dickinson and family, Mays, Casserlys and a few others. In 1880 Father Meagher, seeing that the time for building a new house of worship had arrived, looked around for a location. Dr. Charles R. Early donated a lot, 136x227 feet, and on August 12, 1883, the corner stone of the present building was placed by Bishop Mullen, of Erie, and dedicated September 6, 1885, by the same bishop. The church is a solid brick structure with sandstone facings. It cost \$15,000, and was built after plans by P. C. Kieley under the direct superintendence of the pastor. This large church was almost paid for at the date of dedication. Father Meagher attends the people at Carman, Daguseahonda, Vineyard Run, Cameron and other places. The stained glass windows were presented by Hugh McGeehin, James Duffey, Mary E. Maginnis, Matilda L. Schoening, John Williams, J. J. Vaughan, Jeremiah Dennison, Ellen D'Arcy, William Fanning, Susan Campbell, Mrs. D. J. McDonald, John Healy, Jr., J. D. Meenan, John Fanning, Jr., D. Canavan, Patrick Holland, Robert Power, Patrick Ryan, Kate O'Connor, the Sheehan family, the Meisinger family, George Dickinson, Patrick Murphy, J. W. Lahive, Dennis Flynn, Temperance Society and Rosary Society.

Grace Protestant Episcopal Church of Ridgway was incorporated July 6, 1866, on petition of E. Derby, J. G. Hall, H. Souther, C. McVean, A. Willis, J. H. Mays, J. Powell, G. D. Messenger, L. and L. C. Wilmarth, B. F. Ely, J. K. Whitmore and C. V. Gillis.

The Lutheran Church was organized April 14, 1872, with George Walker, Phillip Lesser, Arnold Bruegger, Caspar Bruegger, John Christ and John Wunderlich and their families, members. Rev. J. Brennenman was first pastor, followed by Augustus Schaeffer and Rev. A. R. J. Graep, the present pastor. The corner stone of the present church house was placed May 25, 1873, and the building was dedicated in October of that year. The membership is 200, and the value of property \$10,000.

The Swedish Church of Ridgway may be said to date back to 1873, when the immigrants of 1870-71 were supplied with a preacher. In 1882 an organization was perfected—Bethlehem congregation. Trouble at once ensued, and in 1884 a number of members withdrew, leaving the remaining ones to purchase a lot on Earley's Hill. Owing to troubles in title, the building there was not completed, but in October, 1887, they purchased a lot in west Ridgway, and later began building. M. A. Nordstrom was preacher at this time.

The Swedish Congregational Church of Ridgway was incorporated November 15, 1886, the trustees being J. E. Swanson, C. M. Johnson, A. Froberg, P. G. Greenwall and W. Johnson. J. E. Lundberg and J. T. Johnson also signed the petition.

The First Congregational Church of Ridgway petitioned for incorporation November 11, 1882. The subscribers named were W. H. Osterhout, E. K. Gresh, W. H. Hyde, D. C. Oyster, Peter Gulnaack, T. J. Reese and Jerome Powell. The corner-stone of the Congregational church was placed August 28, 1882, by Rev. A. VanCamp. In June, 1883, the bell presented by J. S. Hyde was placed, and dedicated July 15, 1883. The total cost was about \$10,000.

The First Presbyterian Church was organized November 9, 1875, with the following-named members: John and Elizabeth Winklebleck, Mrs. R. Lucore, E. J. Miller, Elizabeth McIntosh, Mrs. S. R. Chapin, Mrs. L. A. T. Little and Horace Little, the present clerk. There are thirty-seven members. Rev. T. S. Neglen is pastor.

The Bethlehem Evangelical Lutheran Church was incorporated September 16, 1884, with C. Lindgren, L. Carlberg, A. G. Möller, C. P. Green and John Nelson, subscribers. John Kolmberg was among the trustees.

The First Evangelical Lutheran Church was chartered in May, 1884, with Rev. John Sander, Ferd. Sallach, J. A. Miller, J. Fuhrer, C. Brügger, John Otth, Jr., and John Christ, directors.

Cemetery Association.—The Ridgway Cemetery Association was organized in 1872, and on April 8, a petition for incorporation was signed by the following-named members: R. V. Kime, W. H. Hyde, Jerome Powell, Horace Little, C. R. Earley, George A. Rathbun, H. S. Thayer, J. G. Hall, C. H. McCauley, W. S. Service, G. G. Messenger, G. D. Messenger, James Penfield, D. F. Farrand, L. C. Horton, Rufus Lucore, Edward Souther and Charles Holes. W. S. Hamblen was one of the trustees.

*Schools.**—The first school was opened in Gallagher's log house (near the central graded township school building), in 1826, by Hannah Gilbert and attended by the children of the three families then residing there. Subsequently Ann Berry and Betsy Hyatt taught in the "Old Red House," a dwelling. In 1834 a house for common-school purposes was erected near the Dickinson dwelling by Messrs. Crow, Thayer, Gallagher, Dickinson, Cobb and Cady, directors, and Betsy Hyatt installed. She was succeeded by Mr. Barnutz in 1835. A second building was erected close by in 1838, intended for a graded school, and came down to our own day. In 1870, a \$7,000-school building was erected this side of the Clarion, and opened with L. D. Rockwell, principal, and Addie P. Taylor, assistant.

In 1874 three teachers were employed in the Ridgway schools. In 1885-86 a wing as large as the main building was erected, and in 1887 the pupils residing outside the borough were excluded. This necessitated the building of another school house on the G. G. Messenger lot, Mill street, which was com-

Ridgway received \$84 toward the old school house, built in 1834, over which Barnutz presided in 1835, the Ridgway and Warren Turnpike Company received \$10,000, a share in the annual distribution of \$100,000 of the bank fund, together with moneys subscribed for other purposes. All this came from the \$2,500,000 relief note issue.

pleted in October, 1887, and opened by W. H. Devereaux, principal, assisted by B. E. Wilcox and Maggie Reese. In 1888 Prof. Kline was principal, and in 1889 Prof. Devereaux was re-appointed. C. J. Swift was principal of the borough schools at this time with Misses Little, Kime, O'Connor, Ross and Thompson, assistants. In April, 1889, the largest class ever graduated at Ridgway, comprised Franklin Lesser, Amos Williams, Frank McFarlin, Henry Willard, John Flynn, Lynne Hamblen, Heber McDonald, Maud Thompson, Josephine Scribner, Mary Mulqueen, Mina VanAken, May Noon, Alice Schirk, Mary Logan, Willa Webb, Viola Metts, Eva Irwin, Lonie Little.

The school buildings are situated at the corner of South and Broad streets, and although built of wood are considered very good. The main part was erected in 1870 by Salyer Jackson, then of this place, built at a cost of \$7,000. The first teachers in the building were L. D. Rockwell, now a physician at Union City, Penn., and Miss Addie P. Taylor, who still resides in Ridgway. After Dr. Rockwell came a Prof. Urnholtz as principal. In 1873 and 1874 George R. Dixon was principal, Misses Addie P. Taylor and B. E. Wilcox assistants. In 1874, Miss Garritt (now Mrs. E. T. Grant) also assisted. J. B. Johnson, J. D. Rishell, C. J. Swift, now county superintendent, and D. C. Murphy, the present principal, followed in succession. The staff of teachers comprises Miss Lizzie Thompson, Miss Maggie Flynn, Miss Maud Nutes, Miss Ada Munro and Mrs. Emma Lane. Mrs. Lane is a graduate of the Mansfield Normal School and has received special training in kindergarten work. She has taught successfully in Wilkesbarre and Galeton, where important positions were held.

The Ridgway Academy was presided over in 1850 by W. H. Neiver. . . . The convent schools of Ridgway are on Zion Hill, near the old Catholic church.

Societies.—Elk Lodge, No. 379, F. & A. M., was constituted under charter January 15, 1867, with the following named members: G. A. Rathbun, H. A. Thomas, C. R. Earley, Byron F. Ely, D. D. Cook, Henry Souther, Hiram Carman, Isaac Horton, Jr., B. J. Jones, R. I. Robinson, J. L. Brown and W. A. Boyer. The past masters are named as follows: Henry H. Thomas, 1867-69; C. R. Earley, 1868; W. C. Healy, 1870; G. T. Wheeler, 1871; Isaac Horton, Jr., 1872; E. P. Dickinson, 1873; E. J. Miller, 1874; W. H. Schram, 1875; H. Warner, 1876; C. V. Gillis, 1877; W. W. Mattison, 1878; P. R. Smith, 1879; A. B. Wheeler, 1880; H. Carman, 1881; J. M. Schram, 1882; W. F. Mercer, 1883; Dr. Fullerton, 1884; F. C. Ely, 1885; D. D. Cook, 1886; A. B. C. Young, 1887-88, and George R. Dixon, 1889. The secretaries have been Hiram Carman, one year; J. P. Whitmore, three years; G. L. McCracken, two years; D. B. Day, half a year; W. C. Healy, two and one half years; E. J. Miller, one year; G. R. Dixon, two years; W. C. Healy, two years; G. R. Dixon, two years; W. C. Healy, in 1887-89. The officers for 1890 are W. S. Horton, W. M.; W. D. Drysdale, S. W.; Delos Dolliver, J. W.; George R. Dixon, chaplain; B. F. Ely, treasurer (over twenty one years); W. C. Healy, secretary.

Elk Chapter, No. 230, R. A. M., was chartered September 13, 1870, with C. R. Earley, H. P.; G. T. Wheeler, K.; C. V. Gillis, S.; D. D. Cook, T., and William C. Healy, secretary. The past high priests are named as follows: Dr. C. R. Earley, 1870; Gilman T. Wheeler, 1871 and 1877; C. V. Gillis, 1872; W. S. Service, 1873; Rufus Lucore, 1874; W. H. Schram, 1875-76; John W. Morgester, 1878; Nathaniel T. Cummings, 1879-81; Amos B. Wheeler, 1882; Eugene J. Miller, 1883-84; Jas. B. Wicks, 1885; Daniel D. Cook, 1886; Wilbur F. Mercer, 1887; John M. Schram, 1889. The chapter uses the Masonic hall meeting, but as an organization has no share in ownership.



J. H. Gardiner

There are fifty four members. The secretaries have been as follows: W. C. Healy, in 1870; George L. McCracken, 1871-74; Horace Warner, 1874-75; Eugene J. Miller, 1876; W. C. Healy, 1879-89. The officers for 1890 are Frank C. Ely, H. P.; J. D. Fullerton, king; T. H. Claffey, scribe; B. F. Ely, treasurer, and W. C. Healy, secretary.

Knapp Commandery, No. 40, was organized under dispensation March 29, 1871, with the following named officers: C. R. Earley, E. C.; G. T. Wheeler, G.; C. V. Gillis, C. G.; W. C. Healy, recorder, and unofficial member, Samuel C. Hyde. The past commanders are C. R. Earley, 1871; G. T. Wheeler, 1872-73; C. V. Gillis, 1874; L. W. Gifford, 1875; Rufus Lucore, 1876; E. J. Miller, 1877-78; G. T. Wheeler, 1879-1881; Hiram Carman, 1882-86; Amos B. Wheeler, 1887; E. J. Miller, 1888; Frank C. Ely, 1889. The commandery, like the chapter, rents the Masonic hall. There are now forty-seven members, eleven of whom were admitted last year. The past secretaries are W. C. Healy, 1871-75; George R. Woodard, 1876-78, and William C. Healy, 1879-1889. There was no regular election from March, 1877, to March, 1879. The election in March, 1890, resulted in the choice of J. M. Schram, C.; W. S. Horton, G.; W. C. Healy, recorder, and B. F. Ely, treasurer. In 1868 a committee was appointed to procure a new hall, and in September of that year this body reported and was authorized to purchase lot and building of Albert Willis, on Depot street. This was carried out and a part of the Willis building forms a part of the present hall, to which additions have been made to accommodate the other Masonic bodies of the borough.

The Elk Hall Association was incorporated August 8, 1867, for the purpose of erecting one or more buildings at Ridgway. The members were Henry Souther, Charles R. Earley, B. F. Ely, D. D. Cook, Hiram Carman, R. P. Saltsman, J. R. Whitmore, G. A. Rathbun, G. L. McCracken, D. C. Oyster, W. C. Healy, G. F. Dickinson, B. A. Dill, W. S. Service, Henry H. Thomas, G. T. Wheeler, N. T. Cummings, A. Thompson, H. S. Belknap, Isaac Horton, Jr., R. J. Robinson, J. L. Brown, E. Kimm Scribner and Byron J. Jones. The lodge leased a room where Powell & Kime's store now is.

Ridgway Lodge, No. 969, I. O. O. F., was chartered February 28, and instituted March 11, 1880, by D. D. G. M. Robert Dick, with John Kuorl, N. G.; M. D. Cohn, V. G.; Rev. C. A. Squier, secretary; N. M. Space, assistant secretary, and J. Colderbank, treasurer. Among the members admitted were W. H. Schram, I. W. Beckwith, L. Vankirk, J. A. Anderson, William Johnson, A. and George Fredenburgh, Thaluis Wingfield, Joel Miller, J. A. Ross, F. A. Vanorsdall, C. H. Rhines, J. N. Rhines, F. Kiester, A. F. Kuhns, Sam Hildebrand, W. A. McChesney, Patrick Connor, Lewis A. Brendel, C. L. Chamberlin and H. H. Wensel. The past grands of this lodge since September, 1880, are named as follows: Marks D. Cohn, John Ross, L. A. Brendel, William Cuthbert, T. Wingfield, C. H. Rhines, John A. Anderson, W. C. McMillan, Reuben Mohney, Gus. Rhodes, M. D. Cohn, J. A. Gear, J. E. Logan, J. J. Hinkle, L. J. A. Lesser, A. Lindholm and James Davison. The past secretaries are Reuben Gross, J. W. Smith, John A. Anderson, 1881-83; William J. Cuthbert, 1883 to June, 1888, when L. J. A. Lesser was elected secretary. The present grand is R. I. McChesney. The present membership is about 55. In the fire of 1882 the hall in the Rhines building was destroyed, when the lodge lost all property except the secretary's desk and records. The insurance company paid \$297 of this loss. Subsequently the lodge met in the Knights of Honor hall until their present quarters in the Ridgway Bank block were leased. The personal property is valued at \$800. Only one death is recorded. The officers chosen in October, 1889, were W.

Johnson, N. G., and L. J. A. Lesser, secretary. In March, 1890, Henry E. Van Aken was elected presiding officer.

Albert W. Perrin Post, No. 370, G. A. R., was organized September 21, 1883, with D. F. Farrand (36th Wis. Inf.), commander; Reuben Mohney (78th P. V. I.), V. C.; DuBois Gorton (143d New York Regiment), J. V. C.; James Penfield (105th P. V. I.), Q. M.; O. T. Miner (11th Pa. R. I.), adjutant; W. L. Williams (62d P. V. I.), surgeon; M. E. Lesser (Pa. I. Co.), O. of D.; Philip Shirk (111th P. V. I.), O. of G.; J. C. Andrews (57th P. V. I.), chaplain. The soldier in whose honor the post was named, was a resident of Spring Creek township until the war. He died in Andersonville prison. The names of the other charter members of the post are Nathan Laugher (Pa. R.), A. Fulmer (10th Pa. Cav.), H. H. Wensel (148th Inf.), J. K. Moore (105th Inf.), J. A. Stroup (63d Inf.), William Tierney (62d Inf.), John Hamilton (2d W. Va. Inf.), J. H. Secor (56th N. Y.), J. Bear (127th Pa.), S. R. Milliven (18th N. J. Inf.), Lewis Mohney (78th Pa.), A. G. Travis (6th U. S. Cav.), Raymond Eastley (78th Pa.), Jonathan Mohney (21st V. R. C.), Thomas B. Johnson (1st V. R. C.), W. P. Henry (160th Pa.) and J. C. Malone (58th Pa.). The present membership is forty-eight. H. H. Wensel was commander in 1884, C. F. Yennie in 1885, Philip Shirk in 1886, J. M. Grosh (89th Ill.) in 1887-88, and R. A. Park in 1889. James Woodward served as adjutant in 1884, W. M. Elliott in 1885, R. A. Park in 1886-88 and W. S. Ross (5th Pa. H. A.) in 1889. The officers for 1890 are P. A. Mead, commander; R. I. Robinson, S. V. C.; W. S. Ross, J. V. C.; T. B. Johnson, O. of G.; J. A. Myres, O. of D.; J. H. Secor, Q. M.; J. N. Brown, surgeon; Philip Schirk, chaplain.

W. S. Ross Camp, No. 222, Sons of Veterans, was chartered October 13, 1888, with L. T. Park, G. H. and Charles Secor, A. S. Grosh, R. E., P. C. and S. E. Ross, P. R. Mercer, A. K. Houghtaling, A. J. Lewis, E. H. McCurdy, P. D. Walsh, F. A. Walshe, H. Lentz, J. M. Kennedy and Jerome Gordon.

The names of soldiers buried in the cemeteries of Ridgway prior to May 30, 1887, are Elisha DeGroat, Company F, 58th Pennsylvania Regiment, who died in 1880, in St. Leo's Cemetery; William Stephenson, Company D, 100th Pennsylvania Regiment, who died in 1868; Willis Taylor, Company B, 149th Pennsylvania Regiment, who died in 1883; N. P. Lent, Company F, 56th New York Regiment, who died in 1881; A. D. Laymen, Company H, 143d New York Regiment, who died in 1886. Interred in Pine Grove Cemetery: Thomas J. Malin, Company K, 111th Pennsylvania Regiment, who died in 1866; E. K. Scribner, Company G, 42d Pennsylvania Regiment, who died in 1869; Eli Rolle, Company I, 105th Pennsylvania Regiment, who died in 1883, and Ephraim Shall, and also White, whose military records are unknown, in Ridgway Cemetery.

Ridgway Council, R. A. M., was presided over, in 1889, by Regent C. F. Burleigh, the other officers being as follows: W. H. Baker, C. F. Yennie, D. C. Murphy, Robert Morrison, William Earl, D. C. Oyster, E. H. McCurdy, M. D. Cohen, J. E. Logan, G. F. Rohde. The trustees are J. T. Waid, W. H. Baker and Thadus Wingfield. The past regents are J. T. Waid and D. C. Murphy. C. F. Burleigh is regent and William Morrison, secretary (1890).

The P. O. S. of A. was organized in November, 1888, with the following-named members: B. R. Kline, D. C. Murphy, W. G. Kline, F. H. Ely, John G. Whitmore, C. F. Hartley, B. E. Taylor, Joe Messenger, F. O. Tinthoff, E. A. Sowers, Clyde Kime, Ralph Ritter, H. Schindler, W. S. Pittman, Ed Kime, F. Baker, Harry Hyde, A. K. Houghtaling, P. R. Mercer, W. A. Locke, C. H. Taylor, E. H. McCurdy, S. Murphy. The names of past presidents are

John G. Whitmore, F. H. Ely and D. C. Murphy. W. A. Fleming is secretary. The present number of members is fifty four, and the value of property \$150. F. H. Ely is now president.

Knights of Labor Lodge, No. 9993, was chartered January 27, 1887.

Ridgway Tent, No. 75, K. O. T. M., was chartered September 13, 1888, with W. C. McNutt, D. Cunningham, G. L. French, P. Schirk, J. B. Nicklin, S. T. Scott, W. L. Williams, C. F. Geary, John Fraser, Paul Johnson, Andrew Johnson and John P. Johnson, officers in the order of rank.

Laurel Green Division, No. 455, Sons of Temperance, was organized at Ridgway in January, 1854, with Caleb Dill, T. O. Hutchinson, H. A. Pattison, F. J. Dill, Harvey Henry, Henry Souther, R. Maginnis, Charles Robinson, Jerome Powell and James L. Gillis, officials in order of rank.

Ridgway Lodge, No. 256, I. O. G. T., was reorganized in May, 1877, with twenty-five charter members, and the officers named as follows: J. O. W. Bailey, Mrs. C. E. Holaday, Dr. James D. Fullerton, O. S. Davis, Docia Rhines, James E. Pugh, G. W. Gardner, Clara Brooks, Daniel Irwin, Ada Young, Ella Wade, Mrs. T. S. Hartley, Mrs. Fannie F. Olmsted, C. E. Holaday and Dr. T. S. Hartley, and trustees: S. A. Olmsted, C. D. Osterhout, Dr. T. S. Hartley.

The Ridgway Temperance Society was organized December 16, 1881, with C. D. Osterhout, president; Horace Little, D. R. Kline, Ben Stewart, W. S. Hamblen, A. H. Head, G. F. Dickinson and George Gulnack, vice-presidents; Will Dickinson, secretary; F. C. Ely, treasurer; C. E. Holaday, Jacob McCauley, R. V. Kime, S. A. Olmsted, H. Gorton, S. H. Langley and C. Luther, directors.

Ridgway Council of Royal Templars of Temperance was organized January 18, 1884, by M. E. Peck, of Corry. The object of this organization is the promotion of temperance work, which is assisted by the beneficiary aid which members enjoy. The following-named officers were elected: C. J. Swift, D. Rishell, Rev. A. L. Goodrich, Miss H. Goodrich, Miss May Little, Miss A. E. McKee, Mr. L. C. Dingman, Mr. P. G. Wooster, Miss Alice DeHaas and Dr. C. L. Kellogg; physician, Dr. J. T. Waid; trustees, C. E. Holaday (three years), Dr. C. L. Kellogg (two years), C. J. Swift (one year).

St. Leo's Branch, No. 61, C. M. B. A., was chartered May 29, 1889, with the following-named members: Rev. M. Meagher, chaplain; John Flynn, president; Hugh McGeehin, vice president; T. B. Gillooly, second vice-president; Albert Weis, recorder; Robert Powers, assistant; Thomas Lehan, F. S.; James S. Maginnis, treasurer; John Dwyer, marshal; P. Ryan, guard; A. M. McClain, D. B. McDonald, John Nagle, John Lahlhive and Cornelius Hogan, trustees.

The W. C. T. U. was organized November 28, 1881, with the following-named members: Mrs. J. C. Houk, Mrs. H. Little, Miss Anna McKee, Mrs. S. R. Chapin, Mrs. D. C. Oyster, Mrs. W. S. Hamblen, Mrs. G. G. Messenger, Mrs. W. H. Osterhout, Mrs. C. E. Holaday, Mrs. D. S. Luther, Mrs. George Garritt, Mrs. Fred Dickinson and others. Mrs. G. G. Messenger is president. The names of secretaries in the order of holding office are Miss Anna McKee, Mrs. N. T. Arnold and Mrs. Annie E. Irwin. The present number of members is thirty.

The Elk County Bible Society was organized February 25, 1887, with J. H. Beadle, C. D. Osterhout, N. T. Arnold and Rev. T. S. Negley, officials.

The Ridgway Silver Cornet Band was organized in March, 1872, with Fred Schoening, president; T. S. Hartley, vice-president; E. J. Miller, secretary, and D. B. Day, treasurer.

The Mill Creek Rod and Gun Club was organized in August, 1888, with C. H. McCauley, E. J. Grant, O. B. Grant, Irving Schultz, G. B. Horton and Norman Schultz, members.

CHAPTER XVI.

MILLSTONE TOWNSHIP—SPRING CREEK TOWNSHIP.

MILLSTONE TOWNSHIP.—TOPOGRAPHY—FIRST SETTLEMENT—MILLS—POPULATION—ELECTION.

SPRING CREEK TOWNSHIP.—GENERAL CONFORMATION—POPULATION—ELECTIONS, ETC.—SOME FIRST THINGS—VILLAGES—MISCELLANEOUS.

MILLSTONE TOWNSHIP, which juts into Forest county, is bounded south by the Clarion river. Into this river flows the creek after which the township is named, the east branches of which spread out north and east to the Spring creek divide, and form a confluence with the main stream at a point north by west of Millstone village. Topographically the country is similar to Spring Creek township, but the plateaus are larger and the streams much less numerous. Here, after the forest strippers began regular lumbering, the woodman's ax was heard on every side, and within a few years the pine and hemlock clothing of the flat hills was carried down the Clarion to the great mills, leaving the traveler of 1878 to behold as rugged a country as might be seen in Scotland. The supposed existence of coal and gas here gave some hope for the future, but no one credited Millstone with even the pretension of being ever an agricultural valley. Years have brought with them improvement, and the township of to day, although robbed of its forests, gives promise of taking an important place among the divisions of Elk county.

The first settlement dates back to 1826, when John Wynkoop located at the mouth of the creek bearing his name. In 1832 the first school was opened at Millstone village by Miss Graham; in 1834 the first school house was built by the directors elected that year; in 1835 a second house, and the third house in 1847. Since that time school affairs have interested the people.

The Millstone mills, near the mouth of the creek of that name, have been operated by the Moore Brothers for many years. In 1884-85 the water power was changed for steam power, and its capacity increased to 70,000 feet per day. . . . Raught's mills are also in the township of Millstone, on the Clarion river, seven miles from Arroyo. . . . The Crispin, Darragh & Moore shingle mills, two miles north of the mouth of Millstone creek, were burned in 1876.

The population in 1880 was 209. In 1888 the voters were represented by 39 Democrats, 23 Republicans and 1 Prohibitionist, a total of 63, representing about 315 inhabitants.

The Millstone elections of February, 1890, resulted in the choice of the following named officers: Adam Zimmerman, justice; H. Cutzs, treasurer; G. D. Donahy, collector; J. W. Lawton, clerk; J. W. Cutzs, assessor; C. T.

Painter, constable; John Wilson and W. P. Painter, auditors; W. B. McCormick, Peter Heffron and Samuel Witherow, school directors; W. K. Moore and H. Aharah, supervisors.

SPRING CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Spring Creek township is named after the native creek, which enters the Clarion river at a point about one mile west of Irvin's mills. The main river enters the township about eight miles below Ridgway, flows west through a tortuous channel to Spring Creek village, where it turns southwest to form the extreme southwest line of the county (elevation 1,250 feet), as the dividing line between Millstone township and Jefferson county. A little stream, flowing north through the extreme southeast corner, enters the river just west of the east line. This stream is called Little Toby branch. In the southwest corner is Maxwell's run, Laurel run and a hundred rivulets run into the streams named from the various summits. Near Lake City one of the largest plateaus in the county exists, and there, also, is the divide of the southwest part of this township. The northern divide is near the north line, between Bear creek and one of the sources of Spring creek.

As early as 1852 53 coal deposits were developed near Spring Creek village, at Laurel Run forks in 1871, and at Irwin's Mills in 1877. So well was the coal established in 1873, that it was proposed to build a narrow-gauge road eighteen miles from this point to Sheffield.

The population in 1880 was 467. In 1888 there were 4 Prohibition, 120 Republican and 119 Democratic votes cast, or a total of 243, representing 1,215 inhabitants. The February election of 1846 in Spring Creek township resulted in the choice of Job P. Payne and Thomas Lynn for justices; Rufus Gallatin, constable; Ephraim Shaul and Thomas Beatty, supervisors; J. P. Payne, James Crow and George Rhines, school directors; John L. Givens, with Crow and Rhines, auditors; J. P. Payne, clerk; Jonathan Beatty, assessor; T. Lynn and W. M. Redline, overseers of the poor; James Crow, judge, with Thomas Irwin and George Rhines, inspectors of election. D. H. Damon and John Kenning were elected justices in 1849; Silas Blake and O. B. Thing, in 1850. The elections of February, 1890, show 172 votes for A. Webster and 53 for O. T. Minor, candidates for justice of the peace; C. E. McCrea was chosen school director; John Trimper and T. Jefferson, supervisors; E. C. Barrett, treasurer; John Hamilton, overseer of the poor; R. Mohney, collector; E. M. Rodgers, clerk, and P. R. Smith, auditor. In East Spring Creek, N. G. McClosky received 85 votes and A. Webster 82, for justice of the peace.

The first assessment of Spring Creek township was made in 1846. Among the industries taxed were the saw-mills of William Armstrong, George Ryan, George Dull, and the saw- and grist-mills of Payne & Watterson. The other resident taxpayers were James Crow, Squire T. Carr, Henry Dull, William Evans, Jonathan Beatty, John Grant, John Given, Thomas Irwin, Robert Jewett, Thomas Lynde, Eben Lee, John Lukins, William Payne, W. Redline, Ephraim and Andrew Shaul, Rufus Gallatin, Silas Blake, Zach Double, Isaac Nichols, Orville Thing, Dan Wolford, Francis Mayberry and Peter Connor. The last named operated a shingle machine.

In Spring Creek township in 1850 were fifteen dwellings, fifteen families, ninety-one inhabitants, four farms and three industries.

The first settlements were made by Philip Clover and Sowers in 1831-32. The first school-house was built in 1840, at the mouth of Spring creek, and opened by the very primitive John Knox, Miss Crow and Horace Warner following successively. In 1846 Miss Clements opened a subscription school at George-

Rhines' house on Maxwell run. In 1852 the directors authorized the building of a house at Arroyo; but this was not erected, and Miss Thom was compelled to teach over the ox-shoeing establishment of Thomas Irwin. In 1856 a school house was erected between Arroyo and Spring Creek, at a cost of \$338, \$115 of which were subscribed on condition that the building could be used for religious and other meetings.

Arroyo, in the township of Spring Creek, on the river Clarion, and ten miles from Ridgway, of which Thomas Irwin was the founder, is a lumber town. Arroyo post office was removed from Irwin's in April, 1880, to Beech Bottom, and E. W. Rogers was appointed postmaster. The Arroyo Bridge Company was incorporated in April, 1883, with F. Shaffner, E. M. Rogers, C. H. Smith, James B. Wickes and Charles Millen, directors. The object was to bridge the Clarion at Arroyo.

Carman is a comparatively modern settlement. Here is the hospitable Carman House of Mr. Casey. Early in 1890 a society of the Protestant Episcopal Church was organized at this point. A large Catholic congregation assembles here at stated times to worship. Hiram Carman moved into this township in 1858, and for thirty-two years has been prominent in the industrial, political and social life of the township.

The Clarion River & Spring Creek Oil Company signed articles of agreement in March, 1865, with F. F. Bernadin, Gouverneur Emerson, James S. Bewley, Gustave English and Andrew K. Hay, stockholders. The object was to develop coal and oil lands in Forest and Elk counties. This company drilled one well in Spring Creek township. In August, 1889, indications that the territory in the vicinity of the Grant mill on the Clarion river would be fully tested for oil and gas were manifest, as preparations were made for drilling a number of wells. Those familiar with this territory, and in a position to know, express it as their positive belief that it will ultimately prove a great oil-producing center, and as soon as the Standard company, who now own or control by lease most of the land and have invested large sums of money in that section are ready, the new field will be opened up. Some of the best gas wells in the world are already found there, and in the neighborhood oil wells of some little moment have already been discovered. Millstone and Spring Creek will soon boom as an oil center. A venture of the Standard Oil Company is now being made on one of the Powell lots.

In the pages of the assessment roll for 1889 the following industries appear. Portland Lumber Company, 4,990 acres in Spring Creek township, of which 900 were stripped, with saw mills; Horton, Crary & Co., 7,046 acres unseated, 184 acres seated, with tannery, storehouses, etc.; G. W. Rhines' saw-mill; Hall & Gardner's saw-mill; Empire Lumber Company's saw mill and 1,600 acres; J. L. Ellis' saw-mill, and Craig, Henderson & Co.'s shingle mill.

CHAPTER XVII.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES — RIDGWAY TOWNSHIP AND
BOROUGH OF RIDGWAY.

N. T. ARNOLD, attorney at law, Ridgway, son of W. W. and Margaret Ann Arnold, was born in Allegany county, N. Y., in 1857. In 1858 he was taken by his father to Potter county, Penn., where he was reared and educated in the lower branches. Being desirous of obtaining an education, and his father being in limited circumstances, he taught school to obtain the money to defray his expenses at a higher school, and finally graduated from the normal school at Lock Haven in 1879. He had determined to make law his profession, and accordingly began his studies with D. C. Larrabee, of Condersport, in 1881, and in 1884 was admitted to the bar. He began the practice at Ridgway, being associated with Dyson Rishell, and later, with W. W. Barbour, formed the present firm of Arnold & Barbour. Mr. Arnold takes great interest in his professional practice, and is also devoted to scientific studies, taking an especial interest in the study of astronomy. He is a Republican in politics, though not an active politician. He married Hannah Thompson, a daughter of Robinson and Cynthia J. Thompson, of Cedar Springs, Clinton Co., Penn., August 24, 1881, and they have two children: Laura (born in 1883) and Paul (born in 1889). Mr. and Mrs. Arnold are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are among the prominent young people of Ridgway.

WILLIAM W. BARBOUR, attorney at law, Ridgway, was born in Indiana county, Penn., March 20, 1863, a son of William and Elizabeth (Lee) Barbour, of Westmoreland and Lycoming counties, respectively. Mr. Barbour received an academic education in his native county, graduating from the State Normal School in 1883. He then came to Elk county and accepted the position of principal of the high school of Wilcox, which he filled for one year, during which time he was elected professor of mathematics in the Indiana State Normal School, at Indiana, Penn. After enjoying that position one year, he resigned to enter the law office of Rishell & Arnold, of Ridgway, with whom he read law. He was admitted to the bar in 1886, and immediately formed a partnership with Mr. Arnold, remaining in Ridgway until September, 1888, when they purchased the law business of W. W. Ames, of St. Mary's, of which branch Mr. Barbour had charge till his removal to Ridgway, where he now resides. He takes an active part in Republican politics, and was the candidate of that party for district attorney in 1888. In that year he married Helen, daughter of Hon. Horace Little, of Ridgway. Mr. and Mrs. Barbour are members of the Ridgway Presbyterian Church.

J. S. BARDWELL, M. D., Ridgway, was born in Warren county, Penn., February 17, 1834. In his childhood his parents moved to Yates county, N. Y., and later returned to Warren county, Penn., where he was educated and began the study of medicine with his brother, Dr. Richard C. Bardwell. He began his practice in Warren in 1857, but in 1863 removed to Ridgway, where he has since resided. After pursuing a regular practice several years, he at-

tended the Vitipathic Medical College, at Cincinnati, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1883. In his practice he makes use of electricity and magnetic appliances and the application of hot-air vapor baths, and is pre-eminently successful in the treatment of spinal, heart, rheumatic and asthmatic troubles. In addition to his profession he devotes considerable attention to agriculture and also has a fine dairy. From trees on his land was taken the first bark used for tanning purposes in Ridgway. Dr. Bardwell married, December 22, 1855, Edna C. Seeley, who died October 20, 1883, leaving three children: Addie R. Bardwell, Clarice E. Bardwell and Stoddard William Bardwell. His present wife was Susan Cathbert, whom he married, January 7, 1885.

I. D. BELL, cashier of the Ridgway Bank, was born in Warsaw, Jefferson Co., Penn., in 1862, a son of John and Eleanor Bell. He received a good business education, completing it at the Williamsport Commercial College, Williamsport, Penn., where he graduated in the spring of 1883. He was then employed in the general store of John Cuneo, at Brockport, four months, when he was employed as book keeper in the Ridgway Bank, which position he filled acceptably until December, 1889, when he was elected cashier. He is a good business man, and in addition to attending to his duties in the bank, has been identified with J. H. McEwen & Co., machinists of Ridgway, Penn., since May, 1887, and is also secretary of the New Era Gas Company of the same place. Mr. Bell was married, in 1884, to Miss Ada E. Thompson, daughter of Peter Thompson, of Brandy Camp, Elk county, and they have one child, Cliff Ronald. In politics Mr. Bell is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the First Congregational Church.

P. F. BOGERT, general merchant, Johnsonburg, Quay P.O., was born in Sullivan county, N. Y., December 31, 1844. His parents, Peter J. and Rebecca (Fonda) Bogert, were natives of Fulton county, N. Y., and farmers by occupation. Mr. Bogert was reared in Sullivan county, N. Y., and received but an ordinary education. At the age of twenty-five he engaged in the hotel business at Jeffersonville, Sullivan county, and in 1880 came to Ridgway, Elk Co., Penn., and established the Bogert House, which he conducted for five years. He then took a trip to San Francisco, Cal., and afterward located at Sheffield, Warren Co., Penn. He established his present business in February, 1888, under the firm name of Bogert & McGeehin. In 1870 he married Miss Hannah M., daughter of Peter R. Wood, of Ulster county, N. Y. Mr. Bogert is a member of Sheffield Lodge, No. 969, I. O. O. F., and the Knights of Pythias.

L. A. BRÉNDELL, groceries and provisions, Ridgway, is a native of Philadelphia, Penn., born in 1851, son of Ludwig and Barbara Brendell, who came to America from Germany in 1850. In his childhood his parents moved to Lock Haven, where he grew to manhood and completed his school days. After reaching his majority, January 22, 1872, he came to Ridgway, opened a grocery and bakery, and here he has built up a good trade. He keeps a full line of staple and fancy groceries, and fresh bakery goods, confectionery, etc. He is also the owner of a fine farm, and keeps constantly on hand fresh dairy goods, butter, cheese, etc. November 19, 1874, Mr. Brendell married Miss Jennie Cuthbert, daughter of A. G. and Ann Cuthbert, who came from Canada, and are of Scotch descent. Mr. Brendell is a Republican in politics, and has served five years as overseer of the poor, his term expiring in the spring of 1889. He is a member of the Ridgway Lodge, No. 969, I. O. O. F. Mrs. Brendell is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

N. M. BROCKWAY, lumberman, P. O. Oyster, Jefferson county, Penn., was born in Keystone, Perry Co., Penn., January 25, 1829, the second in a

family of ten children born to Chauncey and Rhoda (Nichols) Brockway, natives of New York State, who came to Elk county in 1817 and located in Jay township, where they remained until 1820, when they moved to Brandy Camp, Penn., and in 1828 settled in Keystone, where the father built a large mill, and was extensively engaged in lumbering. N. M. Brockway received a practical business education, and has always been prominently identified with the lumber interests of Elk county. He is one of the leading lumbermen, and is regarded, socially, as a promoter of all good causes in the township. He married, October 14, 1848, Miss Catherine, a daughter of David and Betsy (Kriger) Taylor, of Elk county.

A. H. BUCKLAND, merchant miller, Ridgway, is a native of England, born September 15, 1839, and is a son of James and Jane (Gilley) Buckland, also natives of England. His parents dying when he was very young, the subject of our sketch, when four years old, came to the United States to live with an uncle in Camillus, Onondaga Co., N. Y. Here he spent his boyhood days, attending the common schools of the neighborhood, which early education he supplemented by attending night schools in Rochester, N. Y. At the age of eleven years he engaged as clerk in a store in Jordan, N. Y., remaining there but a short time, and then entered a paper-mill at Marcellus Falls, N. Y., in order to learn the trade of paper-making; but this he soon abandoned to enter a grist-mill in the same place, and here he learned the milling trade. Mr. Buckland has spent all his time since 1858 in the milling business, chiefly in St. Louis, Mo., and other large cities of the West, where he has remodeled and built several large flour-mills. In 1880 he left St. Louis for Olean, N. Y., in which place he built the large roller flouring mills, now owned by the Acme Milling Company, the original proprietors being Chesbrough & Buckland. In 1883 he came to Ridgway, where he has erected a fine mill, and is doing a large business. Mr. Buckland was married, June 26, 1868, to Miss Mary B. Ray, daughter of William and Margaret (Rowan) Ray, of Sparta, Ill. He has always been a strong temperance man, and now, at fifty, has never tasted beer or liquor of any kind. He is a member of the Congregational Church, and a Republican in politics.

JACOB BUTTERFUSS, harness-maker, Ridgway, a son of Christopher and Catherine (Baker) Butterfuss, natives of Germany, was born in Germany, September 6, 1844. He received his education in his native country, and when twelve years of age, he entered a harness shop as an apprentice, where he served two and one-half years. In 1865 he entered the German army, and served three years. In 1868 he came to America, and in 1873, located in Ridgway, where he established his present business. He married, August 4, 1874, Miss Louisa Meffert, of Wilcox, Penn., and they are the parents of two children, Emma J. and Christopher. Mr. Butterfuss is a member of Ridgway Lodge, No. 379, F. & A. M., also of K. of H., No. 1644.

ROBERT I. CAMPBELL, merchant, Ridgway, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., in 1842, a son of Thomas and Rebecca Campbell, natives of Ireland, who came from County Armagh, in 1840, to the United States, and were here married and located in Philadelphia. In 1850 they moved to Highland township, Elk county, where they both died in 1876. They had a family of seven children: Robert I., James W., Thomas, John, Mary, William and Alexander. Robert I. Campbell began business life as a lumberman, and, being an industrious, economical young man, accumulated considerable money, and in 1872 moved to Ridgway and embarked in the general mercantile business, and is now one of the leading merchants of the borough, his genial, accommodating manner and fair dealing having gained for him a good patronage. He is a

Democrat in his political affiliations, and in 1871 was elected a member of the board of county commissioners and served one term. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Elk Lodge, No. 379; Elk Chapter, No. 240; Orient Council; Knapp Commandery, No. 40, and Bloomsburg Consistory, thirty-second degree.

HIRAM CARMAN, one of the leading lumber manufacturers of Elk county, and whose post office address is Carman (the town of that name being named in his honor), is a native of Grove, a beautiful rural town in the county of Allegany, N. Y. He is a son of Edmund and Lois (Bailey) Carman, worthy farming people of that county, and prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the father, a native of Cayuga county, N. Y., and the mother of Vermont. The subject of the present writing was reared and educated in Allegany and Livingston counties, N. Y., and in 1854 he came to Elk county, locating at Wilcox, where for several years he was engaged in the lumber business. In 1858 he moved to Spring Creek township, and has since been engaged in manufacturing lumber, being a member of the firm of W. H. Hyde & Co., and also of the Portland Lumber Company. In 1856 Mr. Carman married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Ira Westcott, of Onondaga county, N. Y., and they have seven children: Lucy, Flora, H. Alonzo (married to Miss Alice Rumbough, of Clarion county, who bore him one child, Roland), Carrie, Ira Edmund, W. W. and Harry. Mr. Carman is an influential and active member of the Republican party, and served with marked ability as county commissioner six years, from 1881 to 1887. He is a member of Elk Lodge, No. 379, F. & A. M., and Knapp Commandery, No. 40, K. T. He and his family are members of the Episcopal Church.

BURR E. CARTWRIGHT. Although a resident of little more than a decade in that portion of the State of Pennsylvania, of which this work chiefly treats, the gentleman, whose name heads this biographical record, has attained to a pre-eminence second to none among the business men (particularly in the lumbering industry) of this region; and this enviable position is not the issue of fortuitous circumstances, but the result of a life of close business application, piloted by an active mind largely endowed with nature's best and most useful faculties.

Burr E. Cartwright is a native of Buffalo, N. Y., born October 26, 1850, a son of Edward and Elmira (Hotchkiss) Cartwright, residents of near Buffalo, former a native of Wales, and latter of Connecticut. The subject of our sketch attended the common schools until fifteen years of age, at which time he entered the Hethcote school, where he remained until his nineteenth year. The first commercial experience of Mr. Cartwright was in the lumber business in Buffalo, when, in 1879, he removed to Ridgway, Elk Co., Penn., as purchasing agent, in the lumber trade, for the firm of Seatchard & Son, in whose employ he remained until 1881. In that year he and W. W. Mattison formed a partnership in the lumber business, which organization resolved itself, in 1883, into the Ridgway Lumber Company, the several members thereof being Burr E. Cartwright, D. C. Oyster, Alfred Short and W. W. Mattison. In the fall of 1885 Mr. Mattison retired from the firm, W. H. Horton taking his place. In the following year Mr. Cartwright and Mr. Horton withdrew from the Ridgway Lumber Company, and entered into a co partnership in contracting with the Northwestern Mining & Exchange Company, to cut the lumber and peel the bark on 8,000 acres. In 1888 Mr. Cartwright purchased Mr. Horton's interest in this enterprise, keeping, however, intact the former contract, made under the firm name of Horton & Cartwright. In order to fulfill this contract, Mr. Cartwright has in operation three saw-mills, having a capacity of 200,000

feet per day. He also operates a shingle and planing-mill at Horton City, a place located near the Mead Run school-house, and in the carrying on of the enormous business, 500 men are constantly employed. He has, in all, seventeen miles of standard-gauge railroad in operation, equipped with five locomotives and fifty logging cars. In the spring of 1889, Mr. Cartwright completed a contract with the Northwestern Mining & Exchange Company, for the building of one hundred dwellings at Mead Run. He owns and carries on two general stores, doing an aggregate business of \$15,000 per month—one store being located at Horton City for the convenience of his own men, the other, an outside enterprise, being at Mead Run. The Horton City saw mills are, perhaps, the best equipped mills in the eastern part of Pennsylvania, being provided with circular and gang saws; lath mills are attached, with the latest improved labor saving appliances, the whole being lighted by electricity. The daily shipments of bark and lumber from the several stations along Mr. Cartwright's line, amount to twenty-five cars. Thus, in his management of his gigantic lumber and bark interests and contracts, together with the necessary saw mills, adjuncts and appointments; in the conducting of his mammoth stores, and the directing of his army of employes, it may be said of Mr. Burr E. Cartwright, that he stands in the front rank among the lumbermen of Pennsylvania, and, perhaps, of the entire Union.

In addition to the above-mentioned enterprises, Mr. Cartwright has, since the writing of this sketch, organized the Brock Coal Company (capital \$50,000), of which he is president. It is their intention to fully equip these mines (which are located at Brockwayville, Jefferson Co., Penn.) with electrical mining machinery, and they expect to have a daily output of 1,000 tons. They will commence shipping coal about May 1, 1890.

In 1874 Mr. Cartwright was married to Miss Sophia Rouse, of Gaines, Mich., who survived her wedding but ten months, and one son was born to them, Morgan Rouse, now attending Deyaux College, Suspension Bridge, N. Y. In 1877 Mr. Cartwright took for his second wife Miss Alice Jane Higham, who has borne him one daughter: Orrel Higham. Mrs. Cartwright attends the Congregational Church. Mr. Cartwright, who is one of the most active workers in the Republican party, served three years as chairman of the Republican county committee; in the fall of 1888 he was named as the choice of Elk county for congress, and at the congressional conference held at Du Bois he was tendered the nomination, but owing to his vast business engagements, the constituency had, reluctantly, to accept his refusal. He is a member of the F. & A. M. Elk Lodge, No. 379; of Elk Chapter, No. 230, R. A. M.; of Knapp Commandery, No. 40, K. T., and of Bloomsburg Consistory.

E. F. CUMMINGS, station agent for the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad at Johnsonburg, was born in New Bethlehem, Penn., January 17, 1858, the only son of S. M. and Mary A. (Space) Cummings, natives of Pennsylvania. He was educated in his native town, and when twelve years of age was employed in a store as clerk. When he was eighteen years of age he became station agent for the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and in 1881 went to Ceres, Penn., where he had charge of an office for the Bradford, Eldred & Cuba Railroad. In 1866 Mr. Cummings came to Johnsonburg, where he is station agent for the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Company. He married, December 17, 1884, Miss Mary, daughter of L. T. and R. C. T. (Fuller) Moore, early settlers in Cameron county, and they are the parents of one child, Eleanor.

D. B. DAY, M. D., Ridgway, was born at Union, Broome Co., N. Y., March 16, 1847, and is a son of Augustus and Judith C. (Otto) Day, the former a native of Broome county, N. Y., and the latter of McKean county, Penn. In

his boyhood his parents moved to McKean county, Penn., where he completed his literary education, and began the study of medicine with Dr. Clark, of Brockwayville, in 1874. He later attended lectures at the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio, where he graduated in 1877. Dr. Day first located at Kane, but in the fall of 1877 he moved to Ridgway, where he now has a good practice. In the course of his medical experience, he has prepared several formulas, which he is placing before the public in a more extensive way than could be done in a local practice, and these are already giving him a wide reputation. He purchased the property known as the "Hyde House," which he has fitted up as a comfortable resort for invalids, and in the building adjoining is his drug store and laboratory. He has been very successful in his practice, and is well known throughout this part of the State. The Doctor married, in 1872, Miss Lucy A. Schram, daughter of W. H. Schram, of Ridgway, and they have two children—Edith and Grace. In politics Dr. Day is a Democrat.

WILLIAM L. DEVINE, Rolfe, superintendent for Henry, Bayard & Co., lumbermen, was born in the town of Liberty, Sullivan Co., N. Y., September 24, 1852, and is a son of George and Catherine (Travis) Devine, both natives of the county named above. His father was a millwright by trade, but principally followed farming as a vocation. The subject of these lines is also a millwright by trade. In 1869 he moved to Williamsport, Penn., remained there several years, and in 1882 came to Rolfe, where he has ever since held his present position. In October, 1876, Mr. Devine married Miss Alfaretta M., only daughter of William D. Myers, of Lebanon Lake, Sullivan Co., N. Y., and to this union have been born children as follows: Maggie Louise (born at Gilman's Depot, Sullivan Co., N. Y., January 16, 1878), Mand J. (born April 30, 1880, at the same place, where, at the time, Mr. Devine was superintendent of mills for the late W. W. Gilman, then of No. 10 Ferry street, New York City) and Clara J. (born in Rolfe, Penn., November 6, 1885). Mr. and Mrs. Devine also adopted, in their early marriage days, a little girl, Mamie E. Falkenkrug, now a young lady and still a member of the family. Mr. Devine is a member of Ridgway Lodge, No. 369, F. & A. M., and also of the lodge of the I. O. O. F. at Ridgway. He belongs to no church, although he liberally contributes toward the spread of the gospel and the support of the church generally, as is evidenced by the bell that hangs in the belfry of the Methodist Episcopal Church edifice at Rolfe, which was placed there through his generosity; the beautiful new school building, comprising four rooms, was also erected within the past year, through his untiring zeal and energy, at a cost of \$2,500. This school at present is taught by three instructors, viz.: W. F. McCloskey, of Caledonia, Penn., principal; Miss Kate O'Connor, of Ridgway, in the intermediate department, and Miss Mame Schoening, also of Ridgway, in the primary department. These departments make use, at present, of three rooms, but, as they are now over crowded with pupils, the fourth room will be called into requisition within a year. In politics Mr. Devine is a Republican; he has served as school director of Ridgway township, and since 1884 has been postmaster at Rolfe. Mrs. Devine and children are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

GEORGE DICKINSON (deceased) was a son of Charles Frederick and (Abigail) Dickinson, and was born November 24, 1807, in Goshen, Litchfield Co., Conn., where he was reared and educated until he was twelve years of age, after which time he resided in Ontario, Cattaraugus and Allegany counties, N. Y., until his coming to Ridgway in 1834. Here he engaged in the lumbering and mercantile businesses, in which he was eminently successful, and resided here continuously until the day of his death. In 1838 he was

united in marriage to Miss A. E. Goff, with whom he had five children, all boys, three of whom are living. After twenty-one years of wedded happiness, his wife died in 1859, and for eight years he bore the burdens of life alone, when he married Esther Jane Thayer, daughter of David Thayer. George Dickinson was in many respects a remarkable man. Though never robust, physically, he was an untiring worker, and accomplished more in his long and active life than many who were blessed with a much stronger physical organization. Mentally, however, he was strong and vigorous. His mind was of a judicial cast, and if he had been trained in the law, would have made an able judge. He was quick to perceive and prompt to act, and when his judgment was once formed, it was practically unchangeable. He had a high sense of honor, and in the various walks of life was ever zealous in the advocacy of the right and the condemnation of the wrong. His integrity was unsullied, and he leaves behind him a reputation that is a priceless legacy to those who bear his name. He was a life-long and consistent Democrat, and so conspicuous was his ability and so excellent his judgment, that he was frequently called upon by his fellow citizens to accept positions of public trust, including those of school director, county commissioner and associate judge, in each and all of which he reflected credit alike upon himself and his constituency. He was emphatically a lover of his country and her institutions, and always took a lively interest in public affairs. In short, he was a good man and a useful citizen, and his death creates a vacuum in the community that will not soon be filled. He died, after suffering from pneumonia for twenty-six days, and his remains were followed to the tomb by a large concourse of mourning friends and relatives.

G. F. DICKINSON, lumberman, Ridgway, and the senior partner of the firm of Dickinson Brothers, was born in Ridgway, June 14, 1810, and was there reared and educated. After the finishing of his education, he employed himself in farming and lumbering, afterward associating himself with a brother in the latter business. November 25, 1869, he married Miss Elizabeth Callahan, daughter of Jeremiah and Margurite Callahan, and is now the father of three sons: George, born September 12, 1871; Charles Frederick, born April 17, 1875; and Daniel S., born December 25, 1883. Mr. Dickinson is a member of Elk Lodge, No. 379, F. & A. M., and Knapp Commandery, No. 40. His politics are Democratic.

GEORGE R. DIXON, attorney at law, Ridgway, was born in the town of Neversink, Sullivan Co., N. Y., July 23, 1818, and is a son of Henry and Catherine Dixon, natives of the county of Dutchess, State of New York. His parents dying when he was thirteen years of age, young Dixon found a home with Dr. J. L. Lamoree, of Grahamsville, N. Y., with whom he resided, working for board and clothes, and attending the village school until about eighteen years of age. June 20, 1868, he graduated from the Monticello (New York) Academy, and in the fall of the same year he entered Rutgers College Grammar School, at New Brunswick, N. J. In the fall of 1869 he entered the freshman class of Rutgers College, graduating with the degree of A. B. in June, 1873, the same institution conferring on him the degree of M. A., in June, 1876. While in college he supported himself largely by giving special lessons in English to Japanese students, who were sent to the institution by order of the government of Japan. In September, 1873, Mr. Dixon came to Ridgway, where he was principal of the schools for two years. In May, 1875, he was elected county superintendent of the schools of Elk county, which position he held four terms, or twelve years in succession. Mr. Dixon began the study of law with Rufus Lucore, Esq., at Ridgway, and spent some considerable time like

wise in the law office of George A. Rathbun, also of Ridgway, and May 30, 1878, while still superintendent of schools, he was admitted to practice in the courts of Elk county. On December 4, 1884, he purchased the *Elk Democrat*, of which weekly paper he is still the editor and proprietor. Mr. Dixon combines law practice and journalism as a business, writing not only for his own journal, but also as a frequent contributor to the New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh daily papers. While in school work, he attended educational conventions quite extensively as an instructor and lecturer, and became well known as such throughout the State. In 1876 he published a complete history of public school education in Elk county, from its earliest settlements to date. Mr. Dixon is an elder in the Presbyterian Church at Ridgway. In politics he is a Democrat, and has several times been chairman of the Democratic county committee of Elk county. He is also prominent in Freemasonry, and in 1889 filled the chair of worshipful master of Elk Lodge, No. 379, at Ridgway. Mr. Dixon was married in September, 1874, to Miss Louise Eaton, daughter of the late Horace Eaton, of Ellenville, N. Y., and to this union have been born three children: Mabel, Helen and Clark.

BYRON F. ELY, the well-known lumberman of Ridgway, is a native of the State of New York, born in Rushford, Allegany county, July 7, 1821. His early life was spent in the town of his birth, where he obtained the rudiments of an education. Becoming discontented with the narrow limits of an obscure village, young Ely, on a certain drizzly March morning in 1835, then in his fifteenth year, packed all his earthly possessions into a small valise, and went forth to fight the world single-handed. He first went to Olean, N. Y., then a great port of arrivals and departures, and here engaged to assist in running a lumber raft down the Allegheny river as far as Pittsburgh. He became so enamored with this sort of adventurous life that he at once decided to take up the occupation as his own. On leaving Pittsburgh, he wended his way back up the river as far as Red Bank, and with his father, M. D. L. Ely, who had purchased a farm there, worked at agricultural employment during the summer. In the fall of the same year, he followed lumbering at Balltown, and in May, 1836, he again rafted lumber down the Allegheny to Pittsburgh. In June, following, Mr. Ely, with his father, came to Ridgway, where he found employment with Hughes & Dickinson, lumberers, and at other similar work, until about the year 1847, when he formed a partnership with David S. Luther, in the lumbering business. In 1852 Mr. Ely bought a one-third interest in the Whistletown mill property of Post & Palmeto, with whom he was interested in the extensive manufacture of lumber. In 1855 he entered into an arrangement with Charles and Isaac Horton, under the firm name of Horton, Ely & Co., and at the same place this new firm carried on business until 1862 or 1863. In 1858, however, Mr. Ely bought property in Ridgway whither he removed, and in June, 1861, he went to Portland, this county, having contracted with Breedin & Co., of Louisville, to cut and put in the pine from 1,200 acres of their Portland lands. Here he was urging business with all his zeal, and fortune seemed to be smiling on him, when he was caught by the sweeping deluge of September 21, 1861, and all his interest both at Portland and Whistletown was carried away. Nothing daunted, however, Mr. Ely entered into a partnership with D. D. Cook (still of Ridgway), which continued, until July 22, 1870, when he sold his interest to Mr. Cook, and returned to Ridgway with a competency. He then purchased of Souther & Willis the property where he is now located, and owns from all his several purchases about 2,000 acres of land. In 1878 he built his present extensive saw mill about one-half of a mile east of Ridgway. This mill gives employment to some

twenty-two men, has a capacity of about 5,000,000 feet per annum, and is fully equipped with all modern improvements, the shipping capacity being in the neighborhood of 80,000 feet per day. The residences occupied by Mr. Ely and his sons, with those of his men, together with all the attendant buildings of the establishment, make a village of no mean proportions. Mr. Ely was married at Ridgway, February 28, 1847, to Helen, daughter of Zebulon Warner, a well-known citizen of Elk county, and three sons and two daughters were born to this union, as follows: Frank (married to a daughter of L. S. Garritt, of Ridgway), and Lewis, who have been in partnership with their father since January 1, 1884, under firm name of Ely & Sons; Fred, a law student; Mollie, wife of H. S. Thayer, a lumber merchant of Ridgway, and Carrie.

JOHN FOLEY, proprietor of the Johnsonburg House, P. O. Quay, was born in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., June 9, 1854. His parents were John and Bridget (McCarty) Foley, natives of Ireland, but now residing in Chautauqua county, N. Y., the former a farmer by occupation. Mr. Foley followed farming, lumbering, etc., and in 1872 came to Elk county, Penn., and has since resided at Ridgway, Whistle-town and Johnsonburg, purchasing his present hotel in September, 1887. In 1882 he married Miss Lizzie Wank, of Russelas, Penn., and they have one child, Lizzie. Mr. Foley is a supporter of the Democratic party, and a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

J. D. FULLERTON, dentist, Ridgway, a son of Alexander and Catherine (Chandler) Fullerton, natives of Pennsylvania, was born in Brookville, Penn., April 15, 1847. He received a practical business education in Brookville, and resided with his parents until 1868, when he began the study of his profession with D. B. Lowry, of Brookville, Penn., and remained with him until 1873. He married, March 13, 1872, Miss Caroline, a daughter of Jacob and Caroline Linsenbigler, of Rural Village, Penn., and soon after his marriage came to Ridgway, where he commenced the practice of dentistry, and is now enjoying a fine lucrative practice. He is a member of the Elk Lodge, No. 379, F. & A. M., and Elk Chapter, No. 230.

PETER GAINOR, ex-sheriff of Elk county, Ridgway, was born at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1846, son of Peter and Ellen (Foley) Gainor, natives of Ireland. When a child he accompanied his parents to Allegany county, N. Y., and from there to McKean county, Penn. He was given good educational advantages, and after leaving school engaged in the lumber business; in 1869 he moved to Elk county and located in Spring Creek township, where he continued to follow the lumber business until 1886, when he was elected sheriff of Elk county and removed to Ridgway. He has been an active worker in the ranks of the Democratic party, and filled the position of sheriff in an acceptable manner until the expiration of his term of office, January 6, 1890, having had the confidence of both his constituents and the opposing party in politics. In 1880 Mr. Gainor married Miss Kate Davison, a daughter of Daniel Davison, and they have a family of six children, as follows: James A. Gainor, aged nine years; Nellie M. Gainor, aged seven years; Peter D. Gainor, aged five years; Katie M. Gainor, aged three years; Frank C. Gainor, aged two years; Bessie Irene Gainor, aged nine months. Mr. and Mrs. Gainor are members of the Catholic Church.

J. K. GARDNER, lumberman, was born in Ridgway township, Elk county, Penn., January 28, 1848, and is a son of Nelson and Mary (Morey) Gardner, natives of Steuben county, N. Y., who came to Elk county in 1845, settling on the farm where the father yet lives. Nelson Gardner was by occupation a hunter, and he paid for his farm with the proceeds of the chase. The subject of these

lines spent his boyhood days with his parents on the farm until 1868, when he embarked in the lumber business, which he has since followed. May 1, 1871, he married Miss Ophelia M., daughter of Otis B. and Caroline (Nichols) Fitch, who came from Cattaraugus county, N. Y., to Port Allegany, McKean county, Penn., being among the early settlers. Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Gardner are parents of two children: Ella M. and Earl. The parents are members of the Congregational Church at Ridgway. In politics Mr. Gardner is a Democrat, having twice been elected commissioner of Elk county, and serving from January 1, 1882, until January 1, 1888. He is now the managing partner of the firm of Hall, Gardner & Co., lumbermen, doing business at Hallton, Elk county. This firm was organized in 1882 as Hall & Gardner, and did business until August 1, 1889, when Mr. W. H. Hyde, of Ridgway borough, became a member, and the firm name was changed to Hall, Gardner & Co. Mr. Gardner's house is in Ridgway borough, where he has lived since 1885.

JAMES L. GILLIS was born in Hebron, Washington Co., N. Y., in 1792. The educational advantages were meager then as compared to the present day, and the common school was all that he was privileged to enjoy, and that only for three months in the year. In 1808 his parents moved to Argyle, N. Y., and there he served an apprenticeship of three years at the tanner's trade. Immediately after the declaration of war between the United States and Great Britain, in 1812, he enlisted in the mounted dragoons, commanded by Capt. C. V. Boughton. This was an independent company, which served as escort to Gen. Hull, who was afterward superseded by Gen. Van Rensselaer. When the regiment went into winter quarters, he again enlisted, this time in the regiment commanded by Col. Stone, and during this year was at Fort George with Gen. McClure. After the abandonment of this fort, and before the burning of Newark, Canada, Mr. Gillis was taken sick and was sent to Batavia, N. Y. In the meantime Buffalo, Lewiston, Youngstown, Black Rock and Manchester were captured and burned, and in the winter of 1813-14 the company of Capt. Boughton was paid off and discharged. In the spring of 1814 Mr. Gillis again enlisted for one year, and during the following summer participated in the battles at Chippewa and Lundy's Lane. At the last-named battle his horse was shot from under him and he was wounded. August 7, 1814, he had charge of sixteen men, who were sent on a foraging expedition, but they were surprised, four men being killed and nine, including Mr. Gillis, captured and confined at Toronto, Kingston, Prescott and Montreal. November 14, 1814, he, with twenty-five others, was put on board the transport boat "Stately," which was about to sail for England, but Mr. Gillis and five others escaped in a boat, landing near the city of Quebec. After wandering in the woods three days, they came upon the cabin of a Frenchman, who agreed to conduct them to a place of safety. He put them into a darkened room, and went to the reconnoitre, returning after considerable time, and when the door was opened, they found the house surrounded by British soldiers. They were taken to Halifax and there kept until the spring of 1815, when the treaty of peace was signed. After the war Mr. Gillis lived at Victor, N. Y., for some time, and then worked with his brothers, Enon and Samuel, at tanning and shoemaking. In 1822 he moved to Elk (then in Jefferson) county and located sixteen miles from any neighbor and seventy from any post office. He cleared up what is now the Montmorenci farm, and built a saw- and grist mill, and became the first extensive lumber manufacturer in this region. He was appointed associate judge of Jefferson and Franklin counties, and held the office two terms. In 1840 he was elected to the Pennsylvania legislature, and served three years in the house and three years in the senate. In 1856 he was elected a member

of congress from his district. He was an intimate friend of James Buchanan, and was a delegate to the convention that nominated him for the presidency. He was appointed Indian agent for the Pawnees in 1859, which was the last office he held. In 1862 he went to Iowa and lived with his son until the tragic death of the latter, and finally came to his death at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, in July, 1881. The long and notable career of James L. Gillis is an example to young men of to day. He was a foremost actor in the stirring scenes of life, and was one of the pioneers of the now thriving county of Elk. He was married, in 1816, to Mary Ridgway, of Philadelphia, who died in 1826, leaving three children: Ridgway B., Charles B. and Jeannette C. (now Mrs. Houk). In 1828 he married Miss Berry, of New York, who died in 1855, leaving seven children: B. W., a journalist of Richmond, Va.; Claudius V., of Kane, Penn.; James H., commodore, U. S. N.; Robert S., of Iowa; Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Noxon and Mrs. Whiting. Mr. Gillis' father, Robert Gillis, was born in Boston, Mass., in 1740, three days after the landing of his Scotch parents. He spent his young manhood as a sailor on coasting vessels running from Boston to New Orleans and other American seaports. He married Jerusha Clark, of New Hampshire, and they reared a family of five children, all of whom passed the age of four score, and one son, John, lived to be ninety three years old. The first wife died, and Robert then married Sarah Stewart, by whom there were six children: Enos, who died aged sixty-seven; Samuel, aged eighty-four; James L., aged eighty-nine; Thomas, born June 10, 1794, is still living; Elizabeth, wife of Elisha Ingersoll, died aged fifty-five years, and Hugh.

E. T. GRANT, tanner, Ridgway, was born at Liberty, Sullivan Co., N. Y., in 1853, a son of Hon. R. Y. Grant. He was reared in his native county, and was given good educational advantages, graduating from Monticello Academy in 1868. Coming to Ridgway in 1869, he entered the employ of the Ridgway Tanning Company, and has since been connected with same. He was married in 1876 and has two children—one son and one daughter. Mr. Grant is a member of Elk Lodge, No. 379, F. & A. M. He is a Democrat in politics, and an active worker for the interests of his party. He is a member of Mill Creek Rod and Gun Club, which owns ten miles of Mill Creek, a stream that furnishes the best fishing ground in the State. They have an elegantly fitted up club-house, furnished with all necessary accoutrements for pleasure seekers, and have a special policeman employed to guard the stream. The club is incorporated, and will soon become the greatest pleasure club in the State.

L. S. GUTH, jeweler, Ridgway, was born at Callensburg, Clarion Co., Penn., in 1853, son of Leopold and Theresa (Loll) Guth, the former a native of Freiburg, Baden, Germany, and the latter born and reared in Alsace. In his childhood the parents of our subject moved to Clarion, the county-seat, and there he was reared and educated. When fifteen years of age, he began learning the jeweler's trade of his father, working with him until twenty years old, when he went to Fryburgh and engaged in business for himself, but remained there only a short time, removing to Petersburg and from there to Petrolia, Butler Co., Penn. Later he went to Denver, Colo., where he lived six years, and then returned to Pennsylvania, and has since lived in Ridgway, where he now has a good business, and is numbered among the substantial men of Ridgway. September 29, 1886, at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Clarion, Penn., Mr. Guth married Mary A. Meisinger, daughter of John and Anna (Gruber) Meisinger, both of Bavaria, and they have two children, Elizabeth and William. Mr. and Mrs. Guth are members of the Catholic Church. In politics he is a Democrat, adhering firmly to the principles

of that party, and has just ended his term as burgess of the borough of Ridgway.

J. H. HAGERTY, merchant, Ridgway, was born in Hollidaysburg, Penn., January 20, 1838, the second son born to James G. and Hannah (Molney) Hagerty, natives of Pennsylvania. He received a business education in the district schools of Blair county, Penn., and lived at home until he was thirteen years of age, when he was employed as clerk in a general store in Mount Pleasant, Penn., remaining until he was nineteen, when he came to Ridgway, and engaged in the lumber business. Mr. Hagerty was married, July 16, 1866, to Miss A. E., daughter of David and Sarah (Stewart) Thayer, natives of New York State, who were among the early settlers of Ridgway, and built the Thayer House. Mr. and Mrs. Hagerty are the parents of two children: May (deceased) and Rena, at home. In 1867 Mr. Hagerty opened a general store in Ridgway, and in 1869 was appointed postmaster, serving until 1887. In 1884 he started a shoe store, in which business he still continues. He has held various borough offices, and is one of the leading business men of Ridgway. He is a member of Elk Lodge, No. 379, F. & A. M., also a member of No. 1644, K. of H., Ridgway, Penn. Mr. Hagerty is a thorough Republican and was a delegate to the Republican National Convention that met in Chicago in 1888, and nominated the Harrison and Morton ticket. In June, 1889, Mr. Hagerty was reappointed postmaster of Ridgway, and is now doing active duty in his old position.

W. S. HAMBLEN, attorney at law, Ridgway, was born in Standish, Cumberland Co., Me., February 15, 1839, a son of I. and Lydia A. Hamblen. In November, 1840, the parents moved to Lovell, Oxford county, where our subject resided until August, 1850. He was educated in the common schools of Lovell, and the academies at Fryeburgh and Waterville, Me., graduating from the latter school in 1859. He was a hard student, and his close attention to his studies so undermined his health that he was obliged to give up a college course, and leaving school, he entered the employ of a lumber company, in Cambria county, Penn., as manager, remaining with them from 1859 to 1865. In 1865 he removed to Elk county, and engaged successfully in the manufacture of shooks, which he shipped in large lots to Philadelphia, from where they were exported to Cuba, and returned to the United States filled with sugar and molasses. The insurrection in Cuba led to the relinquishment of this business by him in 1872. As he was located a long distance from an attorney, it became necessary for him to understand the law of contracts, etc., and this led him to read Blackstone, Kent, Greenleaf, and all necessary text books on contracts, bills and notes. This he did for his own benefit, but on locating at Ridgway, in 1870, was advised to enter the profession, and in 1874 was registered as a law student, and in 1876 was admitted to the bar, from which time he has been a thorough, reliable and responsible lawyer. He was instrumental in organizing the Elk county Republican committee in 1867, and was its chairman until 1872, when he refused to act in that capacity, as he was identified that year with the Greeley movement. He has been prominent in politics as a reformer, and has given his support to many enterprises of public benefit. Mr. Hamblen married Miss Annette D., daughter of Martin P. and Hannah Ayers, of Conneaut, Ohio. They have one son, named Lynne Ayers Hamblen, and also had a son and daughter who died in infancy.

D. B. HAMILTON, wagon manufacturer, Ridgway, is a native of Mercer county, Penn., born February 22, 1847. He was reared on a farm, and in his youth learned the wagon maker's trade. He was employed at the Conklin Wagon Factory, at Olean, N. Y., until 1883, when he moved to Ridgway, and

engaged in the manufacture of wagons until 1886, when he became associated with D. C. Oyster, under the firm name of D. B. Hamilton & Co., which partnership was continued until January 1, 1889, when the company was changed to a corporation, under the name of the Hamilton Wagon Company (limited), the stockholders being D. C. Oyster, W. H. Osterhout and D. B. Hamilton, with D. C. Oyster, president, and D. B. Hamilton, secretary and treasurer. The Hamilton Wagon Company are on a sound financial footing, and give employment to twenty five or thirty men. Their wagons have a reputation for durability, and the demand is greater than the supply. They take special pains in the selection of the wood used in their manufacture, and their wagons find a ready sale in the home market. Mr. Hamilton gives his entire time to the management of his business, and although interested in the welfare of the city, has no time to devote to the cares of public office. He casts his suffrage with the Republican party. Mr. Hamilton married Miss Flora E. McCrear, and they have one daughter. They are members of the Congregational Church.

W. C. HEALY, Ridgway, was born at Romeo, Macomb Co., Mich., in 1824, a son of Freeborn and Polly (Chandler) Healy. His father was a native of Wyoming county, N. Y., where he was married, and in 1819 moved to Michigan, where he died August 29, 1825. The mother died in January, 1839. W. C. Healy was reared in Michigan, and educated at the common schools. After the death of his mother he came to Pennsylvania, and in 1848 located at Ridgway, in Elk county, where, for three years, he was employed in a mercantile house, and then, for eight years, was engaged in lumbering, and later was in the mercantile business. In 1856 he was elected sheriff of Elk county, and served one term, and for a number of years has served as justice of the peace. He is one of the prominent citizens of the county, a Democrat in politics, and takes an active interest in local affairs. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Elk Lodge, No. 379, Elk Chapter, No. 230, and Knapp Commandery, No. 40. Mr. Healy married, New Year's Eve, 1853, Martha A., daughter of Caleb Dill, a pioneer of Elk county, and they have two children: Mattie E. and Claude H. They are members of the Episcopal Church.

W. S. HORTON, son of Isaac and Sarah (Sherwood) Horton, was born in Horton township, Elk Co., Penn., in 1853. His grandfather, Isaac Horton, came from the Eastern States in a very early day, and located in what is now Horton township, where he engaged in farming and dealing in lumber, clearing his farm of timber. He subsequently moved to Ridgway, where he died. His children were: Lovisa, wife of Col. Wilcox; Minerva, wife of J. W. Taylor; Charles, who was one of the first prothonotaries of the county; Isaac; Alvira; Hezekiah; Amanda, wife of Jerome Powell, and Matilda, wife of Col. Fred Schoening. Minerva, Alvira, Hezekiah and Matilda are the only ones living. Isaac was born at Brandy Camp, Horton township, and passed his life in Elk county, engaged in farming and lumbering. He was elected treasurer of the county, and moved to Ridgway, but died near Erie. He married Sarah Sherwood, who now lives at North East, Erie county. They had eight children: Loren C.; Emma, wife of John Collins; Helen, wife of Alfred Short; W. S.; Lucy; Milton C., a banker of Missouri; Ida, wife of Lester Chase, of Buffalo, and Walter. W. S. Horton was reared in Elk county, completing his education at Williamsport, and then engaged in the lumber business until twenty two years of age, when he was appointed clerk in the prothonotary's office, filling that position from 1878 till 1884. In the meantime, from 1880 to 1883, he served also as deputy sheriff of the county, and in 1884 was elected prothonotary, and was re-elected in 1887. He is an active worker in the Dem-

ocratic party, and is also active in all public affairs. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Elk Lodge, No 379, Ridgway Chapter, No. 230, and Knapp Commandery, No. 40. Mr. Horton married Ella Bennett in September, 1878, and they have three children: Isaac, aged eight; Ralph W., aged six, and Clara, aged four.

JACOB V. HOUK (deceased). Fourteen years ago, on January 26, 1876, there passed to his heavenly rest, after enduring excruciating sufferings, which he bore with characteristic Christian resignation, the universally respected citizen whose name heads this biographical memoir. The career of the deceased in his lifetime was one remarkable for its struggles and triumphs—a career adorned and made conspicuous by his liberality, public spiritedness and zeal in the cause of right, though his earthly pilgrimage was one of trial, tumult and suffering. Mr. Houk was born, October 18, 1822, at Slippery Rock, Butler Co., Penn., in the vicinity in which he continued to reside until his twenty-fourth year, engaged in farming and such other labor as offered to him the best inducements. He then removed to New Brighton, Beaver county, where he followed lumbering for about a year and a half, after which he went to Tidioute, Warren Co., Penn., and here also worked at similar business for about a year, when he found his way to Beech Bottom, Elk county, where he took a contract to run round timber for the Blake company. After a time he went to Lawrence county, and once more went to farming for about a year, at which time he again sought the wilds of Elk county. At Beech Bottom he found employment as an efficient all-around man, both in the woods and in the mill, with Cobb & Rulofson, and then, in a year or two, moved to Bear creek, where he built and operated a railroad for moving lumber from the places of skidding to the streams. While thus employed he became united in marriage, July 2, 1857, with Miss Jeannette C. Gillis, daughter of Judge James L. Gillis, one of the foremost pioneers of Elk county. To this union was born, September 9, 1859, one son, James L. Gillis Houk, who died June 30, 1863. Mr. Houk, after marriage, took up his residence in Ridgway, and in connection with Judge James L. and Charles Gillis, built a section of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad. This accomplished, he then formed a copartnership with J. S. Hyde in a lumbering business, at Mead Run, under the firm name of Hyde & Houk, but at the expiration of a year and a half he disposed of his interest in the Mead Run property to William Reed, and in conjunction with Charles McVeah purchased the mercantile business in Ridgway of Coyne & Burroughs, the title of the firm being Houk & McVeah. Subsequently Mr. Houk bought out his partner's interest in the concern, and continued the business in his own right for a period of years, when the store passed into the hands of R. S. & C. V. Gillis. Mr. Houk's next venture was in the flour and feed business, in copartnership with J. S. Hyde and J. K. Whitmore, the firm being known as Hyde, Houk & Whitmore, from which, several years later, he withdrew, repurchasing the store from C. V. Gillis, which remained in his possession until his death. In the meantime he was engaged in other enterprises, most prominent of which was the planing mill of J. V. Houk & Co. A man of large and vigorous frame, Mr. Houk was almost a giant in strength and endurance, and up to about four years prior to his decease was comparatively free from the many ills that flesh is heir to. Having been appointed receiver for L. F. & H. M. Powers, who had been lumbering at Belmont mill, on Spring creek, he entered upon the discharge of his duties with the vigor and earnestness which characterized his whole life, and in so doing exposed himself to many hardships. On one occasion, while running logs, he was struck by a hand-spike and knocked into the stream. He then, without changing his clothes, walked to Ridgway, a distance of twenty miles, through

mud and slush. Through this he took a heavy cold, and from that time on he never enjoyed a single day of perfect health. In 1871 Mr. Houk was chosen one of the associate judges of the county, and often during the period of his illness was he found upon the bench, intent on the conscientious discharge of his duties, when he should have been in his room seeking to repair his shattered health. As a man, Mr. Houk was brave, true and honest, realizing that "an honest man is the noblest work of God," and so lived as to be entitled to that exalted position among men. As a friend he was ever true, often discommoding himself to relieve the necessities of those around him, and as a husband he was uniformly kind and devoted.

C. L. KELLOGG, dentist, Ridgway, was born in Canada, September 24, 1843, the third son in a family of nine children, born to Ira and Rebecca (Vinton) Kellogg, natives of New York State. His father was a dentist, and under his tutorage Mr. Kellogg became proficient in his chosen profession. In 1882 he came to Ridgway, where he has established a lucrative practice, and is one of the popular business men in the town. Mr. Kellogg married, September 24, 1874, Miss Ada T. Kellogg, of Canada, and they are the parents of two children: Etta M. and Nina E.

JOHN R. KIME, clerk, Ridgway, was born in Mifflin county, Penn., August 12, 1836, the eldest son in a family of six children born to G. W. and Ellen (Logan) Kime, natives of Pennsylvania. When he was nineteen years of age he went west, where he remained five years. September 22, 1861, he enlisted in the service of his country, and was assigned to Company I, Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, serving three months; then re-enlisted, this time in Company K, Forty-ninth Regiment, and was commissioned first lieutenant, serving three years. Mr. Kime married, September 22, 1861 (the day of his enlistment), Miss L. J. Hesser, a daughter of John and Sally (Ross) Hesser, of McVeytown, Penn., and they have been blessed with five children: Clyde (deputy recorder), H. M. (merchant at Ridgway), Bruce (book-keeper for Hyde, Murphy & Co.), Daisy and Ed (clerk for Osterhout & Campbell). In 1871 Mr. Kime came to Ridgway, and engaged as clerk for Powell & Kime, with whom he worked for seven years, and since 1878, has been in the employ of W. H. Hyde & Co. In 1885 he was elected chief burgess of Ridgway, and served one year. In 1887 he was elected associate judge of Elk county. He is highly respected by his fellow-citizens, and is one of the leading men in the township.

R. V. KIME, clerk, Ridgway, is a son of G. W. and Ellen (Logan) Kime, natives of Pennsylvania. They were the parents of six children, R. V. being the second son. He was born in McVeytown, Penn., September 29, 1839, and was reared and educated in his native town. When thirteen years of age, he commenced clerking in a store in McVeytown; in 1859 he moved to Elk county, and in 1863 came to Ridgway, and in company with J. Powell, opened a mercantile business; this partnership existed until 1887, when they dissolved. Mr. Kime acting as clerk for his former partner. Mr. Kime married, October 5, 1861, Miss Olive A. Horton, of Chautauqua county, N. Y., and they have four children: George C., Ellen L., Maud B. and Claude V. Mr. Kime has been prominently identified with the interests of the township, and has held various borough offices.

M. S. KLINE, cashier of the Elk County Bank, Ridgway, is a native of Clarion county, Penn., born in 1853. He is a son of Aaron and Elizabeth (Wiant) Kline. Aaron Kline is a native of Northampton county, Penn., but is now a resident of Clarion county, and was county commissioner there several years ago. Mrs. Elizabeth (Wiant) Kline's parents were natives of Bucks

county, Penn. This lady died January 4, 1890, aged fifty five years. M. S. Kline, the subject of these lines, was reared and educated in his native county, and choosing the profession of law after leaving school, in 1874, went into the office of Hall & McCauley, as clerk and student. In 1878 he was admitted to the bar, and same year he began the practice of his profession at Ridgway. Soon thereafter he was appointed cashier in the store of W. H. Hyde & Co., with whom he remained until 1880, when he was appointed book-keeper and clerk in the Elk County Bank, being promoted in 1881 to cashier, a position he has since held. He also represents several life, fire and accident insurance companies, operating largely through the northern part of the State. He is a stockholder in the Ridgway Light & Heat Company, and is its treasurer. He takes an active interest in local affairs, aiding with his influence and means every project to materially advance the prosperity of the community. He has served as deputy sheriff of the county, and for fourteen years has been a notary public, and is now holding that office. Mr. Kline is not a politician, in the sense of being an office seeker, although he does all in his power to further the interests of the Democratic party, and in 1888 he was a delegate to the State convention. Mr. Kline was married September 2, 1880, to Carrie V., daughter of D. S. Luther, a pioneer of Ridgway, and they have had four children, two of whom, Frederick Luther (aged seven years) and Hugh Earl (aged four years) are now living.

JOHN LARSON, merchant, Ridgway, was born in Sweden, January 10, 1866. He spent his boyhood days with his parents, and in 1883 immigrated to America, settling in Ridgway, Penn., where he worked as a laborer for W. H. Hyde & Co., completing his education as he could, in his spare hours. In 1887 he, in company with August Anderson, bought the stock of goods owned by E. K. Gresh, and they have since conducted a fine mercantile trade. Mr. Larson married, May 1, 1889, Miss Carrie, a daughter of P. C. Julin, of Ridgway, Penn.

L. J. A. LESSER, dealer in rubber stamps, etc., Ridgway, was born in Warren county, Penn., December 21, 1863, a son of Philip and Caroline (Leonhart) Lesser, natives of Sundhausen, Alsace, Germany. They were married in 1862, and with their parents settled in and about Warren, where are now many of their descendants. Philip Lesser is a blacksmith, who moved to Ridgway in 1868, and first occupied the house on Centre street, now owned by E. E. Willard; then he lived in a house on South street, now owned by B. E. Wilcox, afterward building a home of his own on Centre street, directly opposite the place he first occupied. Mr. and Mrs. Lesser have four sons living, viz.: L. J. A., Charles Edward, Franklin Theodore and Leonard Luther. L. J. A. Lesser was reared in the faith of the Lutheran Church, of which his parents are members, and was confirmed April 15, 1881, by Rev. John Sander, A. M., then pastor of the First Evangelical Lutheran Church at Ridgway, of which church Mr. Lesser is still an active member. For five years he was superintendent of the Sunday school; in 1886 was elected a member of the church council, and is now the teacher of the Bible class in the Sunday school. He attended different select schools, and was one of a class of four, which was graduated from the Ridgway High School, May 30, 1882, the graduating feature being introduced after he left school, and he returning to receive this additional honor. In October, 1880, Mr. Lesser obtained a situation as clerk in the store at Brockport, owned by the Keystone Lumber Company, and after remaining there for two months, returned home and was immediately employed by the Northwestern Mining & Exchange Company of Dagus Mines, as an agent at the Daguscahonda Railroad terminus.

remaining here one month, when he was transferred to the central office at Dagus Mines, where he remained one year, when he returned to Ridgway for the purpose of graduating, as already referred to. August 15, 1882, he became engaged in the manufacture and sale of proprietary medicines for D. B. Day, of Ridgway, in whose employ he has since remained. Mr. Lesser married, June 7, 1888, Miss Annie, a daughter of George and Mary Ann Truman, of Sigel, Penn., and they have one child, Clyde Truman Lesser, born July 13, 1889. March 18, 1886, he was initiated in Ridgway Lodge, No. 969, I. O. O. F., and has served as trustee for more than three years consecutively, being the present secretary; has passed all honors in the subordinate lodge, and is a member of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, having been representative to the same. In March, 1888, he joined Ridgway Council, No. 1081, Royal Arcanum; he was also a member and secretary of the Laurel Hook and Ladder Company, from its organization to its abandonment. Mr. Lesser is an ardent Republican, and was corresponding secretary for the "Harrison and Morton Club," that performed such effective campaign work in 1888. He established his present rubber stamp and stencil business in 1881, and has a fine and growing trade in the manufacture and sale of these goods.

HORACE LITTLE, real estate agent, surveyor, etc., Ridgway, was born in New Hampshire, September 17, 1832, and is a son of Richard and Mary C. (Pillsbury) Little, natives of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, respectively. He was educated in his native State, and when twenty years of age came to Ridgway, engaging with his brother as a surveyor. The latter died in 1863, since which time Horace has been engaged in the sale of real estate, mineral mines, etc. He married, May 30, 1857, Miss Lucy, a daughter of Joseph W. and M. W. (Horton) Taylor, early settlers in Elk county. Mr. and Mrs. Little are the parents of five children: Arthur B., surveyor; May M., music teacher; Helen, wife of W. W. Barbour, attorney at Ridgway, Penn.; Benjamin, surveyor; Jeanette, in Westmoreland county, Penn., and Louise V., at home. Mr. Little has held the office of county surveyor, and was one of the first jury commissioners elected in Elk county.

SAMUEL LOWRY, superintendent for Wilson, Kistler & Co., Rolfe Tannery, P. O. Rolfe, was born in Clinton county, Penn., December 24, 1843. His parents, Jacob and Matilda (Moore) Lowry, were natives of Lancaster county, Penn. His father is a millwright by trade, but is now engaged in farming in Clinton county. Mr. Lowry received a good education, and learned the tanning business with Kistler Brothers at Lock Haven, Penn. In 1882 he came to Rolfe, and has since had the entire charge of the Rolfe tannery, and under his management their business has grown from a capacity of 150 hides per week to 1,360 per week. He is also interested in the furniture business at Johnsonburg, Penn., in partnership with Dr. H. H. Smith. Mr. Lowry was married in 1867 to Miss A. B., daughter of Andrew Gibb, a native of Scotland. They have three children: Andrew, Stewart and May. In 1862 Mr. Lowry enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, served nine months, and in March, 1864, he re-enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. He is a member of Wilcox Lodge, No. 571, F. & A. M., also of John S. Bitner Post, No. 122, G. A. R., of Lock Haven, Penn. He is a member of the Republican party, and has held the office of school director. He and wife are members of the English Lutheran Church, of Lock Haven, Penn.

CALVIN HUDSON McCAULEY, attorney at law, Ridgway, the subject of this sketch, was born in Fox township, Elk Co., Penn., July 10, 1850. After receiving such advantages as the common schools of the county afforded,

he spent a year at the high school in Painesville, Ohio, and subsequently attended the university at Lewisburg, Penn. In 1869 he commenced the study of the law and was admitted to the bar August 7, 1872, since which time he has devoted his entire time and attention to the practice of his profession. In 1876 he was elected district attorney of Elk county, which office he held for the term of three years. In 1881, upon the incorporation of Ridgway borough, he was elected a member of the borough council, and upon organization of the council was made president, which position he held for three years. In 1888 he was again elected councilman for three years, and upon the organization of the council was again made president. In 1882 he was appointed attorney for the Rochester & Pittsburgh Railroad Company for Elk county, and upon the reorganization of that company, under the name of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company, was appointed solicitor of the company for the State of Pennsylvania. He has also been counsel for the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company for several years. December 1, 1889, he was appointed solicitor for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the Forty-seventh district, composed of the counties of Elk and Jefferson. Mr. McCauley was married December 25, 1871, at Olean, N. Y., to Juliette A. McGibney, of Olean. As the fruits of such marriage there are children now living as follows: Ruby V. McCauley, Calvin H. McCauley, Jr., and Katharine H. McCauley.

J. H. McEWEN, of the firm of J. H. McEwen & Co., manufacturers of boilers, engines, etc., Ridgway, was born at Angelica, Allegany Co., N. Y., in 1854, and is a son of Duncan S. and Susan D. (Ewing) McEwen, the former of Scotch and the latter of Scotch Irish parentage. J. H. McEwen attended the Ohio State University at Columbus, where he took a course in engineering, and after leaving school he followed his profession in different parts of the country until 1885, when he came to Ridgway, erected suitable buildings, and began the manufacture of portable and stationary engines, boilers, circular saw mills and tannery machinery, mill gearing, iron and brass castings, etc. The firm was first known as McEwen Bros. & Co., but in 1889 Mr. McEwen became associated with D. C. Oyster and I. D. Bell, and the name was changed to J. H. McEwen & Co. This firm carry on an extensive business, giving employment to about fifty men, and have a wide reputation for the excellency of the work turned out. Mr. McEwen married Miss Jennie Thornton, of Angelica, N. Y., daughter of Henry and Jane (Eager) Thornton, of Irish descent, and they have two children. In politics Mr. McEwen is a Republican. He and wife are members of the Congregational Church.

HUGH McGEEHIN, merchant, Ridgway, is a native of Ireland, born in October, 1840, son of James and Bridget (Connoban) McGeehin. He was reared and educated in his native country, where he remained until 1868, when he came to the United States and located at Ridgway, Penn. His first employment in this country was with the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Company, but later he engaged in peddling dry goods and notions, in which he was successful. He relinquished this business, however, in January, 1872, and leased his old store building from W. C. Healy, Ridgway, where, in conjunction with a partner, he entered upon a general mercantile business. The lease of this building terminating at the end of three years, the property was purchased from Mr. Healy by the firm. The partnership continued until 1883, and a good and prosperous trade had been done, but in the latter part of 1882, however, Mr. McGeehin, seeing the necessity of making improvements in order to keep pace with the progress of the town, and thinking that his partner might not favor the idea, proposed a dissolution, and, in order to get

away from the old stand, which he did not consider to be very desirable, offered his interest in the real estate at so low a figure that his partner promptly accepted the proposition. Mr. McGeehin then erected a new store in what he considered to be a more popular part of the town, and opened it for business in March, 1883, since which time he has been alone, and has carried on a trade second to none in the borough, considering the amount of capital invested. Mr. McGeehin is also a member of the firm of Bogert & McGeehin, at Johnsonburg, Penn., owning one-half interest in by far the leading general store in that prosperous town, it being conducted under the supervision of P. F. Bogert. In addition to his mercantile interests, Mr. McGeehin is also owner and proprietor of the Bogert House at Ridgway, a resort of no mean reputation and one that is conducted on a sound financial basis. This hotel he established in 1880, and leased to P. F. Bogert (his present partner at Johnsonburg), who conducted it for five years, and then went out worth \$25,000 more than when he came in. In 1886 Mr. McGeehin took charge of the establishment, which he now conducts in connection with his other business, and, although a little out of his line, he has been very successful in securing a very large share of the public patronage. In fact, in all his varied enterprises he has exhibited a business ability of no mean order, and he is emphatically a self-made man. Notwithstanding the pressure of his private business affairs, he finds time to devote to the interests of his town and county, and has held several official positions in the township and borough. In politics he has always been a Democrat, and although not an office seeker, yet he has never been defeated when he allowed his name to be used in connection with local politics. In February, 1877, Mr. McGeehin married Miss Ellen Laughlin, who was born February 4, 1854, a daughter of Lawrence and Catherine (Collins) Laughlin, and to this union have been born four children: James Lawrence, born April 4, 1878; William, born August 28, 1880; Mary Catherine, born September 1, 1882, and died October 12, 1884, and John Hugh, born June 26, 1887. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

J. S. MCGINNIS, furniture dealer and undertaker, Ridgway, was born in the County Armagh, Ireland, in 1845, and in 1847 his parents came to the United States, locating in Boston, Mass., where they lived until 1857, in which year they moved to Allegany county, N. Y., where they passed the rest of their lives. J. S. lived in Allegany county until 1865, when he came to Ridgway and engaged in the lumber business until 1886, at the same time carrying on a billiard room. In 1886 he opened a furniture and undertaking establishment, and now has a good trade, having one of the best stocks in his line in the city. Mr. McGinnis is a prominent citizen of the county, and has served as deputy sheriff, county commissioner and treasurer. He married Miss Mary E. Warner, of Steuben county, N. Y., and they have four children: Fred W., James E., Eva Evangeline and Gertrude Margaret. Mr. McGinnis and his family are members of the Catholic Church; in politics he is a Democrat.

REV. MICHAEL MEAGHER, Ridgway, was born September 5, 1850, in the parish of Templeberry, County Tipperary, Ireland, and is a son of Thomas and Mary (Kennedy) Meagher. His preparatory studies for the priesthood were pursued in his native country, and in the fall of 1869 he came to the United States. Here he entered St. Michael's Seminary, at Pittsburgh, Penn., where he studied philosophy and theology, and was otherwise prepared for his sacred calling. December 19, 1872, he was ordained sub-deacon, and January 10, 1873, was ordained deacon at St. Vincent's College, Westmoreland county, Penn., by the late Bishop Domenee, of Pittsburgh. July 6, 1873, he was ordained priest at the cathedral of Erie, Penn., by Bishop Mullen, and

was immediately appointed to take temporary charge of the congregation at Tidioute, Penn. December 17, 1873, he was sent as assistant to Corry, Penn., and June 10, 1874, was appointed rector of the united parishes of Ridgway and Emporium. He is still pastor of St. Leo's Church at Ridgway, and St. Mark's Church of Emporium, Penn., and an account of his labors in the two parishes named will be found in the chapter treating of the history of the churches of Ridgway and Emporium.

B. P. MERCER, of Mercer Bros., proprietors of meat market, Ridgway, was born in Howard county, Md., in December, 1851, son of Isaiah and Harriet A. Mercer, who were married in 1839, and were both natives of Howard county, where B. P. Mercer was reared and educated. He learned the blacksmith's trade, also, in his native county, serving an apprenticeship and working at it there until 1875, when he removed to Elk county, Penn., working at his trade until 1876, when he entered into partnership with his brother, W. F. Mercer, in the meat business in Ridgway, under the firm name of Mercer Bros., and they now own one of the finest and best kept retail markets in Western Pennsylvania. They keep constantly on hand a good supply of all kinds of fresh and salt meats, and aim to meet the varied demands of their customers. Mr. Mercer is a Republican in politics. He has held various official positions, performing the duties devolving upon him in an efficient and satisfactory manner. He is a member of Ridgway Lodge, No. 379, F. & A. M.; Lodge No. 1644, K. of H., and Lodge No. 40, I. O. O. F.

G. G. MESSENGER, Ridgway, was born at Sheffield, Warren Co., Penn., April 5, 1842, son of George D. and Henrietta Messenger, native Americans. He was given good educational advantages, completing his school days at Meadville, Penn. He began his business life at Ridgway in 1865, opening a drug store, and has built up a good trade, now having one of the best stores in the city. In 1881 Mr. Messenger was elected associate judge of Elk county, and was re-elected at the expiration of his term. In 1887 he was appointed postmaster at Ridgway, which necessitated the resignation of his office. He has been treasurer of the borough a number of years, and in all his official positions has served to the entire satisfaction of his fellow townsmen. He is a public-spirited, enterprising man, and is one of the prosperous citizens of Ridgway. Mr. Messenger married Maggie L., daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Kinnier, natives of Ireland, and they have two children: Joseph D. K. and Twila Mary. Mrs. Messenger is a member of the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

J. W. MORGESTER, merchant, Ridgway, was born in Erie county, N. Y., in 1850, and lived in his native county until twenty years old, receiving a common school education. His parents are Joab and Polly (Ensign) Morgester, the former a native of Germany, and the latter of Erie county, N. Y. In 1870 he came to Ridgway, where he engaged in the lumber business about eight years, also in the meantime serving as deputy sheriff. In 1878 he embarked in mercantile business, dealing in groceries, crockery, flour and feed, hay, grain, etc., and has built up a good trade, which is constantly increasing. He is a man of good business ability, and by his integrity and fair dealing has gained the confidence of his patrons. Mr. Morgester married, June 6, 1878, at Brookville, Penn., Miss Jennie L., daughter of Henry A. and Caroline (Russell) Parsons, and they have five children: Ethel L.; John W., Jr.; Laura M.; Mayble Tacoma, and Russell Ensign Morgester. Mr. Morgester is a staunch supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and has served as a member of the borough council; is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Knights of Labor. He and his wife are members of the Episcopal Church.

A. S. MOTTER, photographer, Ridgway, was born in Mifflin county, Penn., January 5, 1848, is a son of Peter and Sarah (Steele) Motter, natives of Pennsylvania. He remained upon the home farm until 1870, when he came to Indiana county, Penn., where he worked as a laborer. In 1883 he went to Brookville, Penn., where he learned the art of photography, and same year came to Ridgway, where he established himself in business, and is now conducting a fine gallery, with a constantly increasing patronage. Mr. Motter married, May 20, 1870, Miss Sarah Updegraff, of Beaver township, Jefferson Co., Penn., and they are the parents of one child, Nettie.

W. H. OSTERHOUT, proprietor of the Eagle Valley Tannery, Ridgway, was born in Wawarsing, Ulster Co., N. Y., August 17, 1832, and is a son of Daniel and Catherine (Boggs) Osterhout, also natives of the county named above. Work upon his father's farm, the manufacture of lumber, peeling of bark and attending school occupied his boyhood and youth until he reached the portal of manhood, in 1853. In that year he entered the Lackawack Tannery, owned by Henry Bange, of New York City, in which he served an apprenticeship until the spring of 1856, when he proceeded, in company with G. W. Northrup and Gilbert Polen, to Canadensis, Penn., there to assist in building a tannery, with a view to taking charge of it, but before its completion he was taken sick and had to return home. He then again entered the Lackawack Tannery, where he completed his trade. He afterward took a course of study at Liberty Normal School, and while there received a proposal from Hon. Jackson S. Schultz, to go to Glenwood, Susquehanna Co., Penn., in order to take charge of the Glenwood Tannery, then owned by Schultz, Eaton & Co., and here, December 26, 1857, began his experience in the management of a tannery. August 17, 1858, Mr. Osterhout married Miss Helen Connine, daughter of Maj. Richard Connine, of Wawarsing; the only child by this union, Florence M., is the wife of B. F. Overholt, of West Overton, Penn. Mr. Osterhout continued to act as foreman at Glenwood until September, 1862, when, with A. A. Eaton, he purchased the Glenwood tannery, the partnership continuing until April 1, 1864, when Mr. Osterhout purchased Mr. Eaton's interest, transferring the same to Eli Rightmyer. After two years of prosperous business Mr. Osterhout bought Mr. Rightmyer's interest, and conducted the business alone until February 1, 1870, when he sold the entire establishment to Black, Burhaus & Clearwater. In the fall of 1870 the subject of these lines removed to Ridgway, where he bought 135 acres of land from J. S. Hyde, and built his extensive Eagle Valley Tannery and other buildings, aggregating a model establishment, complete in all its appointments, and famous on that account throughout the tanning world. The bark-mill building has four mills, which have the capacity of grinding sixty cords of hemlock bark per day, or 18,000 cords a year. The leach-house is attached to the mill building, forming with it an L, and contains twenty-eight square leaches, $16\frac{1}{2} \times 18 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The liquid is pumped from the leaches by force-pumps, driven by a thirty-five-horse-power engine; the cooler-house contains ten coolers fifteen feet square and six feet deep; the boiler-house contains the large furnaces and ten boilers, each twenty-two feet long and four feet in diameter, and here is made all the steam for driving the engines and heating the tannery, store, and Mr Osterhout's dwelling. The main building comprises the beam-house, handlers, yard, scrub-room and rolling-room, and the machinery used is driven by a sixty-five horse power engine. In and about the tannery about 160 men are employed; the capacity of the tannery is 250,000 sides per annum, the daily cost of running this immense business being \$2,200, and the capital invested runs up into hundreds of thousands of

dollars. Mr. Osterhout attends to many of the details with an accuracy that is astonishing, and as a business man he certainly has few equals. In addition to his immense tannery he has a store, managed by C. E. Holaday, where he carries a stock of general merchandise, his sales amounting to about \$70,000 per year. His beautiful residence, which is built in the form of a Greek cross, stands in the center of a handsomely terraced yard, commanding a fine view of the works, of the valley and of Ridgway. The residence of his foreman is a pleasant, home like house, and on the terrace adjoining is the house of his brother, C. D. Osterhout. On the grounds are also a boarding house and forty tenement homes, arranged along wide streets, lined with handsome shade trees. The buildings are located at the junction of the Philadelphia & Erie and Ridgway & Clearfield Railroads. The entire cost of constructing the dwellings, store and tannery buildings was about \$200,000. In 1870 Mr. Osterhout bought from J. S. Hyde the hemlock bark on 1,700 acres; from J. S. Schultz, 4,000 acres, and from other parties 3,000 acres. He has since bought 5,000 acres and the bark on 12,000 acres, making a total bark acreage of 25,700. Notwithstanding the many cares of the great concern which he manages, Mr. Osterhout has found time to serve the people in various local offices, such as county commissioner, school director and supervisor, and he is one of the trustees of the Warren Insane Asylum. He is a director in the Ridgway Gas & Heat Company, and in the Tanners' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Pennsylvania; is also a member of the Hamilton Wagon Company, of the firm of Osterhout & Ely, dealers in lumber, and of the Ridgway Publishing Company. He and his family are members of the Congregational Church; in politics Mr. Osterhout is a Republican. In January, 1889, Mr. Osterhout, in order to diminish his cares and give him time for travel, etc., formed an incorporated company, known as the Eagle Valley Tanning Company, he being its president, Mr. G. W. Childs, treasurer, and C. D. Osterhout, secretary.

C. D. OSTERHOUT, secretary of the Eagle Valley Tanning Company, and member of the firm of Osterhout & Campbell, proprietors of the Eagle Valley store, Ridgway, Penn., is a native of Lackawack, Ulster Co., N. Y.; was born October 9, 1847, and is a son of Daniel and Catherine (Bogges) Osterhout, natives of Ulster county, N. Y. The subject of our sketch was reared on a farm, and received his primary education at the common schools of his native town, subsequently taking a course at Monticello Academy. Mr. Osterhout has been in the tannery industry most of the time since his first experience in business, and for a period of seven years he was foreman of his brother's Eagle Valley Tannery at Ridgway, and in 1888 he became a stockholder in the new firm, the Eagle Valley Tanning Company, of which, as stated above, he is now secretary, the other officers being W. H. Osterhout, president; J. S. Schultz, vice president, and G. W. Childs, treasurer. He is likewise a member, as also stated at the head of this sketch, of the firm of Osterhout & Campbell, general merchants. In 1874 Mr. Osterhout was married to Miss Lizzie, daughter of William and Cynthia Parks, and to this union have been born three children—two daughters: Nellie H. and Florence M., and one son, William P. The family are members of the Congregational Church. Mr. Osterhout is a member of the F. & A. M., and in politics is a Republican.

D. C. OYSTER, president of the Ridgway bank, was born in Horton township, Elk Co., Penn., in 1840. His father, Daniel Oyster, who was a native of Northumberland county, same State, located, in about 1832, in what is now Horton township, where he engaged in farming, and also erected a saw and grist mill. He was postmaster several years, and was so serving at

the time of his death, in 1852. His family consisted of three sons, two of whom are living (one having been drowned in Lake Erie in 1884), and four daughters, all living. D. C. Oyster, the subject of these lines, was given good educational advantages, and after leaving school, he bought the old homestead farm, also became proprietor of a hotel, and was appointed postmaster at Hellen. In 1871 he was elected sheriff of Elk county, and served until 1874; was re-elected in 1877, and served until 1880. He sold the homestead, in 1872, to the Lake Erie & Western Coal & Railroad Company, for \$35,000, having moved to Ridgway in 1871. In 1874 he was appointed cashier of the Ridgway Bank, which position he held until January, 1890, when he was elected president. Mr. Oyster has been a member of the council since the organization of the borough, with the exception of one term. He is one of the substantial business men of Ridgway, and is connected with various important enterprises in the borough. He is president of the Hamilton Wagon Company, the Ridgway Publishing Company, the New Era Gas Company, and of the Manhattan Machine & Novelty Company. He was one of the organizers in 1875 of the Ridgway Light & Heat Company, which has proved very successful; is a member of the firm of J. H. McEwen & Co. (machine shops), the Oyster & Short Lumber Company, D. C. Oyster & Co. (lumber), and the Ridgway Lumber Company, which manufactures 20,000,000 feet of lumber annually. Mr. Oyster owns numerous extensive tracts of timberland, being one of the largest land-owners in Elk county, as well as owner of extensive tracts in the adjacent county of Jefferson. In 1884 he built a fine brick residence on the corner of Court and Center streets, opposite the court-house, which is one of the model residence properties in the city. He has always taken an active interest in public affairs, and his popularity is shown by the fact of his election and re-election to official positions in one of the strongest Democratic counties in the State, although he is a staunch supporter of the Republican party. Mr. Oyster married, July 4, 1867, Mary E., daughter of Frederick Moliney, of Clarion county, and they have two children: Frank R. and Hattie L. The entire family are members of the Congregational Church. Mr. Oyster is a member of the F. & A. M., Ridgway Lodge, No. 379, of Elk Chapter, No. 230, of Knapp Commandery, No. 40, K. of T., and of Bloomsburg (Columbia county) Consistory.

JEROME POWELL, of the firm of J. & E. C. Powell, merchants, Ridgway, was born in the borough and county of Warren, Penn., in 1827, a son of Richard and Margaret M. (Holden) Powell. In 1850 he moved to Ridgway, where he established the *Elk County Advocate*, continuing its publication until 1855. He then embarked in mercantile pursuits, and later also in the manufacture of lumber, in both of which branches he is still engaged. In 1865 he associated with himself, in the mercantile business, Mr. Robert V. Kime, which firm was widely known under the firm name of Powell & Kime during the succeeding twenty-two years, Mr. Kime then retiring from the firm, but still continuing as active manager of the business. Mr. Edgar C. Powell, son of the senior member of the firm, then entered as partner, and the business is now conducted in their large three story double brick store, on the same spot of ground, under the firm name of J. & E. C. Powell. In politics Mr. Powell is a Republican. Although in no sense an office seeker, preferring his own private business instead, he has held several local offices of some importance. In 1854 he married Miss Amanda E. Horton, who died in 1888, leaving two sons, named, respectively, Edgar C. and Robert J. Powell, both of whom are now living in Ridgway. The name of Mrs. Powell's father was Isaac Horton; her mother's maiden name was Lucy Warner.

H. M. POWERS, attorney at law and insurance agent, Ridgway, Penn., was born April 20, 1842, in Sweden, Oxford Co., Me., and is a son of Jacob S. and Charlotte (Kimball) Powers, the former a native of Sweden, Me., and the latter of Bridgeton, Cumberland county, same State. He received his early education in Sweden, and completed it at Fryeburg, same county, to which place the family removed in 1854. In 1862 he commenced the study of law at Portland, Me., in the office of Hon. Josiah Drummond, then attorney-general for the State, and in the fall of 1864 he was admitted to practice at the bar at Portland. Late in the year 1865, Mr. Powers came to Ridgway, where he remained during the following winter, being here admitted to the practice, and in April, 1866, he removed to Springfield, Ohio, where, in 1867, he was admitted to the bar. In March, 1870, we again find Mr. Powers in Elk county, whither he had returned, this time engaged in lumbering in Spring Creek township, where he built a saw mill. In this he continued about a year, and then located in Ridgway, where he has been connected with the Ridgway bank and in the law and insurance business since 1873. Mr. Powers was united in marriage December 29, 1869, with Mary A., daughter of John S. Webster, of Fryeburg, Me., and they have one child, Blanche Webster. The subject of our sketch is a member of Pythagorean Lodge, No. 11, F. & A. M., of Fryeburg, Me. He is a Republican in politics, has been chairman of the Republican county committee several terms, and in 1884, was a Republican candidate for member of the assembly. In educational matters he takes an active part, having been, ever since Ridgway became a borough, a member of the school board, of which he was president several years.

GEORGE A. RATHBUN, attorney at law, Ridgway, is a native of Le Roy, N. Y., born in 1837, and was reared and educated in his native town, attending the public schools, and also a private academy. In his youth he began the study of surveying, with the intention of making it his life-work, and in 1859 was employed as civil engineer and surveyor on the Sunbury & Erie (now Philadelphia & Erie) Railroad. Before that he had determined to study law for a profession, and in 1856 commenced reading under the instruction of C. F. Bissell, of Le Roy. In 1863 Mr. Rathbun was admitted to the bar, and began his practice at Le Roy, but in December, 1864, he returned to Ridgway, Penn. Here, in 1865, he was appointed deputy recorder, which position he held until 1866, when he was elected prothonotary and recorder, without a dissenting vote, holding the office three years. On December 1, 1869, Mr. Rathbun became associated in the practice of his profession with the Hon. Henry Souther, which partnership continued until February, 1871, at which date Mr. Souther was appointed to the bench by Gov. Geary, Mr. Rathbun being left to continue practice alone. In March, 1869, he was admitted to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and in October, 1885, to the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Rathbun is a lawyer of much ability, and has met with well merited success. He has never sought political preferment, his main interest being a successful practice; and he has achieved his early ambition to an enviable degree, as he now stands at the head of his profession. He is public spirited, and favors all projects that will materially improve his city and county. Mr. Rathbun is president of the Elk County Bar Association, and is chairman of the examining committee. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Olive Branch Lodge, No. 39, and of Le Roy Chapter, No. 183, at Le Roy, N. Y. He received the Templar degrees in Knapp Commandery, K. T., at Ridgway in 1871. Mr. Rathbun was married in December, 1866. He and his wife are members of the Episcopal Church; in politics he is an old-time Democrat.

A. S. ROSS, merchant tailor, Ridgway, son of James H., Sr., and Martha Ross, was born in McVeytown, Mifflin Co., Penn., in 1858. In 1870 his parents moved to York, Penn., where he completed his education. After leaving school, he worked for his father, who was proprietor of the National Hotel at York, and after the death of his father succeeded him in business. In 1877 he came to Ridgway and entered the employ of J. S. & W. H. Hyde, and for a time had charge of their mercantile interests at Brockport, and later at Ridgway. He then began the manufacture of brick, and made the brick placed on the market in Elk county. In 1879 he embarked in the general mercantile business at Ridgway, and now has one of the best stores in that place. He is a supporter of Democratic principles, was elected justice of the peace in March, 1882, and served four years, resigning the office in 1886. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Elk Lodge, No. 379; Elk Chapter, No. 240, and Knapp Commandery, No. 40. January 27, 1880, Mr. Ross married Jennie Stout, of Lock Haven, a daughter of Parley Stout.

A. G. ROUNSEVILLE, druggist, Johnsonburg, Quay P. O., was born in Coudersport, Penn., June 17, 1868, and is a son of A. and M. (Holland) Rounseville, who were among the first settlers in Potter county. They were the parents of seven children, of whom A. G. is the third son. He was educated in Coudersport, and entered the drug store of M. S. Thompson when quite young, where he remained one year; then for six months had charge of a drug store for Drs. Breisneck & Hastings, at Costello, Penn., afterward going to Austin, and working for N. H. Hastings. In 1886 he went to Kansas City, Mo., where he entered the laboratory of the medical college, and in 1887 he was appointed president of his class, under the name of Bifer. The same year he engaged with Park, Davis & Co., of Kansas City, Mo., as general manager of their wholesale and retail drug store, remaining there for some time, when he returned to Coudersport, Penn., and studied medicine a short time with Dr. Mattison. In 1888 he came to Johnsonburg, to work for M. A. Lillibridge & Co., in the drug business; they failed, and July 16, 1889, he bought the stock, and is now conducting a prosperous business.

PHILIP SCHIRK, harness-maker, Ridgway, a son of Jacob and Catharine (Schuler) Schirk, natives of Germany, was born in Warren county, Penn., January 4, 1845, and remained at home with his parents until February 2, 1864, when he entered the United States service, and was assigned to Company D, One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, serving until July 19, 1865. He then returned to Warren, where he learned the harness-maker's trade. He married, November 15, 1870, Miss Amelia Reig, of Warren, and they are the parents of four children: Hattie L., Alice A., Leona C. and Katie M. Mr. Schirk came to Ridgway in 1879, where he worked for Jacob Butterfuss, and in 1886 established the shop he now owns. He is a member of Ridgway Post, No. 370, G. A. R.

W. H. SCHRAM, proprietor of the "Hyde House," Ridgway, is a native of Belfast, Allegany Co., N. Y., born June 1, 1826, and is a son of John Schram, a wheelwright by trade. The subject of these lines received his education at the district schools of Cuba, in Allegany county, to which town the family had removed. In the spring of 1834 his father came to Ridgway, where he built the Dickinson mill, and the following winter he brought his family to the place. At this time the number of families in Ridgway did not exceed twelve, and of the members of these families, besides the Schrams, there are now living here only two, Mrs. Houk and Mrs. Dill. John Schram died in 1837. His son, W. H., commenced life for himself at the early age of eleven years, and for some time followed various occupations in New York and

Pennsylvania, eventually moving to Jefferson county, Penn., where, until the spring of 1869, he was engaged in the hotel business. In April of the latter year he returned to Ridgway, and took possession of the Hyde House, of which he has since been the genial and courteous landlord. To this hotel he built an addition in the summer of 1885. In February, 1852, Mr. Schram married H. A. Clark, daughter of Dr. A. M. Clark, of Brockwayville, Penn., and they have had four children—two sons and two daughters: J. M., in the hardware business with D. B. Day (firm name Schram & Day), Lucy A. (now Mrs. Dr. D. B. Day, of Ridgway), Nellie (now Mrs. E. J. Miller, of North Carolina) and W. M. (who learned the trade of jeweler, married May G. Gordon, and died five months later). Mr. Schram is a member of Elk Lodge, No. 379, F. & A. M.; of Elk Chapter, No. 230; of Knapp Commandery, No. 40, and of Caldwell Consistory, Bloomsburg. Politically he was brought up in the ranks of the Democratic party, but since the war of the Rebellion he has given his suffrage to the Republicans.

W. H. STACKPOLE, collector for the Ridgway Light & Heat Company, Ridgway, was born in McVeytown, Penn., July 27, 1864, the third son in a family of eleven children born to E. H. H. and Margaret (Glasgow) Stackpole, natives of Mifflin county, Penn. W. H. Stackpole received an education such as the common schools of his county afforded, and when fourteen years of age was employed in a blacksmith shop as an apprentice. In March, 1883, he came to Ridgway, and worked at his trade for the contractors who built the B. R. & P. R. R. The same year he was employed as clerk in the real estate office of Dr. C. R. Earley, remaining one year, when he engaged with Hyde, Murphy & Co., as book keeper. Since November 15, 1885, he has been employed by the Ridgway Light & Heat Company, as book keeper and collector. In June, 1889, he, in company with his brother, W. W. Stackpole, started a steam laundry in Ridgway.

H. S. THAYER, lumberman, Ridgway, is a native of Ridgway, Elk Co., Penn., born in 1847, a son of David and Sarah Thayer, former a native of New York, latter of Ireland. They were married in Steuben county, N. Y., and in 1836 located in Ridgway, where the father was engaged in the lumber business, and also kept a hotel and carried the mail in an early day. His first hotel was kept in a primitive way, but as the demands for good accommodations grew in Ridgway he advanced with them, and for several years was proprietor of one of the best houses in the borough, retiring in 1870. He died in 1884, mourned by all who knew him, his widow surviving him but six weeks. They had a family of three children: Esther J. (widow of Hon. George Dickinson), Albina (wife of J. H. Hagerty) and H. S. David Thayer was one of the first sheriffs of Elk county, and a prominent citizen. H. S. Thayer has spent his life in Ridgway, and was given good educational advantages, attending school at Alfred Centre, N. Y., and Adrian, Mich. When he started out for himself he engaged in mercantile business, and has also for some years been largely interested in the manufacture of lumber. He casts his suffrage with the Democratic party, but is in no sense an office seeker. He married Miss Mary E., daughter of B. F. Ely, and they have two children, Harry and Helen E.

ALBERT THOMPSON, manufacturer of and dealer in lumber, Ridgway, is a native of the town of Berlin, N. H., born February 28, 1839, and is a son of Benjamin and Sarah (Wheeler) Thompson, both natives of the State of Maine, the former of whom died in 1881. Mr. Thompson was brought up on the farm, attending the common schools until the age of eighteen, at which time he entered Gould's Academy at Bethel, Me., remaining one year. On returning from school he studied dentistry with Dr. Josiah Heald, of Portland,

Me., and then located at Norway, Me., where he followed his profession four years. In 1865 he came to Ridgway and became a partner with G. T. Wheeler in the lumber business, which copartnership continued four years. Mr. Thompson then removed to his old home in New Hampshire, and there resided engaged in the lumber business with his father until 1881, in which year he returned to Ridgway, and immediately embarked in the lumber business in Elk county, which he is still conducting. His extensive establishment manufactures on an average 6,000,000 feet of lumber per annum. In 1887 Mr. Thompson made a tour through West Virginia, where he purchased some valuable timber lands, and in the following spring organized the Blackwater Boom & Lumber Company, of Davis, W. Va., with himself as manager. This company has a cash capital of \$100,000, owns 20,000 acres of land in West Virginia, gives employment to 200 men, and manufactures 12,000,000 feet of lumber per annum. In June, 1861, the subject of our sketch married Miss Mary E. Blake, a native of Norway, Me., and daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Crockett) Blake, by which union there is one son, Frank E., and one daughter, Sarah Maud. The son graduated from Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, in 1882, and came directly to Ridgway, Penn., where he has since been engaged in the lumber business. He is a young man of considerable business ability, and assumes entire charge of his father's lumbering interests at Ridgway. At the age of twenty-one, Mr. Albert Thompson was made a F. & A. M., in Oxford Lodge, No. 18, at Norway, Me., and subsequently became a member of King Hiram Royal Arch Chapter of Lewiston, Me., and of Portland Commandery, Knights Templar, of Portland, Me. In politics he is a staunch Republican; was elected to the State legislature of New Hampshire in 1873, and re-elected in 1875, serving two terms.

MRS. MARY VAUGHAN was born in Ireland in 1847, a daughter of John Healy, and came with her parents to America about 1850. They located in Schuylkill county, Penn., where they lived several years, a part of the time keeping a hotel. The mother is now deceased, and the father lives with his daughter.

Mary Healy was married, in 1865, to John Vaughan, and with him engaged in keeping a hotel, and in 1880 took charge of the Clarion House. Mr. Vaughan died in 1877, and Mrs. Vaughan continues the business, in which she is very successful. She is a woman of fine business ability, and conducts her house with great credit, her table being furnished with the best the market affords, the Clarion House being a favorite resort for the traveling public. Mrs. Vaughan has three children. She is a member of the Catholic Church.

J. T. WAID, M. D., Ridgway, was born at Randolph, Crawford Co., Penn., in 1844, and was there reared and received his elementary education, completing his classical course at Allegheny College, Meadville, Penn. He began the study of medicine with Dr. A. P. Waid, of Centreville, Penn., and took one course of lectures at the University of New York. He afterward took a course of lectures at the University of Buffalo, from which he graduated. He first located at Spartansburg, but in December, 1882, removed to Ridgway, where he now has a good practice. He is a member of the Elk County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, American Medical Association, the Seventh International Medical Congress, and also the American Society of Microscopists. He is a hard student, and takes advantage of every opportunity offered to better acquaint himself with his profession. The Doctor is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Elk Lodge, No. 379; Elk Chapter, No. 230, and Knapp Commandery, No. 40. He is a member of the First Congregational Church, and takes an active

interest in church and Sunday-school work; and is also connected with the local and State associations of the Congregational Church. He was married, in 1869, to Miss Louie Eberman, who died in 1882. His present wife was formerly Mrs. C. S. Spencer. The Doctor is a Republican in politics.

WALTER LOWRIE WILLIAMS, M. D., Ridgway, the subject of this sketch, was born at Williamsburg, Clarion Co., Penn., on April 13, 1844, and is the son of Amos Williams, the first treasurer of Clarion county. On July 4, 1861, being then seventeen years of age, he enlisted in Company C, Sixty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served three years, one year as a private and two years as chief bugler of the Second Brigade, First Division, Fifth Corps, under Gen. J. B. Switzer. During this time he passed through all the Peninsular campaign, and was engaged in nearly all the battles fought by this notable division. After returning from the army, Mr. Williams completed his literary education at Reed Institute, Reedsburg, Penn., from which he graduated, and then commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Thomas, of Freeport, Penn. Later he attended lectures, and finally graduated from the University Medical College, of New York, in 1872. He began the practice of medicine at Fryburg, Penn., and from there removed to Strattonville, Penn. In 1879 he located at Ridgway, Penn., where he has since resided, and since which time he has given his undivided attention to the duties of his profession. Dr. Williams was elected coroner of Elk county in 1880, and held that position until January 1, 1890. He has been surgeon for the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company since 1882, and for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for a number of years. He is also United States examining surgeon for pensions for Elk county. He has been a member of the Ridgway borough school board since 1887, and in 1888 was elected president of the Elk County Medical Society. Dr. Williams was married on May 10, 1867, to Miss Belle Frampton, of Clarion, Penn. As the fruits of such marriage children are now living as follows: E. Blanche Williams, who has attended the Conservatory of Music at Boston for several terms, and is now teacher of music in Hall Institute, Sharon, Penn.; Samuel W. Williams, at present a student in Rensselaer College, Troy, N. Y.; Amos T. Williams and Mabel A. Williams, both students in the Ridgway high school.

THALIUS WINGFIELD, lumberman, was born in Jacksonville, Va., in 1846. He was reared and educated in his native city, remaining there until 1865, when he moved to Sheffield, Warren Co., Penn., where he was engaged in the lumber business and was also proprietor of a hotel for some time. In 1869 he moved to Ridgway, Elk county, and has since been one of the prominent business men. He is one of the leading lumbermen of the borough, and is also proprietor of the Thayer House, a first-class hotel, well patronized by the traveling public. Mr. Wingfield married Hannah Miller, and they have three children. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Elk Lodge, No. 379; Elk Chapter, No. 240, R. A. M., and Knapp Commandery, No. 40, K. T. In politics Mr. Wingfield is a Democrat, and has served several years as justice of the peace.

W. E. ZIERDEN, merchant, Johnsonburg, Quay P. O., was born in New Brunswick, March 1, 1864, the only son in a family of six children born to Nicholas and Rebecca S. (Spofford) Zierden, natives of Germany and New Brunswick, respectively. They came to Williamsport, Penn., from New Brunswick, and were among the early settlers, moving from there to Caledonia, Elk county, where they permanently located. W. E. Zierden completed his education in the Lock Haven State Normal School in 1881. In 1887 he started in mercantile business in Caledonia, and June 26, 1888, sold his store and

stock to M. E. Taylor, coming to Johnsonburg in January, 1889, where he has erected a fine brick store and is conducting a prosperous mercantile business. Mr. Zierden married, January 17, 1888, Miss Ella E., daughter of W. E. and Sophia (Winslow) Johnson, who were among the first settlers in Benezette township. Mr. and Mrs. Zierden are the parents of one child, Cecelia A. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Johnsonburg.

CHAPTER XVIII.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—JONES TOWNSHIP.

A. T. ALDRICH, postmaster and merchant, Wilcox, was born in Onondaga county, N. Y., April 1, 1826, a son of Abel and Nancy (Hibbard) Aldrich, the former a native of Rhode Island and the latter a native of Connecticut. His father was a Baptist minister by profession, and had charge of a church in Genesee county, N. Y., and also one in Onondaga county, N. Y. About 1840 he moved his family to McKean county, Penn. A. T. Aldrich received an ordinary education, and learned the blacksmith trade, which he followed for some years in McKean and Potter counties. He also, with his brother, erected a saw-mill near Smethport, and engaged in manufacturing lumber for a number of years. In February, 1859, he came to Elk county, and located at Wilcox, where he has since been engaged in mercantile business. He was appointed postmaster by President Buchanan, in 1860, and has ever since held that office. He married, in 1852, Miss Sarah A., daughter of Joseph King, of McKean county, Penn., and they have four children living and one deceased: Ernest O., of Lock Haven, Penn., married Miss Dolly, daughter of Isaac Shaffer, of Clinton county, Penn.; Jessie M. is the wife of Dr. A. B. Bevier, of Wilcox, Penn.; Bayard died at the age of twelve years; M. W. and Edith are at home. Mr. Aldrich has always been identified with the Republican party. For five years he has served as justice of the peace of McKean county, and also five years in Jones township, Elk county. He has been on the school board for twenty-one years in the two counties, and for twelve years has been clerk of Jones township; he has also served as auditor and treasurer of the township. He is a member of the Equitable Aid Union of Wilcox, No. 460. His wife and family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

CHARLES J. W. ASP, farmer, P. O. Kane, Penn., is a son of Otto and Annie (Colson) Asp, natives of Sweden, the former of whom served as a soldier in his native country for thirty-five years and came to Kane, Penn., in 1886. Charles J. W. Asp was born in Sweden, January 22, 1855, and when eighteen years of age, in May, 1873, came to Kane, McKean Co., Penn., where he worked for the railroad company for three months, subsequently entering a saw-mill, in which he worked six years. In November, 1876, he married Miss Eva Nilsson, a native of Sweden, born September 13, 1850, and a daughter of Nils and Kathrina (Anderson) Nilson. Mrs. Asp arrived in New York in April, 1873, and, as will be seen, was married about three and a half years later. She has borne her husband six children, in the following order: Annie M., in Kane, December 9, 1877; Jennie E., in Kane, March 31, 1879; Charles A., at Dagus Mines, January 28, 1881; Augusta A., in Kane, April 10, 1882; Amelia E., in

Kane, July 23, 1884, and Otto W. S., in Kane, August 2, 1886. Mr. Asp, in 1878, purchased the farm in Jones township, Elk Co., Penn., on which he still resides, and which he cultivates with skill and profitable results. In politics he affiliates with the Prohibitionists, and he and his wife are members of the Free Mission Church.

R. BRENNEN, merchant, Wilcox, was born in Genesee county, N. Y., January 28, 1847. His parents, John and Mary Brennen, were natives of New York and Vermont, respectively. They were farmers by occupation and moved to Cattaraugus county, N. Y. The father was killed in an accident on the Erie Railroad about 1860. The mother died in Allegany, N. Y., in 1888. Mr. Brennen left Cattaraugus county, N. Y., at the age of eleven years and went to Wisconsin and followed lumbering for several years. He then returned to New York State and engaged in farming for a short time. In 1868 he first came to Elk county, but soon after moved to Jefferson county, Penn., and thence to Butler county, where he built a portion of the Low Grade Road, and where he took the contract and built several miles of the Parker & Karns City road. He also resided in Corry, and owned forty village lots there. In 1875 he came to Wilcox, and purchased a farm and built fine trout ponds on the same, which are open to the public. He afterward built the Grant House in Wilcox and conducted the same for five years. February 1, 1889, he established his present general mercantile business. In 1874 he married Miss Lena Hedsnecker, of Jones township. They have four children: Fred, John, Charles and Sidney. Mr. Brennen is a supporter of the Republican party, and is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees, of Wilcox.

RASSELAS WILCOX BROWN. Among the early settlers of Elk county, probably no man was better known or more highly esteemed than Rasselas Wilcox Brown.

Mr. Brown was born at German Flats, Herkimer Co., N. Y., September 30, 1849, and was one of three children born to Isaac and Polly (Wilcox) Brown. When Rasselas was sixteen years old, his father moved to Onondaga county, N. Y., and located upon a tract in the town of Cicero, which Rasselas helped to transform into a productive farm. Upon this farm is located the cemetery, where at his own request Mr. Brown was buried. It is a beautiful spot overlooking the village of Cicero and the surrounding level, prairie like country, and contains the remains of several generations of the Brown family. Mr. Brown united with the Baptist Church, of Cicero, when eighteen years of age, and adhered to that faith throughout his life. He was married September 25, 1832, at Fort Brewerton, N. Y., to Mary P. Brownell, the only daughter of Jedediah and Eunice (Watkins) Brownell. She was born at Trenton, Oneida Co., N. Y., September 23, 1815. Like her husband she early united with the Baptist Church, and has adhered to that faith ever since. At the present time (1890) she is in good health, and her mind is as vigorous as that of most women at fifty. She has been, and still is, a woman of wonderful energy and unconquerable ambition. No matter in what society she might live, she could be nothing less than the acknowledged peer of the truest and best. No sacrifice was ever demanded, or ever could be demanded, which she would not cheerfully make for her husband and children. She enjoys the esteem of all who know her, and she glories in the unquestioned affection of all her children and children's children.

Immediately after their marriage this couple settled at Fort Brewerton, N. Y., where they lived two years, and then moved to Summer Hill, Cayuga county, where they lived for about three years. In 1837 Mr. Brown, in company with his brother in law, Judge Brownell, now of Smethport, McKean

county, started on foot from Cayuga county to seek his fortune in the then western wilds of Michigan. On their journey thither they passed through the wilderness of Jones township, Elk county. Here Col. W. P. Wilcox, his uncle, had a few years before located, and he became exceedingly anxious that Rasselus should settle near him. After two or three months passed in the journey to Michigan, the two travelers returned and decided to cast their lot in the wilds of Pennsylvania. It was late in the fall when they returned, and after employing a man to hew the timber, and leaving with him the means to prepare for the erection of a house early in the spring, Mr. Brown returned for his family. So poor were the mail facilities at that time that the letters from his friends in Pennsylvania advising him of the absconding of his hired man did not reach their destination until he had started with his wife and two little boys for their new home, which they reached on March 16, 1838.

With a will and energy that would not brook defeat, he went to work, and on April 21, a little more than a month after his arrival, he was able to move into his new house. The desperate effort and great anxiety required to get his family under roof, resulted in his prostration on a bed of sickness, to which he was confined more than six months. Slowly recovering from his illness, the terrible truth forced itself, day by day, upon him that his eyesight was seriously impaired, and that the injury to his eyes would be permanent. Now came the time for his young and hopeful wife to show her worth and her ability. Would she prove equal to the occasion? It was evident that her husband could not for a long time, at least, perform the manual labor necessary to clear and cultivate a farm, and they must, therefore, seek some temporary employment where her skill and energy would count for the support of the little ones. The Williamsville Hotel offered such a place, and thither without delay they moved. They remained at the hotel until the spring of 1841. During a good share of the time the two did the entire work required to care for their guests and the traveling public—the provisions and supplies for whom had to be hauled from Smethport or Olean, and sometimes from Buffalo. This, of course, demanded the frequent absence of Mr. Brown, and threw upon his wife burdens that none but the most heroic of women could or would have endured. No wonder that both felt relieved when the spring of 1841 came, and they again assumed the sometimes more exhausting, but always more agreeable, toil upon the farm. Here they lived together until the death of Mr. Brown, which occurred on June 27, 1887. At the time they moved onto the farm the children had grown to four in number, and there was, if the wolf were to be kept from the door, to be no rest from labor and anxiety. The tract of land, out of which it was proposed to make a farm, was located mainly in the midst of a dense growth of pine and hemlock. To be sure the land was cheap, costing only \$1.25 an acre, but the labor necessary to fit it for cultivation was enormous. There was no mill near to cut logs into lumber, and no market for the lumber if it could have been cut. In those early days there was, therefore, no alternative—both pine and hemlock must be burned to ashes. The struggle was constant and sometimes desperate, but never a failure. If the farm failed by ordinary means to make both ends meet, they always found some effective plan to supply the need. Sometimes the scheme had little profit in it, but if it availed to tide over a present difficulty, it was resorted to with cheerfulness and satisfaction. At times the plan hit upon was to manufacture by hand the pine trees into shingles; at others, to dig coal from a mine opened on the farm, and then to market these wherever a purchaser could be found—often fifty, and sometimes one hundred miles away. That the purchaser would only pay in goods, and at exorbitant profits, was little reason for breaking off the trade. The waiting

ones at home must be supplied, and therefore the product must go for what it would bring. Many times during the first years upon the farm at Rasselas [this name was given to the place in honor of its owner by Gen. Thomas L. Kane, president of the N. Y., L. E. & W. R. R. extension, when it was built through the farm and a station located thereon], butter as good as housewife ever made was taken on horseback to Ridgway, sixteen miles distant, and sold for 10 and 12 cents a pound, store pay, the whole proceeds amounting to less than would be the expense of such a trip in our time.

Isolated as was the home reared by this couple, it was in many respects a model one. The children, six in number, three boys and three girls, were taught not only obedience and respect for their parents, but kindness and love for each other. Self-sacrifice was the paramount law of the household. Nothing within the range of a possibility was ever left undone in behalf of the children, whether it pertained to their present needs or education and proper development; and in return the parents received homage as abiding as life itself. All alone in the wilderness, the family altar was kept burning, conspicuous by contrast, and yet its influence all the more enduring, because it was unique. The entire number of children born to Rasselas W. and Mary P. Brown are still living. The daughters are Olive J. Moyer and Eunice A. Hewitt, of Elk county, and Mary A. Allen, of Cicero, N. Y. The sons are Jefferson L., William Wallace and Isaac B. Sketches of the three sons will be found in this volume as follows: those of Jefferson L. and Isaac B., immediately after this of their father, and that of William Wallace, among the biographical sketches of Bradford, McKean county.

Mr. Brown, notwithstanding the loss of his eyesight, was a leading mind in the county. In politics he was a Whig, and all alone in his neighborhood he cherished, as only a Whig could cherish, the names of Washington, the Adamses, Clay and Webster, until the new era added to the immortals the names of Grant and Lincoln. There was but a single supporter of his political views in Jones township, and yet during the larger part of his active life at Rasselas, he held the office of magistrate, often by the almost unanimous voice of his neighbors. As a partisan he was never offensive, but he was as firm and unyielding in his political convictions as any man ever was with Scotch blood in his veins.

Of his affliction he seldom made mention, and he was never known to complain, save, when in the days of his country's peril, the loss of his sight precluded the possibility of his enlisting in her defense. It was his inability to serve as a soldier that induced him to yield to the persuasions of his youngest son, and allow him to enter the army at the early age of sixteen years, although his two other sons and two of his sons-in-law had already entered the service. To him the Republic was "a thing of beauty and a joy forever," and there was nothing in the earth so good or so sacred that he would not have freely sacrificed for her glory and her defense. With the close of the war and with his declining years came more rest and contentment. Though from choice he labored constantly until the last year of his life, the railroad, long looked for, had come, and with it a market for the forest still preserved, and this brought the means for such comfortable support as dispensed with the necessity of further toil or anxiety. Idleness had no place in his life. Every hour not given to labor was devoted to the acquisition of knowledge. Unable, from loss of his eyesight, to read, he invoked the aid of others to read for him, and in this way was able to keep abreast of current events, and to live in the history of the past. He had a very retentive memory, and possessed a fund of information, especially concerning the geography, political history and development of his country, truly wonderful.

As the end of life approached, he gave most abundant assurance to those about him, that long ago complete preparations had been made for the voyage to the country beyond. There was a brief, but comprehensive direction for the care of his surviving widow, a "share and share alike" to his children, a request that he might be permitted to sleep with his fathers in the land of his boyhood, and then a calm, majestic waiting for the final summons. Just fifty years to a day from the time the subject of this sketch, weary and foot-sore, came into the wilderness of Pennsylvania, he was borne in solemn triumph back to the burial place of his fathers. It is the mighty power of steam that carries the train as on wings of the wind! During the fifty years of Mr. Brown's sojourn in Elk county, that power had revolutionized the world! Henceforth the pioneer shall not go forth into the wilderness alone. Steam shall go before, and shall prepare the way for him. And yet, with all the aids to success which modern thought can bring, none who triumph in coming time will leave more honored heritage, or fall asleep amid the incense of love more sincere or more adding than did Rasselas Wilcox Brown.

JEFFERSON L. BROWN, eldest son of Rasselas W. and Mary P. (Brownell) Brown, was born at Fort Brewerton, Onondaga Co., N. Y., June 25, 1834, and came with his parents into McKean (now Elk) county in March, 1838. His early life was spent on his father's farm, in Jones township, upon which Rasselas, a station on the New York, Lake Erie & Western, and the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Railroads, is located. Mr. Brown was educated at the public schools near his home, and at the Smethport academy. At eighteen years of age he commenced the work of his profession—surveying—which he has followed more or less up to the present time, and has been engaged in several engineering enterprises. In the summer of 1855 Mr. Brown purchased the *Elk County Advocate* establishment, and published the paper about one year. Not finding the business either suited to his nature or profitable, he disposed of the plant in July, 1856, and returned to the work of his profession. In the autumn of 1860 he moved to Onondaga county, N. Y., and engaged in the pursuit of farming. He taught school at Cicero in the winter of 1860-61, and at Centreville in the winter of 1861-62. After selling his interest in the farm, Mr. Brown enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Regiment, New York Infantry, and served until the close of the Civil war. He took part in the movements of the Army of the Potomac, which began March 31, 1865, and closed with the surrender at Appomattox Courthouse, April 9, the same year; and had the pleasure of seeing Genls. Grant and Lee riding in a carriage (of old Virginia style) together, on their way to Burkeville, Va., after the surrender. At the close of the war Mr. Brown returned to Elk county, where he has resided ever since, having his home at Wilcox. In the autumn of 1868 he went into the employ of the Wilcox Tanning Company, and after April, 1870, had charge of, and an interest in, the large mercantile business of the tanning and lumber company, for ten years. In the political campaign of 1880 Mr. Brown was nominated a candidate for member of the assembly by the Democratic convention of Elk county, and, after a hotly-contested struggle, in which the disaffected Democrats united with the Republican and Greenback parties in a combination against him, he was elected by a good majority. He was re-elected in 1882, and served through the extra session of 1883. Since retiring from the political field, Mr. Brown has been engaged in the lumbering, and later in the banking business. He is a member of the Rasselas Lumber Company (whose plant is located on the old homestead), and at the head of the banking house in Wilcox, bearing his name. Mr. Brown was united in marriage with Miss

Amanda H. Merriam, the accomplished daughter of Noah and Mary Ann Merriam, of Cicero, Onondaga Co., N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are the parents of three children—two daughters and one son. The eldest is the wife of Emmet G. Latta, of Friendship, N. Y., and has two sons, Jefferson B. and Raymond F. The second daughter, Miss Emma G., has been for some time cashier in her father's bank. The son, Frank Rasselas, graduated with honors at the Pennsylvania Military Academy, at Chester, in 1889, and is now instructor in mathematics, engineering and military science at his *alma mater*. Mr. Brown is master of Wilcox Lodge, No. 571, F. & A. M., of which he is a charter member. He is one of the elders of the Presbyterian Church at Wilcox, a member of the Hiram Warner Post, G. A. R., and of the Wilcox Division of the Sons of Temperance.

ISAAC B. BROWN was born in Jones township, Elk Co., Penn., at the place now known as Rasselas, on the 20th of February, 1848. He lived at home with his parents, Rasselas W. and Mary (Brownell) Brown, working upon the farm until fifteen years of age, when he went to Syracuse, N. Y., to attend school. He remained at school, working for his board and maintenance, until the summer of 1864, when he returned home and enlisted in Company C, Two Hundred and Eleventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. He served in the Army of the James during the fall of 1864, and subsequently in Hartranft's Division of the Ninth Army Corps, Army of the Potomac. He was present with his command in the engagements at Bermuda Hundred, Hatcher's Run, in the Weldon raid, the assault at Fort Steadman, and at the battle of Petersburg. Returning home at the close of the war, Mr. Brown attended school for four years, spending one year at the Smethport Academy and three years at Alfred University, from which he was graduated in 1869. During his school vacations he assisted his father on the farm. In the fall of 1869 he taught at the Ridgway (Penn.) Academy, and in December of that year commenced the study of law at Corry, Penn., with Messrs. Crosby & Brown. During the years of 1870 and 1871 he was engaged in surveying the wild lands in Elk county for the Wilcox Tanning Company. In the winter of 1870-71 he taught school again, and in the fall of 1871 removed permanently to Corry, where he found it necessary to engage in some business in order to support himself while prosecuting his studies. He therefore formed a partnership with Mr. C. S. Tinker, and embarked in the insurance business. He soon became active in the politics of Erie county, and was elected clerk of the city of Corry in 1873. He then renewed the study of law, which he had discontinued for some time, and in 1876 was admitted to the bar. In 1878 he was a candidate for the assembly, and received the Republican nomination, but was defeated at the polls by Hon. Alfred Short, through a combination of Democrats and Greenbackers. In 1880 he was again nominated, and was then elected by about 3,000 majority. In 1882 he was re-elected, and again in 1884, the last time by the largest majority ever given to a candidate for assembly in that district. Mr. Brown enjoys the distinction of being the only person from Erie county who has ever received the nomination and election for a third term. During his six years of service as a legislator, he secured the passage of a large number of measures of a public nature, among which may be mentioned that for the establishment of State White Fish Hatchery at Erie. He prepared, introduced and secured the passage of the bill to establish the Pennsylvania Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Erie, and now is a member of the Board of Trustees of that institution. In 1886 he was a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Twenty-seventh District, but was defeated by Hon. C. W. Mackey, of Venango.

county. He continued the practice of law in Erie county until 1887, when he was tendered and accepted the position of deputy secretary of internal affairs of Pennsylvania, which office he now holds at the State Capital. He has been an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic ever since its organization, and has held many prominent positions in that order. He served in the National Guard of Pennsylvania from 1874 to 1887; eleven years as captain of Company A, Sixteenth Regiment, and two years as judge advocate with the rank of major, on the staff of Gen. James A. Beaver, commanding the Second Brigade. He commanded a company during its service in the riots of 1877. Mr. Brown was married, on the 25th of June, 1870, to Miss Hannah Partington, of Providence, R. I., and he has now a family of three children—two daughters and one son.

J. B. CLARK, of the firm of Clark & Blakeslee, lumbermen, P. O. Glen Hazel, was born in Hebron, Washington Co., N. Y., in September, 1845, and is a son of Eli and Mary (Warner) Clark. He was reared and educated in his native county, and afterward worked on the tow path of the Champlain canal, which he followed four years. At the time of the oil excitement in Venango county, he located at Oil creek, and followed the occupation of driller and contractor for five years. Mr. Clark then engaged in lumbering at Spartansburg, Crawford Co., Penn., for three years, and then at Columbus, Warren county, same State, for a period of seven years in the same business. Coming to Highland township, Elk county, he here followed lumbering until April 18, 1885, when he removed to Jones township, where he is now carrying on an extensive lumber business. In connection with the saw mill, he operates a large shingle and handle factory. Mr. Clark's brother-in-law, James A. Blakeslee, has been associated with him in business since 1871, in which year he located at Spartansburg. Mr. Clark was married to Emeline Blakeslee, daughter of R. P. and Lydia (Lamona) Blakeslee, of Spartansburg, Penn., and by her he has had four children: Bertha, Thomas, James and Lydia. Mr. Clark has held the offices of school director and auditor of Jones township, and also that of treasurer of Highland township. He was two years and eight months in the Civil war, enlisting in March, 1863, in Company E, Fifty-seventh P. V. I., and was honorably discharged at the close of the struggle. He is a member of the F. & A. M., and in politics is a Democrat.

ANTONY A. CLAY, Rasselas P. O., Penn., was born in Vienna, Austria, February 17, 1839, when his father, the late Hon. John Randolph Clay, was United States secretary of legation to that country. He was educated in the city of Philadelphia, and in 1861 entered the three-months service of his country as quartermaster, with the rank of captain, on the staff of Gen. Pleasanton, of Philadelphia. September 1, 1861, he entered in Company K, Fifty-eighth P. V. I., as first lieutenant under Col. J. Richter Jones, and was afterward promoted to adjutant and captain. He served during the entire service with the regiment, and on staff duty, acting as assistant adjutant-general and provost-marshal for the subdistrict of Central Virginia until mustered out, in 1865. He has resided in Elk county since 1866, and has had charge of large tracts of land in this and adjoining counties, and has also been engaged in lumbering and farming. In 1886 he was the Democratic candidate for the State legislature, and was elected by 1,142 majority, the largest majority ever given to any candidate for assembly in the county. He was again elected in 1888, by 746 majority, is now filling his second term of office, and is one of a commission of three senators and four members of the house appointed to investigate the charitable and correctional institutions of the State. He married, in 1864, Miss Sybella S., daughter of John Seckel, of Philadelphia, Penn.,

and they have four daughters, viz.: Estella A., Sybolla G., Ethel R. and Margaret. Capt. Clay is a member of Wilcox Lodge, No. 571, F. & A. M., and of the Military Order of Loyal Legion of the United States, also of Lucore Post, G. A. R., of St. Mary's. His father, Hon. John Randolph Clay, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., and was educated at the University of Virginia, after which he studied law with Hon. John Randolph, of Roanoke, Va., for whom he was named, and was admitted to the bar of Virginia. He accompanied John Randolph to Russia, when he was appointed United States minister, and was secretary of legation, and was afterward appointed secretary of "Legation and Charge d'Affairs" at Vienna, Austria, and later minister to Peru, where he served eighteen years. He served altogether in the diplomatic service of the United States for thirty consecutive years. He married an English lady, Miss Frances Gibbs, daughter of Dr. John Gibbs, of Exeter, England. Mrs. Clay died in Vienna in 1840, and Hon. John Randolph Clay died in London, England, in 1885. The present home of Capt. A. A. Clay was first occupied by the father of Col. A. I. Wilcox, and later by Gen. Kane, until Capt. Clay purchased it, in 1866. His family are members of the Episcopal Church.

A. A. CLEARWATER, superintendent for the Wilcox Tanning Company, was born in Ulster county, N. Y., March 21, 1846. His parents, Richard and Rachel (Osterhout) Clearwater, were also natives of that county. His mother was a sister of W. H. Osterhout of Ridgway; his father was a millwright by trade and moved to Susquehanna county, Penn., in 1864, and for some years was a car builder in the Susquehanna shops. He was a member of the Republican party, and filled various township offices. He was a deacon and superintendent of the Sunday-school in the Baptist Church for many years, and died in 1882. The mother is still living and resides in Ulster county, N. Y. Their family consisted of nine children, of whom six are living: D. J. (of Scranton, Penn.), A. A., W. W. (of Wilcox, Penn.), Mary C. (wife of Lafayette Hines, of Wayne county, Penn.), Ida E. (wife of B. E. Miles, of Susquehanna county, Penn.) and Leah F. (wife of Elder Campbell, of Ridgway, Penn.). A. A. Clearwater was reared in Ulster county, N. Y., and received an ordinary education. In 1861 he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth New York Infantry, and was appointed sergeant of his company. He was wounded at Port Hudson, June 14, 1862, and was honorably discharged in 1863. He then attended the Harford University in Susquehanna county, Penn., for one year, and then began to learn the tanner's trade with his uncle, W. H. Osterhout, at Glenwood. He served an apprenticeship of four years, and then took the superintendency of a tannery at Herick Centre for four years, after which, in connection with two partners, he purchased the Glenwood Tannery. After conducting that two years he purchased the interest of one of his partners, and two years later became sole owner of the same, which he conducted for seven years. He then, in company with W. H. Osterhout, began operations at Penfield, Clearfield Co., Penn., which he continued for one year. In 1883 he came to Wilcox, and has since acted as superintendent of the Wilcox Tannery. In 1872 he married Miss Ella B., daughter of William D. Ketchum, of Herick Centre. They have three children living, Bertha, Libbie and William. One son, Allen B., died in 1886. Mr. Clearwater is a member of Capt. Lyon Post, No. 85, G. A. R., of Susquehanna county, and the Nicholson Lodge, I. O. O. F. He is a Republican in politics, and for six years has served as school director of Jones township. He and his family attend the Presbyterian Church.

DR. A. K. CORBIN, Wilcox, was born in Waverly, Tioga Co., N. Y., November 25, 1851. His father, John A. Corbin, was born in Bradford county,

Penn., and his mother, Emily A. (Kelley) Corbin, was born in Schoharie county, N. Y. They now reside in Bradford, Penn. Our subject was educated at the academy in Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y. He read medicine with Dr. H. N. Eastman, of Owego, and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City, February 28, 1879, and first began the practice of medicine at Hinsdale, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y. He moved to Clermont, McKean county, August 8, 1881, and in October, 1885, came to Wilcox, where he has since enjoyed an extensive practice. October 9, 1880, he married Miss Tressie, daughter of A. C. Torrey, of Hinsdale, N. Y. They have one child, Arthur LeRoy. Dr. Corbin is a member of the county medical society, supports the Republican party, and is a member of Clermont Lodge, No. 949, I. O. O. F.

JOHN ERNHOUT, lumber manufacturer, Wilcox, was born in the city of Albany, N. Y., March 18, 1822, a son of Christopher Ernhout, who was a native of Albany, N. Y. His grandfather, John Ernhout, was a native of Germany, emigrated to America with Com. Van Rensselaer, and was the first settler in Albany, N. Y., taking up 400 acres of land on the present site of the city. He served as a private through the war of the Revolution, and was among the prominent men of his day. His wife was a native of Holland. They reared a family of thirteen sons and three daughters, of whom Christopher was next to the youngest. Christopher married Miss Lydia Powell, a native of Scotland, and they settled in Ulster county, N. Y. He was a soldier in the war of 1812; was a Jacksonian Democrat, and filled various township offices. He was twice married; his first wife died in 1842, and he afterward married Miss Polly Brannon. Eleven children were born to his first marriage: Hannah (widow of James McIntosh), Betsy, Harriet, John, Lydia (deceased), James, William (deceased), Henry, George (deceased), Stephen and David. Mr. Ernhout was a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church; he died in 1877. John Ernhout received a common-school education in Ulster county, N. Y. He was married, May 28, 1843, to Miss Milla Stoddard, daughter of Simeon Stoddard, of Massachusetts, the ceremony being performed at the residence of Phineas Stoddard, in Greenfield, Ulster Co., N. Y. In March, 1844, he moved to Callicoon, Sullivan Co., N. Y., where he remained one year, and in 1845 moved to Greenfield, Ulster Co., N. Y., where he engaged largely in the lumbering business for a term of years. In the meantime he built a large hotel in Greenfield, on the Newburgh and Woodbourne plank road, and also bought the large farm formerly owned by Andrew Lefever. He next moved to Ellenville, Ulster county, and built another extensive hotel, with which he connected one of the largest halls outside the city of New York, and also built, as an appurtenance to the hotel, a mammoth barn. In the fall of 1857 he traded the Ellenville property for a tannery and saw-mill business, in Sandburg, Sullivan county, which business he carried on successfully for nine years. This business comprised three saw-mills, one tannery, two stores, two blacksmith-shops with turning lathes, and a large quantity of land. In 1861 he recruited in Sullivan, Ulster and Orange counties, N. Y., 445 men, and joined the Fifty-sixth New York Regiment, in which he served fourteen months, as captain of his company of 112 men, the balance of the recruits being distributed among other companies of the Fifty-sixth. The captain was honorably discharged on account of sickness. For his meritorious act in recruiting so many men, he was offered the lieutenant colonelcy of his regiment, but declined, as he had promised to remain with the first company he had raised. In 1867 he came to Wilcox, Elk Co., Penn., where he built its present tannery, afterward associating with him the Messrs. Maurice and Jackson

Schultz. About twelve years afterward Mr. Ernhout was obliged to retire from the company on account of ill health; he spent two years in California, eventually returning to Wilcox, where he has since been engaged in the manufacture of lumber. His mill has a capacity of about one million feet of lumber per month, and he employs about seventy men to carry on his business; he has a private railroad, with which to transport his logs from the lumber districts. Capt. Ernhout owns 225 acres of valuable lands near Cuba, with fifteen oil wells and two excellent gas wells; also 800 acres of land near Kane, McKean Co., Penn., upon which there are three producing wells, which he intends developing. Mr. Ernhout is an active business man, with marked ability, and is one of the representative citizens of Wilcox. He has always been identified with the Republican party; he is a member of the Episcopal Church. Mrs. Milla Ernhout departed this life in 1877, having borne her husband four children: Perry S., the eldest son, entered the United States service with his father, and was promoted to the naval academy, at Annapolis, Md., and from which he was graduated with high honors, but died in the prime of manhood; Marilda S., married Dr. William Serosburg, of Ulster county, N. Y., and is now deceased; Phineas S. is a lumber manufacturer of Wilcox, and E. L. is a practicing physician of Omaha, Neb.

P. S. ERNHOUT, lumber manufacturer, Wilcox, is a son of John Ernhout, was born in Ulster county, N. Y., February 4, 1851, and came to Elk county with his parents. He received a common-school education, and learned the tanner's trade at the Wilcox Tannery. For five years he held the position of foreman of Osterhout's tannery at Ridgway. He was in business with Mr. J. L. Brown in manufacturing lumber, and in 1882 became one of the members of the Rasselas Lumber Company, and has since had the management of that company. Mr. Ernhout is also interested in the oil business at Kane, Penn. In 1872 he married Miss Annie, daughter of Noah Merriam, of Onondaga county, N. Y. They have one child, Merriam. Mr. Ernhout is a member of Wilcox Lodge, No. 571, F. & A. M., and of the Sons of Temperance, No. 285, of Wilcox. He takes an active part in the temperance cause, and is chairman of the County Prohibition Committee. He has served as school director of Jones township. He is also an elder and trustee in the Wilcox Presbyterian Church.

GURNEE FREEMAN, lumber manufacturer and farmer, P. O. Wilcox, was born in Tompkins county, N. Y., May 8, 1845. His parents, Stephen and Rosetta (Trowbridge) Freeman, were natives of that county and farmers by occupation. The mother died December 25, 1854, and the father still resides in Tompkins county, N. Y. They reared seven children, six of whom are living: Survillia, widow of William Burch of Ithaca, N. Y.; Mary, wife of George Williams, of Michigan; Gurnee; Catherine, wife of Elery Brown, of Michigan; Susan, deceased; Stephen and William, who live in Michigan. Gurnee Freeman received a common school education in Tompkins county, N. Y. In January, 1863, he went to Philipsburgh, Centre Co., Penn., and engaged in the lumber business; he remained there until 1884, when he came to Elk county and purchased his present farm and also engaged in manufacturing lumber. May 1, 1886, he formed a partnership with H. W. Horner in the manufacture of lumber, and also in a general store, under the firm name of Horner & Freeman. January 11, 1868, Mr. Freeman was united in marriage with Miss Henrietta, daughter of Ellis McClellan, of Centre county, Penn. They have five children: William, Harry, Charles, Ellis and Emma. Mr. Freeman is a supporter of the Democratic party, and is a member of Wilcox Lodge, No. 571, F. & A. M. He and family attend the Episcopal Church.

H. W. HORNER, lumber manufacturer and farmer, P. O. Wilcox, was born in Allegany county, N. Y., July 7, 1840. His father, Timothy Horner, was also a native of that county, born April 26, 1819, and his mother, Lydia Ann (Cease) Horner, was a native of Delaware county, N. Y., born December 16, 1816. His father was a millwright by trade, and operated a grist-mill at Angelica, N. Y. He was killed while repairing the Wilcox Mill at that place, December 28, 1849. The mother soon after married again and moved to McKean county, Penn. Our subject was thrown upon his own resources at an early age. He was reared by his uncle and obtained but a limited education. He learned the trade of a miller, which he followed until twenty-six years of age. April 9, 1865, he married Miss Cassie, daughter of Thomas and Agnes (Daly) King, natives of Ireland, and among the early settlers of McKean county, Penn. In 1867 they moved to Michigan and engaged in farming until 1869, when they returned to Wilcox, where for several years Mr. Horner engaged in the butcher business. In 1875 they purchased their present farm in Jones township and began to manufacture lumber. In 1886 was formed the firm of Horner & Freeman. Mr. Horner has three children: Marion, Mabel and Mildred. He is a member of Wilcox Lodge, No. 698, E. A. U.; Wilcox Lodge, No. 571, F. & A. M., and Wilcox Tent of the Knights of Maccabees. He has always taken an active part in Democratic politics. Mr. Horner's parents were members of the Baptist Church. They reared three children: H. W. C. H. and Orpha (wife of W. W. Brewer, of Mount Jewett). Mr. Horner is a hunter, and has killed a great many deer.

J. C. MALONE, jeweler and confectioner, Wilcox, was born in Fox township, Elk Co., Penn., March 20, 1844. His parents were both accidentally poisoned when he was about four years of age. He remained in Elk county until about fourteen years of age, when he went to Smethport, McKean county, and received a common school education. He learned the jeweler's trade at Smethport, and first started in that business at Port Allegany. In 1861 he enlisted in Company F, Fifty eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers; was appointed sergeant of his company, and served until the close of the war. In 1868 he came to Wilcox, Elk county, and has since been engaged in his present business. In 1869 he married Miss Maria Louise, daughter of J. D. Leonard, of Kane, McKean Co., Penn., and they have one child, Maud H. Mr. Malone is a member of Wilcox Lodge, No. 571, F. & A. M. He has always been identified with the Republican party, and has filled the offices of auditor, treasurer, school director, and at this writing is assessor of the township. Mrs. Malone is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

ROBERT A. MANETT, superintendent of the wood department of the Wilcox Tanning Company, was born in Sullivan county, N. Y., June 3, 1842. His father, James Manett, is of Scotch descent, and was reared in New York City. His mother, Diantha (Avery) Manett, was a native of New England. They were among the early settlers of Sullivan county, where they still reside, engaged in farming. They reared ten children, all of whom are living: George (of Washington), Robert A., Clarissa (wife of Leonard Stratton), Lucinda (wife of Charles Shendler), Fannie (first married to Eliphalet Stratton, who died, and she is now the wife of William Canthers), James Gilbert, Jonathan D., Harry (of Broekport, Penn.) Eugene and Emma. Mr. Manett received but a limited education, as his parents were poor and could not afford to send him to the subscription schools of those days. In 1859 he engaged with Jackson Schultz, at Lunenburg, Ulster Co., N. Y., and has been in the employ of the Schultz family ever since, with the exception of two years, when he was engaged in the express business at Ellenville, N. Y. He came to Wilcox, Elk Co., Penn., in 1872, and

has since held his present position as superintendent of the wood department of the Wilcox Tanning Company, peeling and hauling 25,000 cords of hemlock bark each year. In 1867 he married Miss Mary J., daughter of James Budd, of Ulster county, N. Y. They have three daughters: Lillian, Eula and Laura. He has always been a supporter of the Republican party, casting his first vote for President Lincoln. He has filled the office of overseer of the poor, tax collector, supervisor and school director of Jones township. He joined the Masonic fraternity of Ridgway, and is a charter member of the Wilcox Lodge, No. 571, F. & A. M., and is also a member of the Wilcox Tent of the Knights of the Maccabees.

E. W. RHONE, superintendent of machinery for the Wilcox Tanning Company, was born in Clinton county, Penn., November 28, 1845. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Batdorf) Rhone, were natives of Germany, and farmers by occupation. Mr. Rhone was educated at the township schools of Clinton and Centre counties, and learned the machinist's trade. In 1867 he came to Wilcox, and has since been in the employ of the Wilcox Tanning Company. In 1865 he married Miss Mary Ellen, daughter of Dickerson Cole, of Clinton county, Penn. They have one child, Evaline. Mr. Rhone is identified with the Republican party, and for the last eight years has been secretary of the school board. He is a member of the E. A. U., of Wilcox, and he and his family attend the Presbyterian Church.

MAURICE M. SCHULTZ (deceased) was born in Delaware county, N. Y., February 11, 1827, and died at Wilcox, Elk Co., Penn., May 18, 1884. At the age of sixteen he embarked on a whaling ship for the Arctic seas, and returned to his native land after a voyage of four years. His voyage, and the hardships and experiences attendant upon it, gave him his stern and unswerving peculiarities of character and his robust and hardy physique, thereby well fitting him for the hard and active service of his after life. After his return from the sea, he became a tanner, and engaged extensively in that business up to the time of his death. He operated a tannery at Sparrow Bush, N. Y., from 1860 to 1866, and during these years accumulated a goodly fortune. At the time he disposed of his tannery at that place, he proposed to retire from active life, but after a pleasure trip to Europe of a year's duration, he was again persuaded to embark in the tanning enterprise, this time at Wilcox, Elk county. From the summer of 1877, up to the time of his death, he was at the head of the firm doing business under the name of the Wilcox Tanning Company. Mr. Schultz had exclusive charge of the landed and manufacturing interests of this company, and by his energy, fidelity and perseverance, he commanded not only the implicit confidence of the other members of this firm, but also the admiration and respect of the community in which he lived. He was kind hearted and generous, and never turned a deaf ear to the appeals of the less fortunate in life. His wife, Mary A. (Atherton) Schultz, still survives him, also two sons and one daughter: Norman (residing in New York City), Irving (residing in Wilcox, Penn.) and Mrs. Edward Barnes (of Orange, N. J.). The Wilcox Tannery is now conducted by his two sons, Mr. Irving Schultz being the resident member, and having the general supervision of the same.

MARTIN SOWERS, retired, Wilcox, was born in Germany, November 30, 1831, a son of George and Barbara Sowers, and immigrated to America in 1849. He first located near Philadelphia, Penn., where he engaged in farming for a number of years. From there he moved to Clermont, and thence to Williamsville, and then to Kane, McKean county, where for two years he was engaged in the restaurant business. He came to Wilcox in 1865, and conducted

a mercantile business for twenty years. He also built his present hotel, which he ran for many years. In 1853 he married Miss Caroline Houserman, a native of Germany, and a resident of Philadelphia, Penn. She died in 1881. Seven children were born to their union, six of whom are living: George, of Wilcox; Mary, wife of Elijah Kroat, of McKean county; Louisa, at home; Frank, hotel-keeper of Wilcox; Edward, operator for the B. R. & P. R. R. at Ridgway, and William, at home. Mr. Sowers has been a supporter of the Republican party since its organization. He has served as school director and supervisor, and is treasurer of the township at the present time. He is a member of Wilcox Lodge, No. 571, F. & A. M., and of the Reformed Lutheran Church.

C. W. SPETTIGUE, general manager for the Wilcox Tanning & Lumber Company, Wilcox, was born in Wayne county, Penn., September 16, 1844. His parents, George G. and Grace Spettigue, were natives of England, and both died in Wayne county, Penn. They were farmers by occupation. C. W. Spettigue was given the advantages of the township schools, and has been engaged in the mercantile business since he was eighteen years of age. He was in business in Sullivan county, N. Y., for sixteen years, and in 1878 came to Wilcox, and has since held his present position. In 1871 he married Miss Annette, daughter of Nelson Thomas, of Delaware county, N. Y. They have one child, Lizzie W. Mr. Spettigue has always been a supporter of the Republican party.

MARK D. SPROAT, resident member, at Wilcox, of the firm of Henry, Bayard & Co., of Philadelphia and Wilcox, was born in Elmira, N. Y., April 15, 1839, a son of Stephen C. and Mary (Schontz) Sproat, natives of Orange county, N. Y., and farmers by occupation. Mr. Sproat was educated at Myron G. Peck's Academy, in Rochester, N. Y., and has been engaged in the lumber business since he was seventeen years of age. He engaged with Henry, Bayard & Co. in 1879, and he has been a member of the firm for seven years. They began manufacturing lumber in Elk county, Penn., in 1880, and Mr. Sproat has since resided at Wilcox. He married, in 1872, Miss Rebecca Leshar, a native of New York City. Mr. Sproat is a member of Acacia Lodge, No. 58, F. & A. M., of Cottage Grove, Minn.; has always been identified with the Democratic party, and is a member of the Tabernacle Baptist Church at Philadelphia, Penn.

M. H. TOOMEY, proprietor of the East Branch Hotel, Glen Hazel, was born in Fox Township, Elk Co., Penn., July 4, 1860, and is a son of Dennis and Mary (O'Hara) Toomey. He was reared and educated in his native county, and worked at lumbering several years, afterward clerking in a number of hotels in the county. In November, 1888, Mr. Toomey settled at Glen Hazel, and here built his present hotel, which he has since successfully conducted. In December, 1887, he married Josephine, daughter of Ferdinand and Margaret (Groll) Wank, of Jones township. Mr. Toomey is a popular landlord, and one who knows how to cater to every requirement of his guests. He is a member of the Catholic Church; in politics a Democrat.

WILLIAM J. WANK, blacksmith, Glen Hazel, was born in Jones township, Elk Co., Penn., February 13, 1863, and is a son of Ferdinand and Margaret (Groll) Wank, natives of Bavaria, Germany, and pioneers of the borough of St. Mary's, and later of Jones township. Ferdinand Wank was a carpenter by trade, but after coming to this country, he followed agricultural pursuits, and cleared and improved a farm in Jones township. He had ten children: Christopher W. (deceased), Mary R. (Mrs. John Stoltz), Lizzie (Mrs. John Foley), Albert G. (deceased), William J., Josephine (Mrs. Michael H. Toomey),

Ida (Mrs. Michael King), John A., Matilda M. and Jennie M. The subject of this sketch was reared in Jones township, where he received a common-school education, and learned the blacksmith's trade, which he has followed for six years. He is the pioneer blacksmith of Glen Hazel. November 7, 1888, Mr. Wank married Carrie Weis, of Clermont, McKean Co., Penn. He is a member of the Catholic Church; in politics a Republican.

STEPHEN E. WATSON, liveryman, Glen Hazel, was born in Schoharie county, N. Y., February 13, 1854, and is a son of James K. and Catherine (Halleck) Watson. He was reared and educated in Delaware county, N. Y., and began life as a teamster, an occupation he followed in Delaware county six years. In 1874 Mr. Watson located at Moose River, Lewis Co., N. Y., where he learned the tanner's trade, and worked at the same for three years. He then accepted a position as clerk in the tannery store, acting in that capacity during a period of four years. He then removed to Limestone, N. Y., where he was foreman in the tan yard of Hoyt Brothers for one and a half years, and was then made superintendent of the Sterling Run Tannery, at Sterling Run, Cameron county, a position he held for two years. He then had charge of the office and tannery of George L. Williams at Salamanca, N. Y., for one year, and in 1889 he moved to Glen Hazel, where he has a livery stable, and is doing a successful business. Mr. Watson married, October 11, 1871, Emma, daughter of Arthur Bull, of Delaware county, N. Y., and has one daughter, Mertie E. Mr. Watson is a member of the F. & A. M. and K. O. T. M.; in politics he is a Republican.

BENJAMIN WATSON, a member of the firm of Watson Brothers, dealers in general merchandise, Glen Hazel, was born in Schoharie county, N. Y., July 9, 1858, and is a son of James K. and Catherine (Halleck) Watson. He was reared and educated in Delaware county, N. Y., and began life as a clerk in a general store at Moose river, Lewis county, N. Y., where he remained three years. Mr. Watson served in the same capacity at Albany, N. Y., for two years, and in 1883 he located in Salamanca, N. Y., where he held the position of book keeper in the Salamanca Tannery for three and a half years. In March, 1888, he settled at Glen Hazel, and erected the first store in the place, there embarking in the mercantile business in company with his brother, R. J. Watson, of Limestone, N. Y. The brothers have built up a successful trade that is daily increasing. Our subject is postmaster at Glen Hazel, the postoffice having been established June 7, 1889. He married, in 1884, Mary, daughter of W. C. Palmer, of Salamanca, N. Y., and has one daughter, Evelyn M. He is an enterprising, public spirited citizen, and in politics is a Republican.

MICHAEL WEIDERT, farmer, P. O. Rasselas, was born in Luxemburg, Germany, January 8, 1828. His parents, Bernard and Mary (Bodevin) Weidert, immigrated to America in 1817, arriving in Elk county, Penn., August 16. They remained at St. Mary's until the following September, when they located on the present farm of our subject, in Jones township. Here the father died, in 1855, and the mother, in 1884. They were prominent members of the Roman Catholic Church. They brought eleven children to this country, nine of whom are still living: Mary, widow of John Myers; Catherine, wife of Joseph Hetznecker; Michael; John; Elizabeth, wife of Charles Nearing; Magdaline, widow of Joseph Pistner; Mary, wife of Michael Miller; William, and Lena, wife of T. L. McKean. Mr. Weidert was educated in his native country, and for eight years after coming to Elk county worked for Col. A. I. Wilcox. He has since been engaged in lumbering and farming. In 1852 he married Miss Barbara, daughter of Francis Bonmert, of Jones township. Nine

children were born to this union, five of whom are living: Maggie, William M., John, Charles, Edward, all at home. Mr. Weidert has always been identified with the Democratic party and takes an active part in politics. He was elected county commissioner in 1874 and served one year, was re-elected in 1875 for three years, and re-elected in 1878 for three years. During this time the commissioners built the court house at Ridgway. He was elected justice of the peace, but did not serve. He has, however, filled nearly all the township offices. In 1885 he took a pleasure trip to his native country, remaining from May till September. He is a member of the St. John's Society of St. Mary's, and he and family are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

JOHN WEIGEL, blacksmith and farmer, Rasselas, was born in St. Mary's, Elk Co., Penn., April 10, 1855. His parents, George and Barbara Weigel, were natives of Europe, and emigrated to America in 1844, locating at St. Mary's. His father, who was a blacksmith by trade, is now deceased; his mother is still living at St. Mary's. Mr. Weigel received a common school education, after which he learned the blacksmith's trade, and has always resided in Elk county with the exception of two years spent in Michigan. He located at Rasselas in 1885. In 1879 he married Miss Mary, daughter of Joseph Smith, of St. Mary's, and they have three children: Julia, Edward and Frederick. Mr. Weigel is a supporter of the Democratic party. He is a member of St. John and St. Patrick societies. He and family are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

DR. J. H. WELLS, Wilcox, was born in Ellenville, Ulster Co., N. Y., March 5, 1854, the son of J. B. and Mary (Hart) Wells, the former a native of Schoharie county, N. Y., and the latter of Ulster county. In 1868 they came to Elk county, where the father has since been in the employ of the Wilcox Tanning Company, in the capacity of harness maker. Dr. Wells received a common school education, and read medicine with Dr. Ernhout, then of Wilcox. He attended the medical department of the Bellevue Hospital in New York City, and was graduated in 1884, since which time he has been practicing his profession at Wilcox. He married, in 1875, Miss Mary M., daughter of Seymour Skiff, of Onondaga county, N. Y., and they have one child, Mabel. Dr. Wells is president of the Elk County Medical Society, and is a member of the State Medical Society. He is a member of Wilcox Lodge, No. 571, F. & A. M. Politically he is a Republican, and has served as clerk and treasurer of the township. His wife is a member of the Reformed Church.

CHAPTER XIX.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—FOX TOWNSHIP—
HORTON TOWNSHIP.

FOX TOWNSHIP.

J. HENRY BEADLE, superintendent of stores for J. H. Steell & Co., Dagus Mines, was born in Schuylkill county, Penn., September 14, 1851, a son of Jesse and Annie (Oldknow) Beadle, natives of England. Mr. Beadle received an ordinary education, and for the past fifteen years has been connected with J. H. Steell & Co., in different capacities. In 1878 he came to Elk county, and has since had charge of the stores at Dagus Mines. He is Republican in politics, and was a delegate to the State convention in 1888; was appointed the first postmaster of Dagus Mines, and is now serving his second term of office. He is an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and takes an active part in Sabbath-school work, having served as superintendent of the Dagus Mines Sabbath school for a number of years. His natural disposition is gentle and unobtrusive; while, as a man of business, he is characterized by industry, energy and strict integrity.

CLINTON A. BUNDY, lumberman, Kersey's, was born in Fox township, Elk Co., Penn., September 8, 1840, a son of Elijah and Lavina (Vial) Bundy. During his youth Mr. Bundy was engaged in farming, until he entered the United States service. He enlisted in April, 1861, and was assigned to Company G, First Pennsylvania Volunteer Rifles, "Bucktail" Regiment. He served until April, 1863, when he was honorably discharged, but in January, 1864, he re-enlisted in the same company, and served until the close of the war. Mr. Bundy married, March 22, 1864, Miss Emma Sophronia, daughter of William and Elizabeth Meredith, and to them have been born five children, viz.: B. L. (of Kersey), William S., Mary M., Fannie and Free. He is actively engaged in the lumber business, and is counted as one of the live, enterprising citizens of Kersey. He is a Republican in politics, and has served as assessor and supervisor of Fox township. He is a member of Ridgeway Post, G. A. R., and of Kersey Lodge, No. 967, I. O. O. F., also of Rebecca Degree and the Sons of America. Mr. Bundy and family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church.

PATRICK CALLAHAN, farmer, P. O. Kersey's, son of Jeremiah and Margaret (Reede) Callahan, was born in Fox township, Elk Co., Penn., in 1847, and has since been engaged in lumbering and farming. He was married, July 3, 1883, to Miss Margaret, daughter of James Sheely, of Fox township, and they have four children, viz.: Mary Cecelia, Jeremiah Frederick, Annie Margaret and Alice Agnes (twins). Mr. Callahan is an active worker in the Democratic party, is a member of the school board, and has also served as treasurer of the township. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

WILLIAM CALLAHAN, farmer, P. O. Kersey's, was born in Fox township, Elk Co., Penn., on his present farm, October 12, 1853, a son of Jeremiah and Margaret (Reede) Callahan, the former a native of Ireland, the latter of Luzerne county, Penn. They located, about 1844, upon a farm in Fox

township. Jeremiah Callahan was a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Catholic Church. He died in 1879; his widow still survives him, and makes her home with her son, William. They reared a family of twelve children, eleven of whom are yet living, viz.: James (in Penfield, Penn.), Patrick (in Fox township), Jeremiah (in Horton township), William, Elizabeth (wife of Frederick Dickin, son, in Ridgway, Penn.), Mary (wife of Stephen Fox, in Horton township), Maggie, Ellen (wife of Patrick Flynn, in Penfield), Catherine, Martha, and Emma (wife of John Bentzer, in Kersey). Mr. Callahan was educated at the township schools, and has always been engaged in farming and lumbering. In politics he is a Democrat, and is a member of the Catholic Church.

JOHN COLLINS, proprietor of the Collins House, Kersey's, was born in Cork, Ireland, May 26, 1828, a son of John and Elizabeth (Ryan) Collins. The father came to America, obtaining employment as a day laborer, and afterward, in 1836, sent for his family, finally moving them to Lancaster, Penn., where he obtained employment with the Side Water Canal Company. He died in that county, and the mother was afterward married to John Sullivan, who came to Elk county in 1841, and engaged in farming in Fox township. John Collins was the only child by the first union, and was eight years of age when he came to America. He obtained but a limited education, and early began to work in the lumber woods. In 1868 he established a hotel at Kersey, but had the misfortune to be burned out in July, 1880. He then purchased his present property, where he has since been located. He married, in 1850, Miss Ann Agnes Malone, a native of Elk county; she died in January, 1875, leaving four children, viz.: Mary, who married John McMackin and died in May, 1882, leaving three children: James E., Harry L. and Edward—three other children born to Mr. and Mrs. McMackin died before their mother; Elizabeth, the second child of John and Ann Agnes Collins, is living at home; the third died in infancy, and John James, the fourth child, died in August, 1887. John James had married Miss Alice Mann, by whom he had two children, viz.: Thomas, at home, and Mary Rose, who died in May, 1889. Mr. Collins has always been an active worker in the Democratic party, and has served one term as county treasurer, also filled the offices of school director and supervisor of the township for many years. He is a member of the Catholic Church.

CHARLES E. GREEN, farmer, P. O. Kersey's, was born in Fox township, Elk Co., Penn., August 6, 1847. He was educated in the township schools and has always been engaged in farming. James Green, his grandfather, was born in Chester county, Penn., and was a shoemaker by trade. In politics he affiliated with the Whig party, and was the first postmaster of Kersey's, which office he held until his death. John Green, father of Charles E. Green, was born in Centre county, Penn., October 12, 1799, and came to Elk county, with his parents, in 1817, where they entered a 200-acre tract of land, which they cleared and improved. John Green married, July 7, 1825, Ann Kyler, who died July 1, 1827, leaving one child, Eliza Ann, who married Aaron Harrington, and died, leaving three children, viz.: James Bruce, Benjamin Franklin and Mary. Mr. Green was next married, March 26, 1829, to Miss Mary Thompson, who was born in Centre county, Penn., August 9, 1809. Six children were born to them, five of whom are living, viz.: Catherine, wife of John Comley, of Centre county; Rebecca E., wife of John Nulf, of Horton township, Elk county; James R., of Fox township; Elizabeth, wife of John Bonham, of Centre county, and Charles E. Mr. Green built a log hotel on his farm, but afterward established the Green House at Kersey, which he sold. He was a prominent Republican in politics, and for many years was postmaster of Kersey's; in religion he was a Quaker. He died October 23, 1883;

his widow is still enjoying good health at the age of eighty years. Charles E. Green married, December 23, 1869, Miss Esmeralda Meredith, and to them have been born five children, named as follows: Harry, Grant, Jennie, Mary Ethel and Claty C. Mr. Green, politically, is a Republican, and has served as auditor and constable of Fox township. He is a member of Olympia Lodge, No. 967, I. O. O. F.; Patrons of Husbandry, No. 628, and Patriotic Order Sons of America, No. 493. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ANDREW HAU, farmer, P. O. Kersey's, was born in Fox township, Elk Co., Penn., November 4, 1859, a son of Andrew and Walbergh (Heigle) Hau, natives of Bavaria, Germany, who emigrated to America about the year 1843. They were married in this country and settled on a farm in Fox township. The mother died September 28, 1872, and the father in 1884. The latter was a prominent Democrat, and filled various township offices, and was also a member of the Catholic Church. Their family consisted of nine children, three of whom are living: John A. (of Fox township), Andrew and Teresa (wife of Alois Urmann, of Kersey, Penn.). Andrew Hau received an ordinary education, and has been principally engaged in farming. Since 1887 he has acted as proprietor of the German House, at Kersey. He is a Democrat in politics, a member of the Catholic Church, and of St. Boniface Society.

P. W. HAYS, justice of the peace and farmer, P. O. Dagus Mines, was born in Juniata county, Penn., January 5, 1829, a son of Edward and Catharine (Gillett) Hays, who moved to Elk county in 1841, and purchased 200 acres of land in Fox township. The father died about one year after moving to the county, and the mother in 1877. The living children are Catherine (wife of Elias Meyer, of Fox township), Susanna (wife of Christian Graybill, of Snyder county, Penn.), Enos (of Fox township), John (of Oak Ridge, Mo.), P. W., Edward (of Luthersburg, Clearfield Co., Penn.) and Sarah (wife of James Taylor, of Fox township). P. W. Hays received his education at the log school houses of that period, and at the age of twenty years purchased one half his mother's farm, which he worked for two years. He afterward began repairing watches, etc., and also learned the art of photography. In 1855 he was elected justice of the peace of Fox township, and has since held that office, with the exception of from 1862 to 1865, when he served as sheriff of Elk county. He married, November 22, 1855, Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Wilson, of Fox township, and they have five living children, viz.: Viola (wife of Joseph Starr, of Fox township), Carrie (wife of Walter Rogers, of Horton township), Charles (at home), Ida (wife of Myron Rickard, of Fox township) and Eva (at home.) Mr. Hays is an active worker in the Democratic party, and has filled the offices of auditor, school director, treasurer, etc. For six years he was engaged in the mercantile business at Earlville, Penn. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., the Masonic fraternity, and the Patrons of Husbandry. He attends churches of all denominations.

JOHN HERSHEY, farmer, P. O. Kersey's, was born in Juniata county, Penn., April 5, 1819. His parents, John and Catharine Hershey, were natives of York and Cumberland counties, Penn., and died when he was but a few years of age. He was reared in Huntingdon and Blair counties, and received an ordinary education. He began life as a farm laborer, and worked for one man in Blair county for eight years. December 25, 1855, he came to Elk county, and for eight years was in the employ of J. S. Hyde, and drove a team from Ridgway to Warren, Jamestown and Olean. He afterward was employed four years by Dr. Earley, of Ridgway. About 1858 he settled upon his present farm in Fox township, and has since improved and cleared the same. He has

always been a staunch Republican, and cast his first vote in 1840 for Gen. W. H. Harrison. He has served as township assessor for three years, and auditor for three years. He is an active member of the Presbyterian Church, and was one of the principal movers in erecting the church at Kersey. Mr. Hershey, although leading the rough life of a woodsman and lumberman for many years, has never used tobacco or spirituous liquors in any form, nor has he ever played a game of cards or base ball, or engaged in any such nonsense, because, he holds, all must render up a strict account for the precious time allotted each one whilst upon earth, and time and life are too valuable to be spent or wasted in such sports or pastimes.

WILLIAM E. HEWITT, farmer, P. O. Dagus Mines, was born on his present homestead, in Fox township, Elk Co., Penn., January 29, 1841, a son of Jeremiah and Sarah M. (Hoyt) Hewitt, the former of whom was born in Greenwich, N. Y., July 19, 1813, the latter a native of Vermont. Jeremiah Hewitt and wife both moved to Clearfield county, Penn., with their parents, and after their marriage, which occurred December 20, 1835, settled upon their present farm in Fox township. Mr. Hewitt has always been identified with the Republican party, and has filled various township offices. For many years he has been steward of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His wife died in February, 1881. They reared a family of eight children, seven of whom are living: Leora, wife of Elias Horning, in Clearfield county; Rhobe M., wife of Ransom T. Kyler, in Fox township; William E.; Aurilla, wife of Norman G. Bundy, also in Fox township; Hiram W., in Minnesota; Armina C., wife of Charles Rogers, also in Minnesota, and John C., in Dakota. William E. Hewitt received an ordinary education, and enlisted in the service of his country October 18, 1861. He was assigned to Company F, Fifty-eighth P. V. I., and served as corporal of his company until the close of the war. Since then he has been engaged in farming, and is also a partner in the grocery and meat business of Burchfield & Co., of Brockwayville, Penn. He married, December 25, 1865, Miss Eunice A., daughter of Russelas W. Brown, of Jones township, and they have two children: Ellen M. (attending school at Syracuse, N. Y.) and Grace C. Mr. Hewitt is a Republican in politics, and has filled various township offices. He is a member of Ridgway Lodge, F. & A. M.; St. Mary's Post, No. 216, G. A. R., and Patriotic Order Sons of America, No. 403; he is a steward in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

MICHAEL KEELEY, farmer, P. O. Dagus Mines, is a native of the County Galway, Ireland, and came to America in 1860, locating on his present farm in Fox township, Elk Co., Penn. He married, March 17, 1861, Miss Mary Keeley, by whom he has three children: John, Ellen and Winifred. He is a member of the Democratic party, and served as tax collector from 1883 to 1889, except the years 1884 and 1885. He is a member of the Catholic Church.

JOHN KOCH, merchant and hotel proprietor, Kersey's, was born in Bavaria, Germany, December 27, 1834, son of Joseph and Catherine (Braener) Koch. The family came to America in 1846, and first located at St. Mary's, Elk Co., Penn., but in the latter part of the same year they moved to Kersey, same county, where they purchased a farm, which they conducted many years; also established the Koch House at Kersey, one of the early hotels of the place. In 1864 Joseph Koch & Sons established a general mercantile business at Kersey, which has since grown to be one of the largest and best stores in this part of the county. In addition to these interests the firm also carry on farming and lumber manufacturing extensively. John Koch, the subject proper of these lines, was married in 1857 to Miss Margaret Buntzer, also a native of Bavaria, who came to America in 1847, and to this union have been born five

sons and three daughters: Peter, Joseph, Nicholas, Robert, John, Mary, Maggie and Katie, all living at home. In 1864 Mr. Koch enlisted in Company A, Seventy-sixth Regiment, P. V. L., and served until the close of the war. He is identified with the Democratic party, and has served as postmaster at Kersey's since 1884; has also been school director, tax collector, etc., for Fox township. He is a member of the G. A. R., Lucore Post, No. 216, of St. Mary's, and is a member of the Catholic Church.

ANTHONY KOCH, butcher, Kersey's, son of Joseph Koch, was born in Fox township, Elk Co., Penn., September 15, 1853. He received a common-school education, after which he learned the butcher's trade. In 1887 he purchased the Franklin House in St. Mary's, which he conducted for a short time. In 1874 he married Miss Emma, daughter of Dr. H. Straessley, of Kersey, and by this union are born five children, named as follows: Minnie, Gertrude, Annie, George and Charles. Mr. Koch established his present successful business in 1880. He is a Democrat in politics, and has served as supervisor of Fox township. He and family are members of the Catholic Church.

R. T. KYLER, farmer, P. O. Kersey's, was born in what is now Fox township, Elk Co., Penn., June 12, 1830, a son of Jesse and Elizabeth (Packer) Kyler, natives of Centre county, Penn. John Kyler, the grandfather of R. T. Kyler, was also a native of Centre county, and came to Elk county with his family in 1813, and took up a tract of land in Fox township. Jesse Kyler was born in 1801, and always followed farming as an occupation. He was identified with the Democratic party, and served as justice of the peace of Fox township for many years, two terms as county commissioner, one term as county auditor, and also two terms as associate judge of the county. He died in 1880, and his widow in 1883. They were members of the Quaker Society. Their family consisted of seven children, four of whom are living, named as follows: Eli, of Warren, Penn.; R. T., Hays and Willis, of Fox township. R. T. Kyler was married, in 1855, to Miss Rhobe M., daughter of Jeremiah Hewitt. He affiliates with the Democratic party, and has served as county auditor, jury commissioner, and in all of the important township offices. He is a member of the K. of P. of Kersey, the Patrons of Husbandry and the Patriotic Order Sons of America.

HENRY LARGAY, farmer and lumberman, Kersey's, was born in what is now Fox township, Elk Co., Penn., February 11, 1839, a son of John and Catherine (McQuone) Largay, natives of County Armagh, Ireland, but who married in this country, and afterward settled upon the present farm of Henry Largay, in Fox township. They were members of the Catholic Church. Their family consisted of twelve children, nine of whom are living, viz.: Henry, Ann (wife Pasco Shaver, of Fox township), Ellen (wife of James Winslow, of Benezette township), Susan (wife of Patrick Jordan, of Fox township), Catherine, Mary (wife of John Meenan, of Ridgway), John and Patrick (of Fox township), Rosa (wife of Decatur Hewitt, of Benezette). Mr. Largay was educated at the township schools, and has always been engaged in farming and lumbering. In 1864 he enlisted in Company C, Two Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and is a member of St. Mary's Post, G. A. R. He is independent in politics, and has filled various township offices. He also is a member of the Catholic Church.

REV. FATHER JOHN LINK, Kersey's, pastor of the St. Boniface parish, was born in the city of Allegheny, Penn., December 23, 1851. He was educated in the city schools, and studied for the priesthood at St. Vincent's College, Westmoreland Co., Penn., was ordained August 6, 1875, and first located at Erie, Penn. By reason of his being familiar with both the English

and German languages, he was transferred to Emlenton, Venango county, and East Brady, Clarion county, and he was active in building a new church in East Brady, Clarion county, and also organized a new parish there. In February, 1884, he was assigned to his present parish, where he has since made many improvements in the church, and established a school at Kersey, which has been in operation six years, he acting as principal, and being assisted by nuns from St. Mary's, Elk county.

JOHN A. MILLER, farmer and merchant, P. O. Kersey's, was born in Bavaria, Germany, July 12, 1833, a son of John and Margaret Miller, who came to America in 1842, and first located at Mountmorenci, near Ridgway, Elk Co., Penn.; they then moved to Ridgway, and afterward moved to Fox township and took up a tract of land. John A. Miller received but a limited education, and has principally been engaged in farming. In 1872 he purchased an interest in the mercantile business with J. J. Taylor; the latter died in 1883, since which time Mr. Miller has conducted the business alone. In 1865 he married Miss Margaret, daughter of John Wunderley, a native of Bavaria, Germany, and a settler of Elk county, Penn. To them have been born eight children, named as follows: Catharine (wife of Emmanuel Fox), Margaret (wife of Alexander Fox), Esther (wife of Duke Emmett), Melinda, Caroline, Barbara, Lydia and Robert, living at home. Mr. Miller affiliates with the Democratic party, and has served as school director, supervisor, tax collector, etc., of the township. He is a member of the German Lutheran Church.

CHARLES MILLER, merchant and tanner, Kersey's, and a son of Christof and Phelamene Miller, was born in Germany, in 1836, and was married in that country in 1857 to Miss Mary Jassel, daughter of John and Annie Jassel. In 1866 they immigrated to America, and for one year remained in New York City, where Mr. Miller acted as foreman in a shoe factory. In 1867 he moved to Kersey, Elk Co., Penn., and engaged in shoemaking until 1872, when he established his present tannery, where he manufactures upper leather as a specialty, which he ships to New York and Philadelphia. In 1879 he established his present general store. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have five children: William, Max, Charles P., John and Mary. Politically he is a Democrat, served as county auditor for three years, and for five years as school director of his township, being president of the board. He is a member of the St. Boniface Society and of the Catholic Church.

HEZEKIAH B. MOYER, farmer, P. O. Kersey's, was born September 24, 1850, in Fox township, Elk Co., Penn., a son of Joseph and Sarah E. (Hays) Moyer. His father was also born in Fox township and followed the occupation of a farmer; politically he was a Democrat, and filled various township offices. He died in 1871, and his widow afterward married James R. Taylor, of Fox township. But two of the children by her first marriage are living: Hezekiah B. and Wallace, the latter of Centreville, Penn. Hezekiah B. received his education in the township schools, and has always followed farming. He married, in 1871, Miss Alice Taylor, of Fox township, and to them have been born three children, viz.: James, Joseph and Edward T. Mr. Moyer, politically, is a Democrat, and has served as supervisor and school director of the township. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., of Kersey, No. 967.

ELIAS MOYER, farmer, P. O. Dagus Mines, was born in Centre county, Penn., August 15, 1821, a son of Conrad and Elizabeth (Otto) Moyer, who came to Elk county in 1823, and entered a tract of land in Fox township. They were among the early prominent families of the township, and were members of the Presbyterian Church. Elias Moyer was educated at the township schools. He married, in 1842, Miss Catherine Hays, and three children were born to their

union, all of whom are deceased. Mr. Moyer affiliates with the Republican party, and has filled various township offices. The family are members of the Advent Church, in which he is a deacon and trustee. He served in the late Rebellion in Company A, Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and is a member of St. Mary's Post, G. A. R.

CONRAD MOYER, farmer, P. O. Kersey's, was born in what is now Fox township, Elk Co., Penn., March 10, 1825, a son of Conrad and Elizabeth (Otto) Moyer. He married, in 1845, Miss Sarah, daughter of David Taylor, of Fox township, and twelve children were born to their union, ten of whom are living, viz.: John, in Fox township; Charles, also in Fox township; Wilmer, in Horton township; Enos, Marshall, Union and Elmer, in Fox township; Samantha, of New York State; Louisa, of New York State, and Susanna, wife of David Pontius, of Fox township. Mr. Moyer has always lived in Fox township, and is engaged in farming. He affiliates with the Democratic party.

CHARLES A. MOYER, farmer, P. O. Kersey's, was born in Fox township, Elk Co., Penn., January 8, 1848, a son of Conrad and Sarah (Taylor) Moyer. He received a common school education and learned the carpenter's trade, but has since been principally engaged in farming. He married, in 1869, Miss Maria, daughter of Henry Warner, of Jones township, and they have five children, named as follows: Minnie, Winnie, Franciena, Amos and Felix. Mr. Moyer has always been an active Democrat, and at the present time is auditor of Fox township.

SILAS W. MOYER, farmer, P. O. Dagus Mines, is a son of Jacob Moyer, who was born in Brush Valley, in what is now Clinton county, Penn., May 13, 1813, and came to Elk county with his parents in 1823. In 1833 he married Miss Sidney Taylor, and has since resided in Fox township. They reared two children: Mary J., wife of Henry M. Gross, of Fox township, and Silas W., who was born in Fox township, Elk Co., Penn., February 4, 1843. After completing his education, he, in turn, engaged in teaching for some years. In 1881 he went to Russelas, and acted as superintendent of the store for the Russelas Lumber Company for six years. In 1887 he moved to his present location, where he has since been engaged in farming. He married, in 1863, Miss Olive Jane, daughter of Russelas W. Brown, of Jones township. Mr. and Mrs. Moyer are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Moyer is a Republican with Prohibition proclivities.

W. C. QUINN, physician, Kersey's, was born in Cottage, Huntingdon Co., Penn., August 14, 1860. His father was a shoemaker of industrious habits, but limited means. Dr. Quinn, after the completion of his public school work, took an academical course at Mooresville, Penn., then taught school four consecutive winters, after which he engaged in the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. W. S. Wilson, of McVeytown, Penn. He then attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, Md., from which he graduated with honors in March, 1884. The Doctor then opened an office, April 7, 1884, in Pine Grove Mills, Penn., where he remained in the active practice of his chosen profession until the fall of 1885, when he went to Wilsons town, Penn. In the spring of 1886, being specially induced, he moved to Centreville, Penn., where he enjoys an extensive and still growing practice. He married, in May, 1884, Miss Mary E. Lightner, daughter of Adam and Eliza Lightner, of Cottage, Penn. Dr. Quinn is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of the county medical society.

DAVID ROBERTSON, P. O. Dagus Mines, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1846, and received his education near the city of London, England. After leaving school, he served a four-years apprenticeship with the mechan

ical engineering firm of Mitchell & Wallace, Glasgow, who made a specialty of coal-pit machinery. After a voyage to South America, in 1865, he came to the United States and entered the employ of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, at the anthracite coal mines near Scranton, Penn., working in various capacities inside and around the mines until 1873, when he was employed by the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company to take charge of the transferring of their coal from standard to broad-gauge cars at Waverly, N. Y. In 1874 he came to Elk county, as assistant superintendent of the Northwestern Mining & Exchange Company, and opened up the coal fields around Dagus Mines and on the Toby branch. Some years later he was promoted to superintendent, and is now the general superintendent of the Blossburg Coal Company and the Towanda Coal Company, whose mines and mills are in Tioga and Bradford counties, Penn., operated by the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company. The Northwestern Mining & Exchange Company, ten years ago, mined less than 100 tons of coal daily, but are now producing 3,500 tons per day, besides shipping a large quantity of lumber and bark. They employ about 1,200 men, supplying the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad with coal, as well as doing a large commercial trade, including the Grand Trunk Railroad of Canada, the N. Y., P. & O. R. R., and numerous other railroads, also steamship lines, including the Guion Steamship Company, the Union Steamboat Company, and others. The mines and mills of the Northwestern Company are at Dagus Mines, Toby, Kyler's, Hellen Mills, Mead Run and Clarion. Mr. Robertson is superintendent of the Toby Branch Railroad and the Daguscahonda Railroad, which connect with the Pennsylvania Railroad system over which the coal, etc., is transported to market. In 1878 Mr. Robertson married Miss Annie Elizabeth, daughter of Ralph Bell, of Fox township, Elk Co., Penn., and by this union have been born three children: Edward, Jesse and David. Mr. Robertson owns a fine farm, and pays particular attention to the breeding of Jersey cows. He is a member of Elk Lodge, No. 379, F. & A. M., and of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. He is a Republican, but his life is too busy a one to permit him to take an active part in politics. He and his family attend the services of the Episcopal Church.

PASCO SHAVER, farmer, P. O. Kersey's, was born in Schoharie county, N. Y., February 16, 1833, a son of George and Jane (Mulford) Shaver. He was reared and educated in that county, and in 1859 came to Elk county, but went back again in 1861, and remained in New York State engaged in farming until 1873, when he returned to Elk county and has since lived on his present farm of 400 acres. He married, in 1861, Miss Ann, daughter of John Largay, of Fox township, and they have five children, viz.: Myrtie, wife of Harry Trude, of Fox township; Mary, Alvin, Charles and William, at home. Mr. Shaver is a Democrat, and is tax collector of the township. His wife is a member of the Catholic Church, while he belongs to the Protestant faith, and is a member of the Patriotic Order Sons of America.

JOHN SPLEEN, merchant and lumber manufacturer, Kersey's, was born in Fox township, Elk Co., Penn., October 15, 1853, a son of Jeremiah and Catherine (Donovan) Spleen, natives of Ireland, who engaged in farming in Fox township, where the father died. The mother is still living. John Spleen received an ordinary education, and early began work in the lumber woods as a day laborer. At the age of thirty years he began to manufacture lumber for himself, and now operates two mills in Fox township, with a capacity of 6,000,000 feet. In September, 1888, he established his present grocery business at Kersey. He married, in 1886, Miss Annie Kramer, of Wil-

cox, Elk county, and they have two children—a son, named John, and a daughter named, Florence. Mr. Spleen is independent in politics, and a member of the Catholic Church.

GEORGE F. SPULLER, proprietor of the Spuller House, Kersey's, was born in St. Mary's, Elk Co., Penn., February 20, 1856, a son of Matthias and Barbara (Verner) Spuller, natives of Paris, France, and Alsace, Germany, respectively. They were married in this country, first locating in St. Mary's, then settling in Kersey, where the father was for some years engaged in the butcher business. He was a Democrat in politics, and was a member of the Catholic Church. He died in 1882, but Mrs. Spuller still survives. Sixteen children were born to their union, nine of whom are still living, viz.: John, of Kersey; Joseph, of Smethport, Penn.; George F.; Catherine, wife of Frank Showers, of Benetzette; Barbara, wife of E. R. Emery, of Allegheny City; Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Pontzer, of Fox township; Mary, wife of John Wilhelm, of St. Mary's; Josephine, wife of Jonathan Davis, of St. Mary's; Rosa, wife of George McCloskey, of Johnsonburg. George F. Spuller moved with his parents to Iowa when three years of age, and came to Kersey at the age of eleven years. He received a common school education, and has been engaged in book keeping, clerking, etc., having lived in Baltimore, Md., Pittsburgh, and in Indiana county, Penn. In 1880 he purchased his present hotel, which he has since conducted. In 1882 he married Miss Cassie, daughter of James McCloskey of Fox township, and they have three children: Fred G., Bernard F. and James M. Mr. Spuller is a Republican in politics, and has served as township auditor for three years. Mr. and Mrs. Spuller are members of the Catholic Church.

C. H. STRAESSLEY, harness-maker, Kersey's, was born in Clarion county, Penn., January 24, 1857, a son of Dr. Herman and Caroline (Grover) Straessley, natives of Germany, who came to America and first settled in Lycoming county, Penn. The father practiced his profession in that and Clarion counties, and in about 1870 they moved to Kersey, where the father died May 20, 1884. C. H. Straessley received a common-school education, and learned the harness-maker's trade, which he has since followed, conducting a store for one year in St. Mary's, and establishing his present business in 1879. In 1883 he married Miss Maggie, daughter of Peter Pontzer of Kersey, and they have three children: Herman, Mary and Edward. He affiliates with the Democratic party, is treasurer of the township, and is a member of the Catholic Church.

LEWIS THOMAS, proprietor of the Exchange hotel, Kersey's, was born in South Wales, in 1842, a son of David and Barbara (Williams) Thomas, both of whom died in that country. Mr. Thomas came to America in 1866, and first located in Tioga county, Penn., where he found employment as a coal miner for nine months. He then came to Elk county and found employment at the Shawmut mines until 1869, when he moved to Renovo, Clinton county; lived there until July 17, 1870, when he moved to Centreville, Elk Co., Penn., where he found employment as a coal miner until 1880, when he established his present hotel. He married, in Wales, in 1864, Miss Ann Owen, and they have four children, named as follows: David Thomas (of St. Mary's, Penn., married to Miss Tinnie Punccheon, and has four children: Lewis, Jeanette, David and William), Lewis Thomas, Jr. (an employe of the P. & E. R. R., married to Miss Anna S. Emmett, of Kersey, and now residing at Johnsonburg, Elk county), Margaret and William John (at home). Mr. Thomas is a member of the Democratic party, and belongs to Renovo Lodge, No. 595, I. O. O. F. He and family are members of the Baptist Church.

PETER THOMPSON, carpenter and farmer, P. O. Kersey's, was born in Centre county, Penn., November 15, 1812, a son of Robert and Catherine (Wantz) Thompson, the former a native of Lancaster county, and the latter of Centre county, Penn. They came to Elk county in 1824, locating upon a farm in Fox township. Robert Thompson was a weaver by trade, but followed farming after coming to Elk county. He was one of the prominent men of his time, and filled various township offices. He died in Clearfield county, Penn., in 1868, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Peter Thompson came to Elk county with his parents, and in 1836 married Miss Sally, daughter of John Kyler; she died in 1838 and he was next married, in 1842, to Miss Eliza Dixon, who died in 1845, leaving one son, Prochorus, of Warsaw, Jefferson Co., Penn. His next marriage was in 1846, to Miss Hannah Rogers, and by her he has ten children, viz.: Elvira (wife of Alonzo Myers, of Ridgway, Penn.), Herbert (of Lake City, Minn.), Eugene (of Horton township, Elk Co., Penn.), Gilbert (of Forestville, Penn.), Simon (of Brandy Camp), Reuben (of Horton township, Elk county), George and Ida (at home), Eliza (wife of Daniel Clark, of Ridgway) and Ada (wife of Isaiah Bell, of Ridgway). Mr. Thompson has always been identified with the Democratic party, and has served as justice of the peace for fifteen years, also filled other township offices. He is one of the oldest and best-known residents of Fox township, and has been a deacon in the Baptist Church for many years.

ALLOIS URMANN, proprietor of Elk Brewery, Kersey's, was born in Bavaria, Germany, July 4, 1861, a son of Ludrich and Teresa (Shimburger) Urmann. Alois Urmann came to America in 1881, and in 1884 engaged in hotel keeping at Kersey. In this he was successful, and he continued in same until 1885, when he purchased the Elk Brewery, and has since conducted the same, proving himself to be a man of marked business ability. He married, May 9, 1883, Miss Teresa, daughter of Andrew Hau, of Fox township, and to them have been born four children: Andrew, Teresa, Wally and Emma. Mr. Urmann is a member of St. Boniface Society, and is a Democrat.

HORTON TOWNSHIP.

CHAUNCEY BROCKWAY, farmer, P. O. Brockport, is a son of Chauncey and Rhoda (Nichols) Brockway, natives of Albany county, N. Y., who came to Elk county, Penn., in December, 1817, and located in what is now Jay township. Consider Brockway, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, traded property in Albany county, N. Y., for 400 acres of wild land, which was settled by his son, Chauncey. He was in the Revolutionary war. Chauncey, the father of Mr. Brockway, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and Chauncey, Jr., served nine months in the war of the Rebellion, in Company E, of the One Hundred and Seventy-second Pennsylvania Regiment. Chauncey Brockway, Sr., built the first saw-mill in the township, and was extensively engaged in lumbering and farming. He was a Jacksonian Democrat, and was serving as county commissioner when Elk county was set aside from Clearfield county, and served as justice of the peace for thirty one years. He and wife were members of the Free Will Baptist Church, in which he was a deacon for many years. He died December 16, 1886, and his wife in April, 1885. Jonathan Nichols, the father of Mrs. Brockway, was a physician and Baptist minister, and came to Elk county in 1819. Mr. Brockway's family consisted of ten children, five of whom are living: Louisa, wife of Jacob Smeltzer, of Illinois; Lucy S., wife of Adam Shaffer, of Illinois; Chauncey; N. M., of Forestville, Jefferson Co., Penn., and O. C., of Indiana. Chauncey Brockway, Jr., was born at Brandy Camp, Horton township, Elk county, March 16, 1823, and received but a limited education.

as he was put to work in the woods at twelve years of age, to assist in clearing the homestead. He has followed the occupation of a farmer, lumberman and gunsmith. He married, in 1844, Miss Margaret, daughter of David Taylor, of York county, Penn., and two children were born to this union: Gilbert, born in October, 1847, a merchant and farmer of Jefferson county, and Wilhelmina, born July 26, 1849. Mr. Brockway is identified with the Republican party. He is a member of the Church of the Messiah. N. M. Brockway, brother of the subject of this sketch, served as captain of a company in a three months regiment, in 1863, at the time of Lee's invasion.

CHARLES A. BROWN, farmer, and superintendent for W. H. Hyde, P. O. Brandy Camp, was born in Elk county, Penn., October 8, 1851, a son of Andrew J. and Harriet (Coleman) Brown. Mr. Brown attended the township schools, and has always followed farming, owning a fine farm in Fox township. November 1, 1888, he came to his present location, where he superintends the farm and hotel for W. H. Hyde. June 3, 1873, he married Miss Georgia, daughter of Robert McIntosh, of Horton township, and they have two children: Chester S. and Edna A. Mr. Brown is identified with the Republican party.

C. L. CHAMBERLIN, of the firm of Horton & Chamberlin, Brockport, was born June 28, 1854, received the advantages of a good academic education, and has followed book-keeping as a profession, having kept the books of W. H. Horton for many years. In 1884 he established a grocery business at Brockport, under the firm name of Nulf & Chamberlin, which continued four years. At present Mr. Chamberlin and Daniel Nulf are conducting a pool room, restaurant and barber shop. In April, 1889, he became a member of the firm of Horton & Chamberlin, by purchase of the interest of W. H. Horton in the old firm. In 1883 Mr. Chamberlin was united in marriage with Miss Agnes, daughter of William Cheattle, of Horton township, and they have two children: Claude and Donald. Mr. Chamberlin is a Republican, and has served as auditor, school director, etc., and also served for several years as town treasurer and treasurer of the school board. Mr. Chamberlin has two brothers: Celso W., of Punxsutawney, and William E., of Horton City. W. H. Horton, A. S. Horton (whose sketches appear elsewhere) and Mr. Chamberlin, are cousins. He is a member of Ridgway Lodge, I. O. O. F., and of the Patriotic Order Sons of America.

GEORGE W. CLINTON, farmer, P. O. Brockport, was born in Steuben county, N. Y., April 4, 1833, a son of Henry D. and Mary (Groves) Clinton, natives of Vermont and Steuben county, N. Y., respectively. In 1840 they moved to Potter county, Penn., and in 1843 to Elk county; they next purchased a farm in Huston township, Clearfield county, and finally located in Jefferson county, where the father died in 1872. The mother still survives, and makes her home with her son, George W. They reared a family of nine children, seven of whom are living, viz.: George W., Joseph (of Jefferson county), Eliza (wife of D. H. Trude, DuBois, Penn.), Charles, William and Jeremiah (all of DuBois) and Henry A. George W. Clinton is the eldest child. He received an ordinary education, and has since followed farming, land surveying, etc., settling in Horton township in 1859. He is identified with the Republican party, and in 1882 was elected county surveyor, serving one term. He served ten years as justice of the peace of Horton township, and was ten years secretary of the school board. He is a member of Cicero Lodge, No. 897, F. & A. M., of Brockwayville, Penn.

JOHN CUNEO, merchant, Brockport, is a native of sunny Italy, born in 1842. Coming to America in 1854, he located at Kersey, Elk Co., Penn.,

where he engaged as a laborer until 1874, when he moved to Brockport, same county, and in 1875 established here his present general store, which he has since conducted. In 1861 he enlisted in Company F. Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served with them one year. He was then transferred to the Seventh Massachusetts Battery, and was honorably discharged at Chapin Farm, Va., in 1864. He married, in 1872, Miss Mary Catherine Fopeano, a lady of American birth and Italian descent, and they have eight children: Cecelia, Allie A., Phineas, Lucius, Thomas, Alena, Jennie and Ward. Mr. Cuneo is a Republican, and has served as postmaster of Brockport eleven years; at the present time he is one of the auditors of Horton township. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

HEZEKIAH HORTON, farmer, P. O. Brockport, was born at what is now Brandy Camp, Horton township, Elk Co., Penn., March 1, 1824, a son of Isaac and Lucy (Warner) Horton, the former a native of Massachusetts, and the latter of Connecticut. Isaac and Lucy Horton were married in the State of New York, and in 1818 came to what is now Elk county, Penn., where they entered a tract of land on which Brandy Camp now stands, being among the very early pioneers of this region. Isaac Horton was instrumental in organizing Elk county, and Horton township was named in his honor. He was active in Democratic circles, and served as associate judge of the county five years. In the war of 1812 he was drafted, but sent a substitute. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Horton were as follows: Minerva (wife of Joseph Taylor, of Ridgway, Penn.), Almira (of Bradford, Penn.), Matilda (wife of Frederick Shoening, also of Ridgway) and Hezekiah. The subject of this biographical record was reared in Horton township, receiving his education at the common schools, and has made lumbering and farming the chief vocations of his life. In 1850 he married Miss Hettie, daughter of Daniel Oyster, of Horton township, and to this union have been born four children: Warren H. and Alonzo S. (of Brockport, Penn.), Ella A. and Minnie L. (at home). Mr. Horton, in politics, is a Democrat, and has filled various township offices. He and his family are members of the Universalist Church. D. C. Oyster, of Ridgway, Penn., is a brother of Mrs. Horton.

WARREN H. HORTON, Brockport. As a fair example of what a solid early training, a sound physical constitution, clear perceptions, mature judgment, an iron will and indomitable perseverance will produce, the subject of this sketch stands in the front rank in his county. Warren H. Horton was born October 23, 1851, at Brandy Camp, Horton township, Elk Co., Penn., eldest son of Hezekiah and Hettie (Oyster) Horton, the former a native of Horton township, and the latter of Northumberland county, Penn. The boyhood days of Mr. Horton were spent on the farm, his school advantages being no better than a fair average. The chief institution of learning which he attended was the Hellen School, which, added to a course at Harrisburg Academy, makes up his educational experience. About the time he arrived at maturity he began lumbering with his father, rafting and running lumber on the creek, in the neighborhood of which they had contracts. In this way he spent winter and spring, while summer and fall found him employed by Clark Wilcox, of the firm of Short & Wilcox, in the woods on Bear run, which lumber operations he subsequently came to conduct as manager and owner, instead of working as a day hand. In 1874 Clark Wilcox died, and Mr. Short was left without an active manager. At that time Mr. Horton was twenty-three years old, but such was his shrewdness, sound judgment and acumen in business affairs, that Alfred Short could not fail to recognize in him a safe and capable man to manage a business concern of con-

siderable magnitude. Accordingly, in 1876, a proposition was made to Mr. Horton to become a partner with Mr. Short, which he accepted, and while he had but little cash capital to bring into the concern, he was possessed of keen sense and indisputable capacity, and under his sagacious control the business of the new firm of Short & Horton could not fail to prosper, and did prosper. In 1881 a consolidation with D. C. Oyster enlarged the responsibilities of the young man by adding the Keystone property, and Mr. Horton remained, as before, the head and manager of the entire business. In 1883 the property was sold to Gillingham, Garrison & Co., and this placing some leisure time on Mr. Horton's hands, he concluded to enter the arena of politics, which resulted in his being elected to the legislature from Elk county. In 1885 he bought an interest in the Ridgway Lumber Company, operating in the Black Hills above Ridgway, in Elk county, and at Kinzua, in McKean county. Some time later the company purchased the timber on the 6,000 acres of the Shawmut lands, and at once made preparations for operations on a gigantic scale. A saw mill was built at the Mead Run School house, since called Horton City, and a contract awarded to Mr. Horton to peel the bark and manufacture the lumber. The time being limited in which to get the timber off this large area of territory, it became necessary to do a large yearly business, and preparations were accordingly made for a cut of 15,000,000 feet first season. This was so satisfactorily accomplished that in the summer of 1887 everything moved on a still larger scale. In the summer of 1887 Mr. Horton sold out his interest in the Ridgway Lumber Company, retaining, however, his contracts for manufacturing and peeling. He is also interested in timber lands in Missouri and in some mining property in Arkansas. In 1879 the subject of our sketch was married to Miss Clara Ferman, by whom he has two children: Ernest Clark and Heck. Mr. Horton is a member of Cicero Lodge, No. 897, I. O. O. F., of Brockwayville, and in politics he is a Democrat.

ALONZO S. HORTON, of the firm of Horton & Chamberlin, merchants, Brookport, was born in Horton township, Elk Co., Penn., March 2, 1856, a son of Hezekiah and Hettie (Oyster) Horton, the former a native of Horton township, Elk county, and the latter of Northumberland county, Penn. Alonzo S. Horton received a common school education, and first began work as a log scaler in the lumber woods in the year 1876, which vocation he followed six years. For two years he was engaged in the butcher's trade, then in July, 1885, in company with his brother, W. H. Horton, commenced his present mercantile business. This partnership existed until April 15, 1889, when C. L. Chamberlin purchased the interest of W. H. Horton, the firm name now being Horton & Chamberlin. Mr. Horton married, December 7, 1881, Miss Eleanor, daughter of Uriah W. and Sarah M. (Taylor) Rogers, of Fox township, Elk Co., Penn., and they have had three children, viz.: Rena V. (deceased), Edgar A., and Jay W. (deceased). Uriah W. Rogers was a son of Uriah and Hannah (Rogers) Rogers, natives of Fox township, Elk county, and Mrs. Sarah M. (Taylor) Rogers was a daughter of Joseph W. and Margaret (Reesman) Taylor, also natives of Fox township. Mr. Horton is a Democrat in politics, has held the office of township clerk for seven years, and has been auditor of the township.

H. D. PARSON, farmer, P. O. Brookport, was born in Geauga county, Ohio, January 6, 1836. His father, Loran Parson, was a native of Massachusetts, where he married Miss Harriet Hovey, and they afterward moved to Ohio, where the father died about 1869, and the mother in 1873. They reared eleven children, eight of whom are living: Orrin in Geauga county, Ohio,

Alvin (in Venango county, Penn.), Horatio (in Chautauqua county, N. Y.), Van L. (in Steuben county, N. Y.), Adam (in Cleveland, Ohio), H. D., Mortimer (in Cleveland, Ohio) and Oliver (in Warren, Penn.). H. D. Parson was reared in Geauga county, and received his education at the public schools. In 1869 he came to Elk county, and has since been engaged in farming in Horton township. He served, during the Civil war, with the ninety days men. December 25, 1864, he married Miss Emma, daughter of Amos Fox, of Horton township, and she died April 9, 1877, leaving three children: Loran, Annie and Lillie. In 1879 Mr. Parson married Miss Maggie Holeymer, of Centreville, and they have two children: Emma and Louisa. In politics Mr. Parson is independent.

RICHARD TORPIN, JR., firm of Gillingham, Garrison & Co., lumber manufacturers, Brockport, was born in Warrington, Bucks Co., Penn., March 8, 1836, and was educated at the common schools of Montgomery county, and by his own study at home. His parents, Richard and Ann Jane (Crowley) Torpin, were natives of Yorkshire, England, and of Chester county, Penn., respectively. His father came to America in 1829 and engaged in farming in Bucks county, and in 1856 moved his family to Rock Island county, Ill. In 1857 Richard, Jr., went from there to California to take charge of a ranch for his brother-in-law, where he remained four years. He met with business reverses, and in 1861 went to Sacramento and obtained work as a day laborer for the Sacramento Valley Railroad. He then went into the freight department, and through strict attention to business, embracing every opportunity to win the good will of his employers, he was rapidly promoted. The flood of 1861 washed out the railroad, and while many men refused to work to rebuild the road, Mr. Torpin went out upon the line to receive freight transported by boats and teams until the road was rebuilt to Sacramento. In 1862 he was made train-master, and located at Auburn Station. In 1863 he was made conductor, and while in this position had the misfortune to break his ankle, which disabled him for several months. As soon as able to be on duty again, he was appointed passenger and assistant freight agent, and afterward appointed general passenger and freight agent, in which capacity he served until the fall of 1865, when he came to Philadelphia and was united in marriage with Miss Ellen Elizabeth, daughter of William R. and Elizabeth Cash, by whom he has had four children. Not having any particular business, he took a course of study at the Crittenden Commercial College, from which he was graduated March 1, 1866. He then secured a position as book-keeper with the lumber firm of Taylor & Betts, with whom he remained until September, 1869, when he was offered a similar position with his present firm, with the understanding that he should be made a member, and has been a partner since 1876. They purchased property in Elk county in 1883, and after trying to leave their business to superintendents, Mr. Torpin found it necessary to move to Brockport, and has since resided there. He is treasurer of the firm and general manager of the Elk county department. In January, 1881, he was elected a director in the Kensington National Bank, of Philadelphia, and held that position until he resigned, in 1888. He is also a vestryman of Advent Protestant Episcopal Church of Philadelphia. Mr. Torpin's first wife died April 21, 1877, and he then married Miss Maria Louisa, daughter of Lewis R. Willard, of Montgomery county, Penn. The children by the first wife are Caroline Elizabeth, wife of Jonathan D. Barnsley, of Olney, Md.; Richard (third), of Philadelphia; Ellen Cash and Victorine Power. He is a member of Union Lodge, No. 58, F. & A. M., of Sacramento, Cal., and at the present time is president of the school board of Horton township. Politically he is a Republican.

CHAPTER XX.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—BENEZETTE TOWNSHIP
JAY TOWNSHIP.

BENEZETTE TOWNSHIP.

JOHN BARR, farmer, P. O. Benezette, was born in Lycoming county Penn., May 20, 1825, a son of James and Margaret Barr, natives also of Pennsylvania. They moved to Sinnemahoning in 1826, and there John was raised. He is the third son in a family of fourteen children. He worked for his father until twenty-one years old, and then commenced lumbering on his own account by taking contracts. In 1849 he bought the farm where he now lives, which at that time had some timber on it, and has since then given his attention to clearing and cultivating his farm, and has also engaged in lumbering. In 1870 he was elected a county commissioner and served three years; he has also served the town in different offices and has given general satisfaction. In September, 1848, Mr. Barr married Miss Almira Mason, a daughter of James and Ruth Mason, and they have four children: Margaret (widow of Mark Radcliffe, who died in 1885), James, Minnie M. and Myrtle. Mr. Barr is a member of the F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F.

HENRY BLESB, proprietor of Benezette Hotel, Benezette, was born in Clinton county, Penn., January 14, 1837, a son of John and Elizabeth Blesh. His parents died when he was ten years old, and he was thus early thrown on his own resources. He remained in his native county until 1863, beginning life as a laborer, but later dealt in lumber as a jobber. In 1863 he came to Benezette township and began work in the lumber district and continued that business until 1875 when he bought a hotel in Benezette, and has since had charge of one of the popular resorts for the traveling public in Elk county. He is also engaged in the mercantile business, carrying a complete stock and having a good trade. Mr. Blesh was married in December, 1865, to Miss Sarah Saltsman, a daughter of Frank and Sarah (Rone) Saltsman, and they have a family of seven children: Georgia M. (wife of Merrit Jones), Frank, Estella, William H., Bertha, Laura and Emma. Mr. Blesh has held various township offices. He is a member of the Benezette Lodge, No. 988, I. O. O. F.

B. A. BOOTH, farmer, P. O. Benezette, was born in Putnam county, N. Y., March 19, 1844, the only son of two children born to John and Eunice (Townsend) Booth, natives of New York State, who came to Bradford county, Penn., in 1853. He received a practical business education in the public schools of Bradford county, and in 1864 entered the United States service. He was assigned to Company A, Two Hundred and Seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, serving until May 22, 1865. After his return home, he came to Elk county, where he engaged in lumbering and farming, and has since remained, with the exception of three years after his marriage, which he spent at his old home in Bradford county. Mr. Booth married, January 1, 1866, Miss Luzerna M., a daughter of Benjamin and Hannah (Overturf) Johnson, and they have reared eight children, all of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs.

Booth are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Mount Pleasant. He has held various township offices, and is one of the popular men of the village.

JOHN DALEY, proprietor of the Daley Hotel, Benezette, is a native of Ireland, born June 23, 1845, a son of Daniel and Margaret (Crouan) Daley, also natives of Ireland. He remained in his native country until eighteen years of age, and was there educated, and worked as a farm hand. In 1863 he came to the United States and located in Elk county, Penn., where he was employed as a laborer in the woods until 1867, and then worked on the railroad until 1872, when he opened a store near Benezette, which he conducted about four years. In 1873 he moved to Benezette and opened the hotel and has proved to be a popular and efficient landlord. He is a genial, whole-souled man, and his hotel is well patronized by the traveling public. Mr. Daley was married, April 22, 1867, to Miss Mary Nefey, daughter of Patrick and Alice (Higgins) Nefey, she, at the time of their marriage, being employed by W. H. Schraum in a hotel at Brockwayville, Penn. They have nine children: D. C., Alice E., Johanna V., John, Jr., James M., Mary, Patrick H., Catherine and Michael. In politics Mr. Daley is a Democrat.

MILES DENT, lumberman and merchant, Dent's Run, is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth Dent, natives of England, who were among the first settlers of Elk and Cameron counties. Miles Dent was born in what is now Gibson township, Cameron Co., Penn., June 3, 1823, and in January, 1850, married Miss Lydia Miller, a daughter of Daniel and Mary Miller, of Gibson township, and they have reared a family of eight children, all still living: Isaiah, married and living at Dent's Run; Febaney, wife of Charles Teller, of Warren county, Penn.; Austin, married and living at Dent's Run; Alice, wife of S. D. Billings, at Dent's Run; Warren, married and living at Dent's Run; Abel E., married and also residing at Dent's Run; Mary, wife of John R. Hicks, of Gibson township, Cameron county, and Jennie. Mr. Dent built, in 1865, one of the first grist-mills in Gibson township, and in 1866 built a small water-power mill. In 1881 he built a steam mill, the capacity of which is 30,000 feet of lumber per day. He also does a flourishing business in the store at Benezette, Elk county, where he resides, and where he is recognized as a practical business man.

ISAIAH DENT, P. O. Dent's Run, is the son of Miles and Lydia (Miller) Dent, of Dent's Run, Penn., at which place Isaiah was born August 31, 1850. His preliminary education, acquired at the school of his native town, was finished at Bellefonte, Penn. As a minor, he worked for his father until twenty-one years of age, when he entered his father's store in the capacity of clerk, continuing in that position for eight years. August 10, 1879, he married Miss Etolia A. Smith, a daughter of Robert F. and Annie (Conner) Smith, of Dent's Run, who has borne him two children: Miles F. and Carl A., the latter deceased. Mr. Dent has served his township in the capacity of school director, and is an excellent business man.

HENRY D. DERR, farmer, P. O. Benezette, is the eldest son in a family of five children born to William and Eva R. Derr, natives of Pennsylvania. He was born in Centre county, Penn., May 22, 1834, and was reared and educated in Bellefonte, Penn. He came to Elk county in 1851, and settled in Benezette in 1853. He worked in his father's blacksmith shop until 1858, when he engaged in blacksmithing on his own account until 1887, then he removed to his father-in-law's farm and cared for him until his death. Mr. Derr married, January 1, 1858, Miss Amelia, a daughter of Erasmus and Mary (Weed) Morey, whose parents came to Elk county, Penn., in 1813. Mr. and Mrs. Derr have a family of four children, viz.: Will E.; Mary E., wife of N.

S. Shaffer, of Caledonia, Penn.; Carrie V., wife of Byron E. Smith, of Sterling Run, Penn.; and Della M., at home. Mr. Derr is highly respected by his fellow citizens, and has been honored with the offices of county auditor (serving three years) and of county treasurer (also for a term of three years), and has held various minor offices in the township.

J. B. EBERHART, merchant, Benezetze, was born in Union county, Penn., June 23, 1858, son of Daniel W. and Elizabeth (Whitmere) Eberhart, natives also of Pennsylvania. He obtained a practical education in the schools of Centre county, Penn., and when seventeen years old began an apprenticeship at the miller's trade in the Mount Eagle Flouring Mill, and served two years. He was then employed in the flouring-mill of Duncan, Hale & Co., in Bellefonte, Penn., and in 1880 he came to Benezetze and took charge of a flouring-mill. He also had charge of a gents' furnishing goods store, which was destroyed by fire in 1884, and he soon afterward formed a partnership with C. A. Haskins in the mercantile business. Mr. Haskins continued in the business but a short time, however, retiring from the firm, and Mr. Eberhart became associated with Henry Blesh, and they are now doing a large general mercantile business. Mr. Eberhart was married May 19, 1881, to Miss Isabella Rothrock, of Benezetze, and they have three children, Charles V., Joseph L. and Arthur I. Mr. Eberhart has filled various township offices. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. E. FREE, physician and druggist, Benezetze, is a son of Dr. A. C. and Emily (Kirby) Free, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Cincinnati, Ohio. They reared five children, our subject being the eldest son. He was born in York county, Penn., August 14, 1860, and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md., in 1882. Dr. Free commenced the practice of his profession in Harrisburg in the latter year, and came to Emporium in 1884, where he met Miss Alice M. Lloyd, a daughter of W. F. and Sue (Clark) Lloyd, of Emporium. They were married, June 30, 1886, and in 1887 he returned to Harrisburg. He again came, however, to Benezetze and in May, 1889, he purchased of Eberhart & Blesh a drug-store in the town. Dr. and Mrs. Free are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ALBERT GREINER, merchant, Benezetze, is a native of Germany, born September 20, 1848, a son of George F. and Juliane R. Greiner, who spent their lives in their native country. He was given a practical business education in the schools of Germany, and when thirteen years of age began to learn the shoemaker's trade and served an apprenticeship of three years. He then worked as a journeyman eight years, and in 1871 came to the United States; he settled in Benezetze in 1873, where he opened a boot and shoe store, which he conducted until 1885, when he added a stock of dry goods, notions, etc., to his other stock, and now has one of the largest mercantile stores in the town. October 17, 1873, Mr. Greiner married Friedoline G. Kolb, a daughter of Johann Thomas and Margarethe Kolb, of Germany. They have a family of four children: George F., Ernest W., Otto A. and Esther G. Mr. Greiner has held the office of justice of the peace since 1882; he has also filled the offices of town clerk, township auditor and tax collector, and was appointed postmaster in 1889. In 1882, Mr. Greiner, in company with his eldest son, George F.—then seven years old—visited his native home, in Germany, and returned after an absence of three months.

D. E. HEWETT, farmer, P. O. Benezetze, is a son of Gordon and Elizabeth (Stevens) Hewett, natives of Pennsylvania, who reared a family of eleven children, the subject of this sketch being the fourth son. D. E. Hewett was born in Wyoming county, Penn., March 2, 1840, receiving his education in the dis-

trict schools of the county, and worked upon the home farm until he attained his majority. He participated in the Civil war, enlisting in 1861, and, being assigned to Company H, One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment, P. V. I., served nine months. Upon his return home, he came to Benezetette township, and engaged in lumbering. He married, August 26, 1876, Miss Rosa, a daughter of John and Catherine (McEwen) Largay, natives of Ireland, who came to Elk county, in 1827. Mr. and Mrs. Hewett have a family of three children, all at home. Mr. Hewett, in 1880, bought a farm in Benezetette township, and in 1888 purchased a dwelling-house and store in the village of Benezetette, where he now resides. He is a Democrat in politics, and has held various township offices. Mrs. Hewett is a member of the Catholic Church.

JACOB S. JOHNSON, farmer, P. O. Benezetette, is a son of Thew and Sarah (Coleman) Johnson, the former a native of England, and the latter of Pennsylvania. They came to Benezetette in 1817, and reared a family, Jacob S. being the third son. He was born, November 6, 1830, in Benezetette township, upon the farm where he now resides, and received his education in the common schools of Benezetette. He married, in May, 1856, Miss Margaret Murray, of Benezetette, a daughter of John and Hannah (Hollinsworth) Murray, and they have three children: Alice (wife of Andrew Overturf, of Benezetette), Everett B. and Annie M. Mr. Johnson has served his fellow-citizens in the capacity of supervisor and school director. In politics he is a Democrat. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. O. JOHNSON, farmer, P. O. Benezetette, is a native of Benezetette township, Elk Co., Penn., born February 4, 1833, a son of Thew and Sarah (Coleman) Johnson, the former a native of England, who came to America in 1802 and settled three miles east of the village of Benezetette, and the latter a native of Pennsylvania. J. O. Johnson is the fourth son in a family of nine children. He was reared and educated in his native township, remaining at home and working on the farm with his father until his marriage, when he bought the farm where he now lives, which is one of the best in the township. He has been a successful farmer, and is one of the representative men of Benezetette township. Mr. Johnson was married, March 1, 1859, to Miss Henrietta Hollen, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Overturf) Hollen, and to them were born four children: W. B., Harriet, T. D. and Thomas. Mrs. Johnson died in 1869, and in 1871 Mr. Johnson married Miss Elvina A. Freeman, daughter of Benjamin and Rebecca (Chandler) Freeman, of Emporium, Penn. They have five children: J. O., Jr., Ralph, Frank H., Ella and Freeman. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Johnson has served his township in various official positions.

W. H. JOHNSON, farmer, P. O. Benezetette, is the eldest son of Simpson and Therza M. (Woodworth) Johnson, natives of Pennsylvania. Simpson Johnson was a son of Thew and Ann (Simpson) Johnson, English Quakers, who came to what was then Gibson township, Clearfield Co., Penn., in 1817. They voyaged up the river in a canoe, built a log cabin, cleared a few acres of ground, and planted an orchard, some of the trees of which are still standing. They reared a family of thirteen children, of whom Simpson was the third son. W. H. Johnson was born in what is now Benezetette township, Elk Co., Penn., May 30, 1840, upon the farm cleared and settled by his grandfather. In 1847, when he was only seven years of age, a heavy flood came in the night. Hearing water rushing, they arose, only to find the house surrounded by water. The father, thinking the barn the safer place, carried his wife and three children thither and deposited them upon the hay mow. The barn went adrift, and finally the logs parted, leaving them upon the hay. It

was very dark, but finally they knew they had struck a tree, by some limbs striking them in the face. The father put his wife and children up among the limbs, then climbed up himself, where they were obliged to remain until the second morning, when they were rescued by some men on a raft. W. H. Johnson's education was obtained in the common schools of Benezetze township, and he worked with his father upon the farm until June 4, 1864, when he married Miss Emily Overturf, a daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (Hess) Overturf, of Benezetze. They reared a family of four children. Mrs. Johnson died in February, 1874, and the following December Mr. Johnson married Mrs. Mary Shawl (widow of Richard Shawl) and daughter of Henry and Ann (Bounce) Rinker, natives of Philadelphia, Penn. On June 1 and 2, 1880, the people in the valley along the Bennett's branch of the Sinnemahoning, suffered greatly from another flood by having their crops and other property swept away. Mr. Johnson having a daughter living at Lock Haven, and hearing that the supplies were cut off, owing to the railroad bridges being swept away, along with T. J. Shaffer, who had a sister residing at Lock Haven, he procured a boat and some flour, ham and coffee, and went to see them. Mr. Johnson found his daughter (Mrs. McMillen) in fair circumstances, though many living there were in need. Upon returning home Mr. Johnson found that his barn, with all its contents and all his out-buildings, had been destroyed by fire, origin of the fire being unknown. Mr. Johnson is now building a roller process grist mill with a capacity of thirty barrels per day. He has held various township offices, and himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

M. D. JOHNSON, farmer, P. O. Benezetze, is a son of Ralph and Rebecca (Brooks) Johnson, natives of Yorkshire, England, who came to Benezetze in 1812, and settled in what is now known as Grant, Elk county, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, twelve miles west of Driftwood, Cameron county. Here they cleared a farm and engaged in lumbering, and in 1830, Mr. Johnson built a saw mill. They reared a family of thirteen children. M. D., the second son was born March 31, 1814. He worked for his father until October, 1845, when he married Miss Massey Overturf, a daughter of Andrew and Hannah (Jordan) Overturf, of Driftwood, Penn. After marriage they removed to the farm where they now reside, upon what is known as Mount Pleasant. Mr. Johnson has been supervisor for one term, and has also held various township offices. Politically he is a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Mount Pleasant.

JULIUS JONES, retired, P. O. Benezetze, one of the most successful farmers and lumbering men of Elk county and vicinity, than whom none is more highly esteemed by his fellow citizens, was born March 26, 1814. His parents, Pollaire and Soyiah (Stiles) Jones, were natives of Vermont, but about 1813, settled at Schroon, Essex Co., N. Y., where Julius was born and educated. His mother died when he was but a year old, and his father at the age of sixty-three years. From the time of his mother's death, Julius lived with David Stowell, until he was twenty-two years of age. Mr. Stowell was a native of Vermont, an early settler of Schroon, N. Y. Mr. Jones was engaged in lumbering in New York State until 1854, in which year he removed to Elk county, where he bought a tract of timber land, and continued in the lumber trade, carrying on farming in connection, until 1880, when he retired from active business life, though still residing on the old homestead in Benezetze township. In 1836 Mr. Jones married Miss Polly, daughter of Elihu and Mary (Tabbs) Griswold, the former a native of Vermont and an early settler of Schroon, N. Y., and the latter of Providence, R. I., and to Julius and Polly Jones were

born two children: Byron and Parmelia, both now deceased. Mr. Jones is a staunch Democrat, and has always been an active member of his party. For seven years he was county commissioner, and for five years he held the position of associate judge, besides filling various local offices of trust.

ELLIS LEWIS, farmer, P. O. Benezette, is a son of Thomas and Cynthia (Ellis) Lewis, who came to Elk county from Bellefonte, Centre Co., Penn. His grandparents came from Wales before the Revolution, locating in York county, Penn., and his grandfather, Lewis Lewis, was the first surveyor in Centre county, at the time when that part of the State up to that county was all Northumberland county, becoming afterward deputy surveyor of all the land of that territory. He surveyed all along the Susquehanna river, and afterward up Bald Eagle creek to where Milesburg now stands; also along the Juniata river, and laid out the town of Lewistown, which was named after him, located some thirty miles from Bellefonte, and now the county seat of Mifflin county. In those days the experiences of surveying parties were fraught with much danger from both Indians and wild animals; and Mr. Lewis, perhaps more on the alert than others of his party, always kept a watchful eye, never knowing when a charge on them might be made by the savages. Mrs. Lewis, grandmother of Ellis Lewis, passed from earth in 1840 at the patriarchal age of one hundred and eight years.

Thomas Lewis, the father of the subject of these lines, in 1804 visited Elk county along with a surveyor named Webb, and then returned home. In 1811 he came to where Driftwood, Cameron county, now stands, and here planted a crop of corn on shares. He raised a good crop, and then once more proceeded homeward. This region must have possessed a strong fascination for him, however, for in December, 1817, he moved hither his family (including the subject of this sketch) from Bellefonte, Centre county, the journey being made mostly in a canoe. They came up the Susquehanna river to Big Island (now known as Lock Haven), and from there to the mouth of Sinnemahoning creek, up which they pushed to the mouth of the Driftwood branch, thence up the Bennett's Branch creek to their destination, settling near where Ellis Lewis now lives. At that time there were no roads, only a turkey path from Driftwood up to the head of Bennett's Branch creek, an Indian trail continuing on through the wilderness to Sandy Lick creek, thence on to the Indian Reservation on the Allegheny river.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lewis reared a family of six children, of whom Ellis is the eldest son, born at Bellefonte, Centre Co., Penn., January 1, 1808. He had no chance to obtain an education, there being no schools in this region at that time. He worked for his father until he was twenty years of age, when he learned the trade of a millwright, which he followed seven years. August 5, 1837, he married Miss Annie B., daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Butler) Michaels, who has borne him eleven children. In 1839 he came upon his father's farm, since which time he has been engaged in farming and lumbering, and has been very successful in both pursuits. In 1851 he was elected county treasurer by the Republican party, which office he held for three years, and he has also held various local offices. Mrs. Lewis is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

LUTHER LUCORE, JR., retired farmer, P. O. Benezette, was born in Emporium, Penn., October 28, 1833, the second son in a family of fifteen children born to Luther and Mary (Smith) Lucore, natives of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. His father came to Emporium in 1818. Mr. Lucore worked upon his father's farm and at lumbering until September 26, 1861, when he entered the United States service, and was assigned to the First Pennsylv

vania "Bucktail" Regiment, serving two years; at the battle of Fredericksburg he was struck by a minie ball, which resulted in the loss of a limb. Returning to Emporium, he was engaged as clerk in the hotel of C. C. Fay, where he remained until 1865, when he went to Marion, Iowa, from which place he came, in 1867, to Benezetze, where he was in the mercantile business until 1871, when he sold his store and engaged as clerk for B. E. Morey, of Caledonia, Penn. He married, in May, 1874, Mrs. L. E. Chase, widow of M. M. Chase and daughter of David and Jane (Cadwell) Wheeler, and they have two children: Emma L. and Mabel L. Mr. Lucore was a prominent farmer and is a wide awake citizen; he has held various township offices and is a member of the Benezetze Lodge, No. 988, I. O. O. F., also of M. W. Lubore Post, No. 246, G. A. R., of St. Mary's.

JOHN MAHANY, farmer, P. O. Benezetze, was born in Bradford county, Penn., June 15, 1844, a son of Jerry and Catherine (McCarty) Mahany, natives of Ireland. He is the third son in a family of eight children. When twenty years old, he left home and worked in the lumber woods as foreman for Finley, Young & Co., until 1876, when he was employed in the same capacity for Andrew Kaul, of St. Mary's, until the spring of 1877. He then went to Virginia, where he had bought a farm in 1869, and engaged in farming until 1883, when he returned to Elk county, and again entered the employ of Mr. Kaul, and afterward bought the farm where he now lives. August 5, 1872, Mr. Mahany married Miss Eva M. Cross, daughter of Andrew and Eva Cross. Mrs. Mahany died March 26, 1886, leaving five children: Michael, John, Daniel, Catherine and Eva. October 6, 1887, Mr. Mahany married Mrs. Lena (Ernest) Gragory, widow of John Gragory, and they have one son, Arthur.

W. G. MILLER was born at Lock Haven, Penn., August 28, 1863, a son of George A. and Maria (Mader) Miller, natives of Germany. In 1877 he was graduated from the Lock Haven High School, and in 1882, from Poughkeepsie Business College. He then engaged with D. J. McDonald, merchant and lumberman, in the capacity of book-keeper. He came to Dent's Run, July 1, 1887, and in company with W. A. Hutton, opened a general store, where they did a flourishing and safe business.

ERASMUS MOREY, farmer, P. O. Benezetze, a son of Leonard and Phoebe (Wheelock) Morey, was born in Charlton, Mass., May 16, 1796, and with his parents came to Benezetze in 1813. His educational advantages were limited, there being at that time no schools in Benezetze. He remained at home, working for his father upon the farm until 1824, when he married Miss Mary E., daughter of Frederick and Nancy (Hoyt) Weed, of Benezetze, and they reared a family of four children, viz.: Alvina, Lydia (wife of Thomas Tozier, Caledonia, Penn.), Amelia A. (wife of Henry Derr, of Benezetze) and B. E. Mrs. Morey died August 19, 1873. After marriage Mr. Morey settled on the farm he now owns, and where he has since resided. From a wilderness it has developed into one of the finest farms in the township. Mr. Morey has been very successful as a farmer and in all his business undertakings, and is now enjoying the fruits of his early industry.

ISAIAH MURRAY, farmer, Benezetze, is a son of John and Hannah (Hollinsworth) Murray, natives of Pennsylvania, who came to Wharton township, Potter Co., Penn., where they permanently settled. Isaiah Murray was born in Wharton, Penn., January 24, 1831, and received his education at Mount Pleasant, Benezetze township. He worked at the old home until he was twenty one years of age, when he married Miss Leah Hicks, a daughter of John C. and Sarah (Lewis) Hicks, natives of Pennsylvania, who came to Benezetze township in 1813. After his marriage he settled in Benezetze,

where he still resides. Mr. and Mrs. Murray have had a family of nine children, of whom four are deceased. Mr. Murray has been supervisor of Benezetze township for three years. He and his wife are members of the Church of the Messiah at Mount Pleasant.

WILLIAM OVERTURF, farmer, P. O. Benezetze, was born in Benezetze township, Elk Co., Penn., November 17, 1850, the eldest son of four children of James and Delilah (Barr) Overturf, natives of Clearfield county, Penn., who were married December 26, 1844, and have since lived in Cameron and Elk counties. William received a practical business education, and worked upon his father's farm until he was eighteen years of age, when he entered the store of Edward Fletcher, of Benezetze, where he remained two years. He married, January 7, 1872, Miss Julia Robertson, born in Buffalo, N. Y., July 27, 1854, daughter of Finley and Julia Ann (Nichols) Robertson, natives of Scotland and New York State, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Overturf have two children: Wright and Finley. Mr. Overturf still resides upon the old homestead, and is employed as clerk by Johnson & Overturf, of Penfield, Penn. He has been prominently identified with interests of the township, and the family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Mount Pleasant, Penn.

T. J. SHAFFER, merchant, Benezetze, was born at Sinnemahoning, Penn., May 2, 1854, a son of Jacob L. and Nancy (Johnson) Shaffer, of German and Irish origin, respectively. His grandparents were among the early settlers of Cameron and Elk counties. After the completion of his education, Mr. Shaffer remained on the home farm until 1875, when he came to Benezetze, engaging with W. E. Johnson as clerk in his general store. He was married, November 11, 1876, to Miss Belle M., a daughter of James F. and Emley (Barr) Thomas, of Benezetze, Penn., and they have been blessed with five children: Emley E., Nelly, Curnce M., Teoca and Jacob Cleveland. Mr. Shaffer was engaged in business for himself, as a lumberman and merchant, until June 20, 1884, when his store and entire stock were destroyed by fire, with a loss of \$3,000 on the stock. He continued, however, in the lumber business until May 22, 1889, when he again opened a general store at Benezetze. He is a practical business man, and has been successful in all his business ventures through life, and has held various township offices. He is a member of Driftwood Lodge, F. & A. M., and of Benezetze Lodge, I. O. O. F.

H. F. WILSON, farmer, P. O. Benezetze, was born in Benezetze township, Elk Co., Penn., December 23, 1846, a son of H. R. and Jane (Johnson) Wilson, natives of Pennsylvania, who came to Elk county in 1845. The father died in 1880, and the mother still survives, making her home with her son, H. F., who still resides upon the farm settled by his father. They reared a family of seven children, H. F. being the second son. He was educated in the district schools of Benezetze township, and worked upon his father's farm during his boyhood days. He married, September 30, 1873, Olive Lucore, a daughter of Luther and Mary (Smith) Lucore, of Emporium, Penn., who were among the early settlers in Cameron county. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have one child, Clara J., residing at home. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Mount Pleasant, Penn. Mr. Wilson is a Republican in politics, and has held various township offices.

WILLIAM K. WINSLOW, farmer, P. O. Benezetze, is a son of Charles K. and Rebecca (Hicks) Winslow, the eldest of seven children, and was born in Benezetze township, Elk Co., Penn., August 20, 1846, upon the farm where he now resides, and which he purchased in 1875. He received his education in the common schools of Benezetze. He married, November 6, 1870, Miss

Minnie Lesh, of St. Mary's, Penn., and to them was born one child, Minnie (now deceased). His wife died, August 10, 1872, and in January, 1875, he married Miss Mary M., a daughter of Andrew J. and Eliza M. Johnston, of DuBois, Penn. Mr. and Mrs. Winslow have had a family of eight children: Eva E., Lorena M. (deceased), Bruce M., Charles B. (deceased), Sylvanus J., William S., Merton H. and Ella E. Mr. and Mrs. Winslow are members of the Church of the Messiah, at Mount Pleasant, Penn.

C. S. WINSLOW, farmer, P. O. Benezette, is a son of Charles K. and Rebecca (Hicks) Winslow, former of whom was born January 23, 1818, in Maine, and latter born November 2, 1826, in Pennsylvania. They were married February 20, 1845, and reared a family of seven children—five sons and two daughters, of whom C. S. Winslow is the fourth son. He was born in Benezette township, Elk Co., Penn., October 3, 1852, and received a practical education in the district schools of the township. He has always lived upon the homestead which his father settled, and has for many years taken care of his mother, his father having died April 4, 1869.

GEORGE W. WINSLOW, farmer, P. O. Benezette, was born in Maine, May 25, 1820, the second son of ten boys and four girls born to Carpenter and Boulah (Keene) Winslow, also natives of Maine, who came to Clearfield county, Penn., in 1820. They lived here one year, then removed to Punxsutawney, Penn., where they remained until 1828, when they removed to Benezette township, Elk county, where George W. Winslow still resides. They were obliged to endure many hardships incident to pioneer life, bringing all provisions in a canoe from Lock Haven, a distance of seventy five miles, taking two and one half days to push the canoe up the stream. George W. Winslow was educated in the common schools of Benezette township, and worked on the home farm until he was twenty-five years of age, when he purchased two hundred acres of land in Benezette township and began life for himself as a farmer. He has been successful in life, still retaining the farm he purchased in early manhood, upon which he has erected fine buildings, and which gives evidence of prosperity and thrift. His father and mother made their home with him during the latter years of their life.

C. H. WINSLOW, inspector of timber, and blacksmith, Benezette, is a son of James and Elizabeth (Miller) Winslow, natives of Maine, who came to Jefferson county, Penn., in 1818. They reared a family of twelve children, C. H. being the third son. He was born April 19, 1837, at Punxsutawney, Penn., and here received an education in the district schools, working upon the farm with his father during his boyhood days. In July, 1858, he came to Benezette, and engaged with Reuben Winslow as clerk in a general store, where he remained until 1863. He married in July, 1864, Miss Ellen J., a daughter of William and Eva R. Deer, natives of Union county, Penn., and they have had a family of ten children, seven of whom are still living. After his marriage, Mr. Winslow engaged in lumbering, and his time was divided between that business and blacksmithing, until 1887, since when he has been employed as a timber and log inspector. He has held various township offices, such as supervisor, school director, auditor, etc. Mr. and Mrs. Winslow are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

G. L. WINSLOW, butcher and proprietor of meat market, Benezette, is a son of Eben and Elizabeth (Hicks) Winslow, natives of Pennsylvania, and was born in the woods during the great flood of 1847, it having driven the family from their home. He received a practical education in Benezette, Penn., and, his father dying, he was thrown upon his own resources at the age of fifteen years. He went into the woods and cut timber, the second winter clearing

\$1,100; thus, when still a young man, securing a fair start in the world. He married, October 24, 1869, Miss Martha A., daughter of Benjamin and Margaret (Frisbee) Lee, of Caledonia, Penn., and to them have been born six children, all living at home and named as follows: Cora E., Ebon L., Roy, Byron, Jennie E. and Floyd L. In 1871 Mr. Winslow rented the Benezette Hotel, which he conducted until 1875, when he removed to what is now the Winslow House, where he remained until the spring of 1889, when he opened a meat market, which he still conducts with marked success in connection with his butchering business.

JAY TOWNSHIP.

JAMES BLAKE, JR., blacksmith and wheelwright, Weedville, was born in Michigan, August 29, 1850, a son of James C. and Lucinda (McConnell) Blake. When fourteen years of age he entered a blacksmith shop as an apprentice, serving three years, and in 1868 he came to Elk county, Penn., where he engaged in lumbering. In 1872 he opened a blacksmith shop, in Weedville, which he has since successfully conducted. Mr. Blake married, in February, 1884, Miss Annie Beck, of Armstrong county, Penn., and they have three children, named as follows: James O., Charles A. and Franklin.

E. L. BROOKINS, farmer, P. O. Caledonia, is a native of New York State, born in Montgomery county, January 8, 1836, a son of Charles and Betsy (Lindsley) Brookins, who came to Elk county, Penn., in the fall of 1839, and lived in the old pine school-house the ensuing winter. They reared a family of ten children, the subject of this sketch being the fifth son. He worked for his father until he was twenty-one years of age, when he engaged in lumbering. He was in the Civil war, enlisting July 17, 1861, and was assigned to Company G, Forty second Regiment, P. R. V. C., serving until the close of the war, and participating in many battles; was wounded in the right arm by a ball, and was honorably discharged June 28, 1865. His regiment was known as the old "Bucktail" regiment, which took part in nearly every battle fought by the Army of the Potomac, from Drainesville to the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Courthouse. He returned to his home, and in November, 1868, was married to Miss Harriet, a daughter of S. R. and Phoebe (Pearsall) Gardner. She died, June 6, 1875, leaving three children: Alice E., Martha J. (deceased) and Harriet E. Mr. Brookins still resides upon the old homestead, in Jay township, where his father lived and died.

R. BURK, sawyer, Caledonia, was born in Northumberland county, Penn., March 24, 1844, the fifth son of six children born to James and Jane (Nieff) Burk, natives of Pennsylvania. The mother died when our subject was eight years of age, and from that time, until he was seventeen, he followed the canal. In 1861 he enlisted in the United States army, and was assigned to Company D, Third Artillery, Pennsylvania Volunteers, in which he served well and faithfully until the close of the Rebellion, in 1865. Returning home, he engaged with the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad as fireman, filled the place three years and was promoted to engineer, which position he held one year, when he came to Jay township, and entered the employ of O. Dodge, in the capacity of sawyer. Mr. Burk married, in July, 1867, Miss Elizabeth, a daughter of William and Catherine (Brumbach) Levan, of Reading, Penn. Mrs. Burk died in August, 1887, the mother of nine children, six of whom are still living. July, 1888, Mr. Burk married Cora B., daughter of David and Charlotte (Kinner) Dixon, of Jay township, and to them has been born one child. Mr. Burk is a member of Benezette Lodge, No. 988, I. O. O. F.;

White Pine Lodge, No. 478, K. of P., and Washington Camp, No. 437, P. O. S. of A.

C. J. DILL, farmer, P. O. Caledonia, was born in St. Mary's, Elk Co., Penn., December 21, 1849, a son of Joseph and Barbara (Schiessell) Dill, natives of Germany. They were married in St. Mary's, and here they afterward resided. C. J. is the eldest of six children. When twelve years of age, he began working in the woods, cutting lumber. He was married, October 30, 1877, to Miss Mary M., a daughter of Herman and Caroline (Groover) Straessley, of Fox township, Elk Co., Penn., and to them have been born five children, named as follows: Herman J., Frances E., John A., Annie G. and William G. Mr. Dill is a Democrat in politics, and in November, 1888, he was elected jury commissioner; he has also served one term as township auditor. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

O. DODGE, lumberman, P. O. Caledonia, was born in Burlington, Bradford Co., Penn., October 2, 1824, a son of Loren and Jane (Head) Dodge, natives of Massachusetts. They reared a family of five children, our subject being the second son. Mr. Dodge received a practical business education in the common schools of Bradford county, but worked at home on his father's farm until October 19, 1846, when he married Miss Amanda Smith, daughter of Rufus and Eunice (Mead) Smith, of Connecticut. In 1846 he also engaged in mercantile business, which he continued three years, when he returned to the farm, on which he passed another period of three years, after which he removed to Mississippi, and engaged in lumbering. In 1865 he came to Elk county, where he re-engaged in lumbering and still resides. Mr. Dodge has held various township offices, and is a successful business man.

S. R. GARDNER, farmer, P. O. Caledonia, was born in Otsego county, N. Y., August 4, 1819, a son of John and Polly (Abbey) Gardner, who came to Elk county in 1822, settling in Jay township. S. R. Gardner is the eldest son of sixteen children. He remained at home until he was eighteen years of age, when he began life for himself by working for others, and was employed by one man for six years. He was married, in August, 1843, to Miss Phebe, a daughter of Peter and Hannah (Clement) Pearsall, who removed to Elk county from Saratoga, N. Y., in 1822, and settled in Jay (then Fox) township. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner have reared a family of sixteen children, ten of whom are still living. Before his marriage Mr. Gardner bought a small farm, which he afterward sold; the one where he now resides is owned by his son. He has taken an active part in local politics, and has held various township offices.

ABEL GRESH, merchant, Weedville, was born in Berks county, Penn., March 7, 1842, a son of Daniel and Susannah K. Gresh, natives of that county. His father's family consisted of twelve children—seven sons and five daughters, he being the ninth child, and sixth son. His parents being poor, he was bound out at the age of ten years to an uncle, John Kooser, of Lawrence county. He served there eight long and weary years, toiling on his uncle's farm, not being permitted to visit his native home in all that time. He then was hired to a drover of the neighborhood, and assisted in driving a drove of cattle from New Wilmington, Lawrence county, to Harrisburg, occupying three weeks and one day on the journey. He then started by railroad to visit his old home, being nearly eighteen years old—a seuff suit on his back, and \$17 in his pocket, with which to battle the world for himself. He found his relatives, but his home was broken up, and a kind mother's heart alone left to counsel and assist him. He worked at whatever his hands found to do, and attended common school in winter, for two years, when, having saved a few dollars, he

attended school at Mount Pleasant Seminary, Boyerstown, Berks county. After attending the school for seven weeks, examinations for teachers were held in the neighborhood, and, entering one of the classes, passed examination successfully, being the second in a class of fifteen to receive a certificate to teach. He then taught a term of four months, and in the spring attended a normal institute, held in Pottstown, for ten weeks, after which he labored during the summer, and taught the following winter a term of six months. In the spring of 1863 he entered Freeland Seminary, afterward known as Ursinus College, at Collegeville, Montgomery Co., Penn., where he continued his studies for five terms. In 1864 he received the appointment of assistant teacher and prefect at the house of refuge, Philadelphia, Penn. After discharging the duties of this appointment about six months, an enrollment was made to draft men to fill our serried ranks in the army. Being a single man, he felt it his duty to enlist, which he did in March, 1865, enlisting in Company C, Two Hundred and Fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was honorably discharged at the close of the war, and returned to Philadelphia. In May of the same year he came to Elk county, engaging as weighman in the coal mines at Kersey. In 1876, in company with his brother, Augustus, he engaged in lumbering at Gilbertsville, Penn., but he finally returned to Elk county, and assisted W. H. May, civil engineer, in surveying. He remained in his employ until December, 1877, when he came to Weedville and started in the mercantile business, which he is successfully conducting at the present time. Mr. Gresh married, in February, 1888, Mrs. Sarah J. Rader, widow of the late John Rader, and daughter of George Hane, of Armstrong county, Penn. They have had two children: Ruby and Pearl (twins), the latter of whom died August 23, 1889. Mr. Gresh has held the offices of justice of the peace for nine years, and various other offices of public trust, and is one of the wide-awake men of the township.

W. W. HOOVER, jeweler, P. O. Caledonia, was born in Clearfield county, Penn., September 3, 1844, the eldest son of twelve children—nine boys and three girls—born to Abraham and Margaret (Murray) Hoover, natives of Clearfield county, Penn., and the former of German origin. Mr. Hoover received a practical business education in the public schools of Clearfield, and worked upon his father's farm until he was twenty-two years of age, when he engaged in the lumber business on his own account, coming to Elk county, in 1883, and conducting the same successfully until November 1, 1888, when he commenced the jewelry business, dealing in watches, clocks, jewelry, silverware and glasses, and making repairing a specialty. He married in November, 1869, Miss Drucilla, a daughter of Ira and Margaret (Hicks) Greene, of Benezetts, Penn., who were among the first settlers of Elk county, Penn. No children have been born to this union, but Mr. Hoover has reared two girls, both now married. Mr. Hoover, in 1874, joined Wallaceton Lodge, No. 411, Knights of Pythias, Clearfield county. He is now a member of White Pine Lodge, No. 478, Knights of Pythias, at Benezetts; of the Ellsworth Lodge, No. 489, at Penfield, Clearfield county, and of Caledonia Lodge, No. 437, Patriotic Order Sons of America, and of the American Mechanics of Penfield. Mrs. Hoover is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Caledonia.

J. B. MILLER, farmer, P. O. Caledonia, is the eldest son of Michael and Tracy (Craterer) Miller, and was born in Philadelphia, Penn., June 19, 1838. His parents were natives of Germany, and came to America in 1836, first locating in Philadelphia, where they remained until 1847, when they removed to St. Mary's, Penn. They afterward purchased a farm in Jay township, where

they remained the rest of their lives. J. B. Miller, worked upon the farm with his father until 1861, when he enlisted in the service of his country. He served three months in the famous "Bucktail" Regiment of Pennsylvania, and afterward re-enlisted in the Eighty-fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, serving one year, when he was discharged on account of disability. After his return home, he went to Chicago, Ill., returning in the fall of 1865, when he married Miss Sophia, a daughter of George Zimmerman, of Williamsport, Penn., and to them were born six children, five of whom are still living. Mr. Miller remained in Williamsport until 1873, when he returned to Jay township, and engaged in farming. He has held various township offices, and is a member of White Pine Lodge, No. 478, Knights of Pythias, of Benazette.

J. S. MILLER, farmer, P. O. Caledonia, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., April 24, 1844, a son of Michael and Tracy Miller, who came from Philadelphia to St. Mary's, Penn., in 1847, and settled upon the farm, where J. S. now resides, in 1850. During his early manhood Mr. Miller worked upon the farm with his father, the latter making his home with his son in his old age. In 1861 J. S. Miller entered the United States service, and was assigned to Company I, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged from the 57th Pa. V. V. and returned to his farm in Jay township. He married, in June, 1876, Miss Anna, a daughter of Matthias Huff, of Clarion county, Penn., and they have three children: Maggie M., Lizzie A. and Tracy M. J. S. Miller has held various township offices, and is highly respected by his fellow-citizens.

M. A. OVELL, farmer, P. O. Caledonia, was born in Jay township, Elk Co., Penn., June 1, 1862, a son of Jacob and Sarah B. Ovell, natives of Pennsylvania, who settled in Jay township, where they reared a family of nine children, M. A. being the second son. Mr. Ovell was early in life thrown upon his own resources, his father dying, and leaving him, a boy of twelve years, to assist in the support of the family. When he was fifteen years of age he began working for others, and when twenty-one he removed to the old homestead, which had been left by his father to three surviving sons and three daughters in equal parts. The youngest daughter died unmarried and the other two sold their portions to David Dixon; our subject bought out Mr. Dixon for \$660, and paid the sons \$300 each for their portions, and thus became sole possessor of the farm. This fact renders the old home and its associations an object of interest and regard to Mr. Ovell and his family. He married, December 25, 1882, Miss Lovorn Stephens, who was born in Blue Rock, Penn., May 28, 1862, a daughter of Jonathan and Almira (Welsh) Stephens, and they have been blessed with two children: Stella C. and Carrie G.

N. S. SHAFFER, manager of general store, Caledonia, was born in Sinnemahoning, Cameron Co., Penn., September 12, 1861, the elder of two children born to Joseph and Eliza (McCloskey) Shaffer, natives of Pennsylvania. He received a practical business education in his native town, and remained with his parents until he was fifteen years of age, then worked in mills at Sinnemahoning and Benazette until he was seventeen, when he went to Caledonia, Penn., where he was employed by Andrew Kaul as a shipper of lumber. He worked for Mr. Kaul six months, and was afterward, for three years, in the employ of J. E. Putnam as lumber inspector and counter, since which time he has been engaged with W. E. Zierden, as general manager of a large store in Caledonia since June 25, 1888, owned by M. E. Taylor, showing by his suc-

cessful management his thorough ability and understanding of the business. Mr. Shaffer married, January 12, 1886, Miss Mary E., a daughter of H. D. and Amelia (Morey) Derr, of Benezetze, and they have one child: Edna Larue Shaffer. Mr. Shaffer is a member of Benezetze Lodge, No. 988, I. O. O. F.; Caledonia Lodge, No. 437, Patriotic Order Sons of America, and also of the Knights of Pythias, Ellsworth Lodge, No. 489, Penfield, Penn.

F. A. TOZIER, merchant, Caledonia, was born in Benezetze township, Elk Co., Penn., January 5, 1851, and is a son of Thomas and Lydia (Morey) Tozier, the former of whom came to Caledonia from Maine in 1848, and the latter was born in Benezetze township. They reared a family of eight children, F. A. being the eldest son. When a young man he developed unusual business ability, and when twenty years of age entered into partnership with B. E. Morey in the mercantile business in Jay township. After a few months, however, his father employed him as foreman in the lumber business in Elk county, where he remained until 1875, when he entered the Williamsport Commercial College, from which he was eventually graduated. He then spent three years lumbering in Wisconsin, but finally returned to Pennsylvania, and was employed by the Portland Lumber Company, of Vineyard Run, in the capacity of book-keeper. In 1885 he purchased an interest in the firm of G. W. Tozier & Co., and returned to Caledonia in March, 1889. Mr. Tozier has held the office of auditor of the township, and has always taken an active interest in the advancement and prosperity of the social and business interests of his town. He is a man of excellent capabilities in his management of business. He is a member of Ellsworth Lodge, No. 489, Knights of Pythias, Penfield, Penn.; also a member of Washington Camp, No. 437, P. O. S. of A., Caledonia, Penn.

SAMUEL UHL, farmer, P. O. Caledonia, was born in Germany, April 4, 1840, a son of Christopher and Annie (Brunner) Uhl. The family came to Elk county, Penn., in 1840, and settled in St. Mary's. They reared a family of eight children, Samuel being the second son. When fourteen years of age our subject went to Sligo, Clarion Co., Penn., and was employed four years in the iron works, at the close of which time he removed to Centreville and engaged in lumbering. In February, 1868, he married Miss Tracy Cross, a daughter of Andrew Cross, of Fox township, and she bore him six children, five of whom are still living: Katie, William A., Josephine, Tracy L. and John E. Mrs. Uhl died in 1875. In 1869 Mr. Uhl purchased the farm where he now resides. He has been supervisor of the township, and is a highly respected citizen. He is a member of the Catholic Church.

JUSTUS WEED, postmaster, Weedville, was born at what is now Weedville, Jay township, Elk Co., Penn., December 18, 1831, a son of A. B. and Charlotte (Mead) Weed, natives of New York State, who came to Elk county, Penn., in 1818. They reared a family of seven children, the subject of this sketch being the fourth son. He worked for his father until he was twenty-three years of age, when, in March, 1854, he married Miss E. J., a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Hunter) Tudor, who came to Weedville in 1853. Mr. and Mrs. Weed have three children, viz.: Abijah B., Manley E. and Eva E. (wife of J. H. Webb, Falls Creek, Penn.). J. H. Webb was born in Weedville, and is a son of William M. and F. Elizabeth (Morey) Webb, both residents of that place. Mr. Weed purchased a farm in Jay township, and in 1882 engaged in the mercantile business in Weedville. He has always taken an active interest in the welfare and growth of the township, and has held various local offices, now being postmaster of Weedville. Mrs. Weed is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

THEODORE F. YOUNG, lumber inspector, Caledonia, was born March 12, 1845, at Flemington, Hunterdon Co., N. J., and is the eldest son of William R. and Hannah (Stires) Young, also natives of New Jersey. He came to Williamsport, Penn., with his parents, in 1854, and here he was reared and educated. When but a lad of seventeen years he entered his country's service, enlisting in August, 1862. He was assigned to Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, served nine months, and afterward re-enlisted in the Third New York Light Artillery. After two and one half years' service he was wounded, and returned home to Williamsport. He married, September 3, 1866, Miss Mary, a daughter of Lewis Carter, of Bethlehem, Penn., and to them have been born three children, named as follows: William R., telegraph operator for the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Company, at Williamsport; May B. and Minnie (both at home). Mr. Young was engaged as a skipper of lumber in his father's mill until in 1883, when it was destroyed by fire. Since then he has been employed in the same capacity with J. E. Putnam and Col. James Cochran, being with the latter at the present time. Mr. Young is a member of the Williamsport Post, No. 385, G. A. R., Caledonia Lodge, No. 437, Patriotic Order Sons of America; Williamsport Lodge, No. 196, F. & A. M., Chapter No. 222, and Williamsport Lodge, No. 662, I. O. O. F.



CHAPTER XXI.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—BENZINGER TOWNSHIP AND
BOROUGH OF ST. MARY'S.

C. L. BAYER, manufacturer and dealer in furniture, St. Mary's, was born in Baden, Germany, September 6, 1836, and is a son of Andrew and Catharine (Pfeifer) Bayer, who came to America in 1848 and settled in Benzinger township, Elk Co., Penn. Andrew Bayer was a wagon maker by trade, and for a number of years carried on a shop in St. Mary's. He was the father of three children: C. L., Theresa (Mrs. Joseph Arnold) and Andrew. Of these, C. L., whose name heads this sketch, was reared in Elk county from twelve years of age, and served an apprenticeship of five years at the cabinet-maker's trade in Philadelphia; after which he worked as a journeyman until the breaking out of the Civil war, when, being in the South, he was pressed into the Confederate service at Jefferson, Tex. After serving about nine months, he left at Little Rock, Ark., and went to the Union army at Fayetteville, Ark. A few months after, he took employment at his trade in the cabinet department of the navy yards at Cairo and Mound City, Ill., where he served till the end of the war. In 1866 he commenced a sash and door shop in St. Mary's, but after a few years changed to manufacturing and dealing in furniture, and has built up a large and lucrative business. In 1867 Mr. Bayer married Barbara, daughter of George and Clara (Prongratz) Gregory, of St. Mary's, and by her has seven children living: John S., Minnie, Lizzie, Andrew, Lena, Willie and Fred. Mr. Bayer and family are members of the Catholic Church. In politics he votes the Democratic ticket, and has served the borough as school director several terms. Father B. Bayer, one of the first priests in St. Mary's and first doctor, was an uncle of C. L. Bayer.

GEORGE W. BOYER, proprietor of the Franklin House, St. Mary's, was born in Shannondale, Clarion Co., Penn., October 1, 1846, and is a son of George and Elizabeth (Bartley) Boyer, both natives of Pennsylvania. He was reared in his native county, receiving his early education in the common schools, and January 28, 1862, when but fifteen years of age, enlisted in Company C, Sixty-second Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He was wounded in the foot at the battle of Gaines' Mills, Va., June 27, 1862, being also taken prisoner, and after spending three months in Libby prison he was released on parole and sent to Fortress Monroe. Three months later he was exchanged and placed on hospital duty in the Chesapeake General Hospital as wound-dresser and steward. He was here discharged from the service June 30, 1865, after serving nearly three and a half years. After the war Mr. Boyer attended Dayton Academy, Armstrong county, Penn., and also the select and public schools of Clarion county, same State. While attending the latter in 1867, he was chosen by the directors to take charge of a public school at Shannondale, to fill the unexpired term of a teacher who had failed. This he did successfully, and to the satisfaction of the directors and patrons of the school. He followed teaching for several years, as well as

other occupations, and in 1877 removed to Elk county, where he taught school several terms; was clerk for D. Eldridge at Eureka Mines one year; was in the employ of Koch & Sons, Kersey, Elk county, as book-keeper one year, and for three years was deputy treasurer of Elk county under John Collins, treasurer. In March, 1887, Mr. Boyer purchased the Franklin House at St. Mary's, which he has since successfully conducted. He married, November 25, 1868, Mary S., daughter of Dr. H. and Caroline (Gruber) Straessley, of Millville, Clarion Co., Penn., and they have two children living: Charles W. and Caroline E., and two children dead. Mr. Boyer is a member of the Catholic Church and of the G. A. R. Politically he is a Democrat, and has held the office of township treasurer and clerk.

MICHAEL BRÜNNER, merchant, St. Mary's, was born in Bavaria, Germany, November 20, 1830, and is a son of George and Catherine (Hoffbauer) Brunner, who settled in St. Mary's in 1844, where they resided until their death. They were the parents of four children: Magdalena (Mrs. Nicholas Heindling), Margaret (Mrs. Balzer Wenzel), Barbara (Mrs. Sebastian Hahn) and Michael. The subject of these lines was reared in St. Mary's from fourteen years of age, and here learned the cabinet maker's trade, which he followed as an occupation four years. He then taught school for several years, and in 1862 embarked in the mercantile business, in which he has since successfully continued. His wife, whom he married August 16, 1858, was Carolina, daughter of George and Juliana (Weisenberger) Weis, of St. Mary's, and to this union were born nine children, as follows: Susan (Mrs. John Fochtman), Adeline (Mrs. Nicholas Tierney), Josephine, Julia, Mary, George, Annie, Albert and Clara. Mr. Brunner is a Democrat, politically, and has held the offices of school director and councilman of St. Mary's and also that of county treasurer one term. He and his family are members of the German Catholic Church.

MARTIN DIPPOLD, mine boss, in the coal mines of Kaul & Hall, St. Mary's, was born in Germany, April 14, 1841, and is a son of Frederick and Margaret Dippold, who came to this country and to St. Mary's in 1855. The father, who was a farmer by occupation, cleared and improved a farm in Benzinger township, Elk county, where he died. They had four children: John (who was killed in the Civil war), Martin, Barbara (Mrs. Louis Vollmer) and Andrew. Of these, Martin was fourteen years of age when he came with his parents to St. Mary's. He has worked in the coal mines twenty years, and has held his present position eighteen years. Mr. Dippold married Mary, daughter of Anthony and Lizzie Eves, of St. Mary's, and has by her thirteen children, Maggie, Frank, Kate, Lizzie, John, Barbara, Mary, Anna, Anthony and Bertie (twins), Carrie, Ida and Alfred. Mr. Dippold is a Democrat in politics; has served one year as constable, and is a member of the Catholic Church.

FRANK A. ERICH, farmer and lumberman, P. O. St. Mary's, was born in St. Mary's, Elk Co., Penn., June 15, 1848, and is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth Erich, natives of Germany, who settled in Benzinger township, Elk county, in 1846, where they cleared and improved a farm, on which they lived and died. Joseph Erich was twice married, and by his first wife he had two children: Joseph and Mary A. (Mrs. Jacob Mallison); by his second wife, Elizabeth, he had six children: Elizabeth (Mrs. Jacob Wafford), Frank A., F. Xavier, George, Mary (Mrs. Peter Bauer) and Katie (deceased). Of these, Frank A. was reared in Benzinger township, where he has followed farming and lumbering as his principal occupation, and for one and a half years he was pro-

prietor of a green-grocer's store in St. Mary's. In 1869 Mr. Erich married Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Bock) Jacobs, of St. Mary's, and by her has ten children: Mary, Rosa, Bertha, Joseph, Edward, Tracy, Caroline, George, Josephine and Michael. Mr. Erich is a member of the Catholic Church; in politics a Democrat.

FRANK FISHER, proprietor of the Keystone House, St. Mary's, was born in that borough, June 24, 1853, and is a son of Charles and Mary (Hartzop) Fisher, natives of Baden, Germany, who were among the pioneers of St. Mary's. His father was a rope-maker by trade, but engaged in mercantile business in St. Mary's, at which he continued until his death. He had eight children: John, Philip, Mary (Mrs. Leonard Wittmann), William, Barbara (Mrs. William Schwab), Frank, Charles and Lizzie (Mrs. Charles Roriek). The subject of this sketch was reared in St. Mary's, being educated in the public schools, and served an apprenticeship of three years at the blacksmith's trade, at which he worked as a journeyman twelve years. He carried on a shop of his own in Kane, McKean county, Penn., two and one half years, and in 1881 he embarked in the hotel business in St. Mary's, keeping the Luhr House three and one half years. Afterward he filled the position of bartender at the City Hotel one and one-half years, and then entered into possession of the Keystone House, of which he has been the genial host for one and one half years. In 1876 Mr. Fisher married Anna, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Schwab) Murray, of Centre county, Penn., and by her has one daughter, Mary. Mr. Fisher is a member of the Catholic Church, in politics a Democrat.

JOSEPH C. FRANK, merchant, St. Mary's, was born in Benzinger township, Elk Co., Penn., April 14, 1856, and is a son of George and Maggie (Schauer) Frank, natives of Germany, who settled in Benzinger township in 1848, where they cleared and improved a farm on which they still reside. Their children are John, Theresa (Mrs. George Weigel), Joseph C., Francis, George, Charles and Anthony. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native township, receiving a common-school education, then for six years was a clerk in the store of Spafford & Finney, St. Mary's. In 1881 he embarked in the general mercantile business in partnership with Charles Luhr, under the firm name of J. C. Frank & Co., and they have built up a large and prosperous trade. In May, 1880, Mr. Frank married Rosa, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Beleke) Luhr, of St. Mary's, and they have one daughter, Maggie. Mr. Frank is a member of the Catholic Church, of St. John's and St. Patrick's beneficiary societies, and of the Knights of Labor. In politics he is a Democrat, and has been auditor of St. Mary's.

IGNATIUS GARNER, St. Mary's, was born in Alsace Lorraine, France, May 14, 1816, and is a son of George Garner and Magdalena (Bueser) Garner. George Garner settled in St. Mary's in 1845, and died there. They reared a family of four children: Ignatius, Magdalena (Mrs. Jacob Schaut), Anna and Barbara (Mrs. John Lejeal). The subject of this biographical sketch came to America in 1832, and to St. Mary's in 1845, where he has since resided. For a number of years he was agent and general director here for the German colony. Early in 1845 he proceeded to Europe and returned in July of the same year with a number of substantial settlers. He was the first postmaster of St. Mary's, which position he held ten years; was again appointed in 1887, and was retired July 1, 1889. A prominent and talented musician, he was for twenty-five years organist of St. Mary's German Catholic Church, and thirty-three years ago built the organ still used in that church. In 1844 Mr.

Garner married Julia, daughter of Christopher and Johanna (Baumgardner) Weis, of Philadelphia, and they have six children: Louis H., Elizabeth, Charles, George, Bonaventura and Aloysius. Mr. Garner and his wife are members of St. Mary's German Catholic Church. He is a Democrat in politics, and has held the office of county auditor and commissioner several terms; also served as chief burgess, councilman and justice of the peace of St. Mary's.

LOUIS H. GARNER, machinist, St. Mary's, was born in St. Mary's, Elk Co., Penn., October 7, 1845, and is a son of Ignatius and Julia W. (Weis) Garner. He was reared in his native town, and educated at St. Vincent's College, Latrobe, Penn., afterward serving an apprenticeship of three years at the machinist's trade in Ashland, Schuylkill Co., Penn. On July 2, 1863, he enlisted in Company C, Fifty third Pennsylvania Infantry, and participated in the battle of Harrison's Landing, Va.; also assisted in burying the dead at Gettysburg. After nine months' service, he was honorably discharged, and then resumed his trade at Ashland. Later he was employed in the Franklin Iron Works at Reading, Penn.; thence removed to Renovo, same State, and was the first machinist employed in the railroad shops at that place. Afterward he worked at his trade in the oil regions of Pennsylvania, and in 1866 he moved to Leavenworth, Kans., where he was employed on the Eastern Division of the Northern Pacific Railroad, from March until November of that year. He then returned to St. Mary's and here opened up for himself in the old Gen. McGill foundry, which he rented in April, 1868, put in running order, and melted the first iron in the county; this he carried on two years; then erected a new shop on the corner of Mill and St. Mary's streets, which he conducted for five years under the firm name of L. H. Garner & Bro. Selling out his interest in this concern, he then took charge of the Clearfield Coal Company's works at Tyler, Penn., as engineer, for two years, at which time he again returned to St. Mary's, where he was engaged as clerk with Hall, Kaul & Co., nine months, and then took charge of the foundry and machine shops of J. & A. Kaul for two years, when he assumed the duties of assistant postmaster at St. Mary's for two and a half years, when he resumed his trade. In 1871 Mr. Garner married Mary E., daughter of Capt. Charles H. and Elizabeth (Brindley) Volk, of St. Mary's, and they have six children living: George, Carrie, Lawrence, Irene, John and Louis. Mr. Garner is a member of the Catholic Church and of the G. A. R., being at present commander of M. W. Lucore Post, No. 216, of St. Mary's. In politics he is a Democrat.

CHARLES B. GARNER, molder, St. Mary's, was born in that borough, September 12, 1849, and is a son of Ignatius and Julia (Weis) Garner. He was reared in his native town, and received his education in the school of St. Mary's and at St. Vincent's College, Latrobe, Penn.; afterward he learned the molder's trade in the shop of his brother, L. H. Garner, which occupation he has followed since 1868. In 1875 he married Mary Josephine, daughter of Wendel and Mary J. (Herbstritt) Lion, of St. Mary's, and they have five children: Charles C., Lizzie, Julia, Mary and Clara. Mr. Garner is a member of the German Catholic Church, and in politics is a Democrat.

ANDREW GEECK, barber, St. Mary's, was born on the Rhine, in Bavaria, November 23, 1852, and is a son of Francis C. and Francesca (Kuntz) Gecek. He was reared and educated in his native land, and, coming to America in 1871, settled, in February, 1872, in St. Mary's, where he worked as a journeyman barber up to November 10, same year, at which date he opened a shop of his own, and has since succeeded in building up a successful business. Mr. Gecek married, June 8, 1873, Elizabeth, daughter of Wendel and Mary J.

(Herbstritt) Lion, of St. Mary's, and by her has six children: M. Josephine, M. Magdalene, Francis C., Rose, Eugene and Aloys. Mr. Geeck is a member of the Catholic Church and of St. John's Benevolent Society, in which he is treasurer and secretary of the widow fund. In politics he is a Democrat, and has served as a member of the school board from 1882 to 1888; also secretary of the board four years.

MATHIAS GERG, general blacksmith, St. Mary's, was born in that borough May 16, 1857, a son of Michael and Annie (Hoover) Gerg, natives of Germany, who were among the early settlers of St. Mary's, the father being a wagon-maker by trade, which he has followed all his life. They reared a family of nine children: Tony, Frank, Anna (Mrs. John Schauer), Barbara (Mrs. Louis Gies), Rosa (Mrs. F. X. Erich), Mathias, Tillie (Mrs. John Hoffman), Charles and Katie (Mrs. George Bauer). Of these, Mathias was reared and educated in St. Mary's, and learned the blacksmith's trade in his brother's shop, and since 1883 has been in business for himself, having proved a first class workman. Mr. Gerg has been married twice: first, to Josephine, daughter of Joseph and Kate Seel, of St. Mary's, by whom he had three children: Frank, Joseph and Willie; and afterward he married Anna, daughter of Joseph Deitch, also of St. Mary's, by whom he has two children: Katie and Lizzie. He is a member of the Catholic Church and St. John's Society; of the K. of L. and the borough council. In politics he is a Democrat.

JAMES KNOX POLK HALL was born in Milesburg, Centre Co., Penn., on the 30th of September, 1844, during the memorable presidential campaign of that year. His father, an ardent Democrat, bestowed upon him the full name of the great Tennesseean who was at that time the candidate and the ideal of his party. He is descended on both sides from Revolutionary stock, his ancestors having served with credit and distinction in the great struggle for the establishment of American liberty. His parents were Benjamin McDowell Hall, who died in 1873, and Susannah Geary Hall, who is still living at an advanced age. They had seven children, of whom the late Senator John G. Hall and Dr. Wm. E. Hall, both recently deceased, were the eldest: the subject of this sketch came next, and then followed Mrs. B. E. Wellendorf, Miss Mary Hall, B. Frank Hall and Harry Alvan Hall, all of whom are living and residents of Elk county, Penn. His youth was passed, when out of school, in farming and lumbering in the then wilds of Clearfield county, Penn., whither the family had removed when he was about ten years of age.

Mr. Hall received a business education, and studied law with his brother, the late Senator, at Ridgway, where he was admitted to the bar as soon as he attained his majority. He was shortly after elected district attorney of Elk county, which office he filled with satisfaction to the people and credit to himself for three consecutive terms. As his abilities are of a high order and his attainments exceptional, he was most successful in his practice, but as opportunities presented themselves, his keen perception pointed out to him the wisdom of investment in coal and lumber enterprises, and with ready executive tact he pushed the development of numerous and extensive operations into successful action. The enterprises in which he was engaged soon became so numerous, and his business interests reached such magnitude as to claim his entire time and attention, and in 1883 he was compelled to retire from the active practice of his profession. He has since devoted himself exclusively to the management of his business affairs. He is president of the St. Mary's Bank; a member of the firm of Kaul & Hall, proprietors of the Cascade and Hazel Dell bituminous coal mines, near St. Mary's, Penn.; a partner in the St. Mary's

Tanning Company, who own and operate a large tannery at St. Mary's; secretary and treasurer of the Penn Lumber Company, with offices at St. Mary's, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, which, with two or three other large companies, market the bulk of the Pennsylvania hemlock; president of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Coal & Railroad Company, with whose road are connected some of the largest bituminous coal mines in the State, in the operation of which thousands of men are given employment; secretary and treasurer of the Clarion River Railway Company, who are now building a railroad from Laurel Run to Hadlton for the purpose of developing a large section of timber land; and a member of the Portland Lumber Company, who, in company with the Kistlers, are now building an extensive tannery at Carman. He is also a member of the Beechwood Lumber Company, and these companies and the various other lumber concerns in which he is interested with his partner, Mr. Kaul, are the owners of over sixty thousand acres of timber lands in Elk, Jefferson, and Cameron counties; he is also engaged in numerous merchandising and other business operations in connection with his lumber and coal interests; he is president of the St. Mary's Water Company, president of the Elk County Agricultural Society, and a large stockholder in the St. Mary's Gas Company.

His charities have ever kept step with his wonderful successes in business affairs, and his heart and hand have always been open to the appeals of his fellow-men, and none such have fallen unheeded upon his ear. Though so heavily weighted with business cares, Mr. Hall finds much time for both political and social affairs. He is an unswerving Democrat in his faith, and is prominent in the councils of his party. He has been twice nominated for Congress in his district, having withdrawn the first time in favor of Ex Gov. Curtin, and having been once defeated by the narrow margin of 142 votes.

Jimauandy Park (named for himself and his partner by grateful friends who had enjoyed its hospitalities), which was erected by Messrs. Hall & Kaul solely for the entertainment of their friends, is one of the most unique institutions of the country. It is situated on a 3,000 acre tract of timber land, in the mountains, seven miles east of St. Mary's. Seven hundred acres of this virgin forest is set aside for a hunting park, and through this roam hundreds of deer. A mountain stream, upon which numerous dams are erected, gives the expert fly-caster ample opportunity to display his skill upon the brook trout, with which the stream is yearly stocked from the hatcheries connected with the park. Just outside the entrance to the deer park is a spacious cottage, in which are billiard rooms, reading rooms, sleeping apartments and dining accommodations, which, with the stables attached, offer every comfort to sportsman and beast.

In September, 1875, Mr. Hall was married to Miss Kate Hyde, the youngest daughter of J. S. Hyde, the late millionaire lumberman. They have four children living; Sallie, William, Genevieve and Lisle. He has recently removed from St. Mary's, where he had lived since 1866, to Ridgway, and is now building a superb residence at the latter place.

HARRY ALVAN HALL, attorney at law, St. Mary's, was born at Karthaus, Clearfield Co., Penn., October 7, 1861, and came to St. Mary's with his parents in 1867. After spending some time under the tutelage of Rev. Edward Hipelius, a distinguished scholar of the Benedictine order, then stationed at St. Mary's, he attended, for a short time, the University at Lewisburg and Dickinson Seminary at Williamsport, and finally received his diploma from Yale College, in 1881. The same year he was admitted to the bar in the supreme court of Connecticut. He engaged in business in New York, and during

the next two years spent much of his time in traveling in Mexico and on the Pacific coast. In 1883 he succeeded to the law practice of his brother, J. K. P. Hall, Esq., of St. Mary's, and rapidly worked his way to the front rank in his profession. He was married in 1886, at Louisville, Ky., to Miss Currin McNairy, a daughter of the late Col. Currin McNairy, of Nashville, Tenn. Mr. Hall is a fine linguist and a polished orator. He is of wide reading and broad culture, and is a frequent contributor to the current magazines and reviews. He is political editor of the *Elk County Gazette*, and was, in 1885, elected chief burgess of St. Mary's, which office he has held for five successive terms. His administration has been marked by the introduction of gas and water into the borough, of both of which improvements he has been an active promoter. He is prominent in political circles in the State, and in 1884 was secretary of the Democratic State Convention at Allentown, and a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago.

JOSEPH A. HANHAUSER, merchant, St. Mary's, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., in April, 1846, and is a son of Anthony and Mary (Vollmer) Hanhauser, natives of Germany, who came to St. Mary's in the fall of 1847. Here the father engaged in the hotel business, and erected the Franklin House, which he conducted several years. In the meantime he had purchased several tracts of land in the township, and on retiring from the hotel business, he located on a farm one and a half miles east of the borough. This he cleared and improved, and resided upon for about ten years, when he returned to St. Mary's, and erected a store and dwelling north of the Franklin House. He died in 1867, at the age of seventy-four years, the father of three children: Joseph A., Louis F. and Mary E. (Mrs. J. M. Mecum). The subject of these lines was reared and educated in St. Mary's, and began life as a clerk in a general store. In 1878 he became a member of the firm of Hall, Kaul & Co., general merchants, with whom he has since been associated, being general manager of the store. In February, 1871, Mr. Hanhauser married Mary, daughter of Joseph and Crescence (Ritter) Wilhelm, of St. Mary's, and to this union five children have been born: Louis F., George, Frederick, Crescence and Clara. Mr. Hanhauser and family are members of the Catholic Church. Politically he is a Democrat; has served as a member of the Democratic committee of Elk county, and has held the office of councilman of St. Mary's.

WILLIAM B. HARTMAN, M. D., St. Mary's, was born in Williamsport, Penn., September 14, 1833, and is a son of Henry and Julia (Gehrlart) Hartman. His paternal grandfather, Jacob Hartman, who was a native of Germany, became an early settler of York county, Penn., and was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Henry Hartman, father of Dr. Hartman, a carpenter by trade, and a native of York county, Penn., was a soldier in the war of 1812, and a pioneer of Williamsport, Penn., where he died at the age of eighty-nine years. The subject of this sketch was reared in Williamsport, educated in the public schools and Dickinson Seminary, of that place, and at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Penn., where he graduated in 1852. In 1853 he began the study of medicine with Dr. Samuel Pollock, of Williamsport; entered Pennsylvania Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1854, and was graduated from there in 1856. The Doctor began the practice of his profession in June, same year, at Quincy, Ill., where he remained until 1857, when he located at Linden, Lycoming Co., Penn. Here he was in practice up to the fall of 1861, when he was appointed by Gov. A. G. Curtin assistant surgeon of the One Hundred and Sixteenth P. V. I., in which capacity he served until July 4, 1862, when he was promoted to the rank of surgeon of the same volunteers, a

position he held until the close of the war. In August, 1865, he located in St. Mary's, and was in active practice until 1875, in which year he went to Cattaraugus county, N. Y., where he remained two years. He then returned to St. Mary's, where he now enjoys a large and lucrative business. Dr. Hartman was twice married—first to Helen S., daughter of George R. Crooks, of Carlisle, Penn., and by her he had six children: Julia (Mrs. S. M. Taylor), Russell H., William, Fannie (Mrs. Mark Jones), Emma (deceased) and John. His second wife was Mrs. Naomi E. (Watts) Rogers, a native of England, and daughter of James Watts, and the issue of this union has been two children, Clifford E. A. and Clarence DeL. Dr. Hartman is a member of the K. of P. and G. A. R., of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, of the Elk County Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is the oldest regular graduate of medicine practicing in Elk county. Politically he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM A. HARTRANFT, mill boss, St. Mary's, was born in Delaware township, Northumberland Co., Penn., July 9, 1828, a son of Henry C. and Elizabeth (Bugh) Hartranft. He was reared and educated in his native county, learning the carpenter's trade, and in September, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Seventh P. C., in which he re-enlisted in 1863. At LaVergne, Tenn., Mr. Hartranft was taken prisoner, and after twenty-nine days' confinement (part of the time in Libby prison), he was paroled. In June, 1864, being exchanged, he rejoined his regiment at Nashville, Tenn., and in September, 1865, he was honorably discharged at Macon, Ga. After the war, he worked at his trade and other occupations in his native State for a time, and in 1878 located in St. Mary's, where he has since been employed by Hall, Kaul & Co., as foreman of their Summit Mill. In 1866 Mr. Hartranft married Mary A., daughter of Andrew Nye, of Northumberland county, Penn., and by her has had three children: Burton H., Edith (deceased) and George A. Mr. Hartranft is a member of the G. A. R., and in politics is a Republican.

JOHN B. HEINDL, farmer, P. O. St. Mary's, was born in Bavaria, Germany, June 17, 1841, a son of Michael and Ursula (Beibrunner) Heindl, who settled in St. Mary's in September, 1846. The father, who was a carpenter by trade, which he followed most of his life, cleared a small farm on the present site of St. Mary's. He had five children: Lizzie (Mrs. Martin Sorg), Minnie (Mrs. Ed. Blintzler), Wally (Mrs. William Holland), Julia (Mrs. Joseph Fox) and John B. The subject of our sketch was reared in St. Mary's from five years of age. He followed various occupations up to 1876, when he engaged in farming, in which he has since successfully continued. Mr. Heindl married Mary M., daughter of Wendel and Mary J. (Herbstritt) Lion, of St. Mary's and has eleven children: Josephine (Mrs. John J. Weis), Maggie (Mrs. William Robinson), Michael W., Frank, Joseph E., Lizzie, John, Ann, Fred, Clara and Charlie. Mr. Heindl is a member of the Catholic Church. Politically he is a Democrat, and has held various township offices.

FRANK A. JACOB, of the *St. Mary's Herald*, St. Mary's, was born in that borough May 12, 1863, and is a son of Joseph and Mary (Boeck) Jacob, natives of Bavaria, Germany, who immigrated to this country, and became pioneers of St. Mary's. The father was a hatter by trade, which he followed in the borough a couple of years, since when he has worked at the plasterer's trade. He reared a family of five children: Elizabeth (Mrs. Frank A. Erich), Simon (now deceased), John, Joseph and Frank A. The subject of this biographical memoir was reared and educated in St. Mary's, where he learned the printer's trade, and January 23, 1888, became connected with the *St. Mary's*

Herald (a weekly journal), as one of its proprietors, and is now sole owner. Mr. Jacob married, October 6, 1885, Sophia, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Kerner) Ernst, of Benzinger township, Elk Co., Penn., and by her has two children: Francisca and Leonard. He is a member of the German Catholic Church, and secretary of St. Mary's Silver Cornet Band. In politics he is a Democrat.

JOHN KAUL, Sr. (deceased), was born at Elbersberg, Bavaria, June 18, 1814, and received an elementary education in the schools of his native village. He left Bavaria in 1844, with the intention of joining the colonists from his native country at St. Mary's, Penn., and on the 25th of July, same year, arrived at New York City, whence he went to Buffalo, N. Y., via Albany. From Buffalo he came to St. Mary's. He journeyed afoot, arriving at the latter town, September 2, 1844. Purchasing a building lot in the new town, on Michael street, south of Joseph Jacob's residence, he built a log house there. September 4, 1844, his marriage with Kunegunda Brindle was solemnized by one of the Redemptorist Fathers. They resided in the log house for about two years, when he purchased a tract of wildland on the Brussels road. He made the farm his home until the autumn of 1876, when the family moved to Mr. Andrew Kaul's residence, where John Kaul, Sr., died February 26, 1877. His widow, who is still a resident of St. Mary's, was born at Elbersberg, Bavaria, May 8, 1815, and resided there until 1844, when she came with a party of three families to the settlement of St. Mary's. It was understood, however, that on her arrival here, she should become the wife of John Kaul, Sr., in accordance with the betrothal in their native land, and, as related above, she was married to him in the fall of the year they arrived. The children of that marriage were Andrew, of St. Mary's; Joseph, who, born October 27, 1846, died in infancy; Kate, who married Joseph Lanzel in the fall of 1866, was born December 9, 1847; John, now associated in the lumber business with his brother, was born September 13, 1849, and married Sophia Goetz; Kunegunda was born May 15, 1851, and married Charles Kronewetter; Catherine was born March 8, 1853, and married Joseph F. Windfelder; Mary was born February 1, 1855, and married Louis Hanhauser, and Joseph was born April 30, 1858, and married Miss Barbara Bauer.

ANDREW KAUL was born July 15, 1845, at St. Mary's, and was educated in the common schools of the village. During his school days he assisted in the work of cultivating the homestead farm, and so continued until 1862, when he entered the employ of John Brooks as woodsman. During the following year he worked for Joseph Lanzel and Peter Kleixner, who were getting out square timber on the Sinnemahoning. In 1864 he and Mr. Lanzel took a contract to supply square timber to Col. Noyes and Simon Cameron, which contract they completed successfully, by delivering their rafts at Marietta, Penn. This partnership was continued, following up the first by a second contract, to cut and peel pine logs for Mr. Bryan of Philadelphia. This necessitated the employment of a number of men, and proved very successful. In 1865 their operations were transferred to West Creek, where they were the pioneers of the woods. Their contract was with Herdick, Lentz & White of Williamsport. The West Creek Manufacturing & Mining Company contracted with them, in 1866, to stock their mills, where Beechwood village now stands. This contract was filled in the spring of 1867, and the partnership with Mr. Lanzel then ended. Mr. Kaul now contracted to stock the above-named mills, employing a force of sixty men, and completed the second contract with the West Creek Company in the spring of

1868, being the most successful, financially, of the contracts up to that date. In 1868 he returned to St. Mary's, and purchased pine lands east of here, from Sebastian Weis, of York, Penn., and from Benzinger & Eschbach and others. During the summer, he built his first mill on the head of Iron run, being the second in the district. This mill he stocked and operated for about eight years, when the building was torn down and the machinery removed. In 1872 he built the Summit Mills, one and a half miles east of St. Mary's, which are still in existence. In 1873 he bought from John Brooks the Sterling Run Mills, also a large tract of timber, in which purchase George Walker, Joseph Lanzel, Charles Kronewetter and the Konley Brothers were interested, the company taking the title of Kaul, Walker & Co. They operated the mill for five years, when the firm dissolved, Mr. Kaul purchasing the interests of his partners. He continued to operate this mill until 1884, when the great bush fire swept away this industry. The Benzette Mills were bought from the Kronewetter Brothers, in 1875 or 1876; these he sold, in 1884, to Thomas Foster. The Spring Run Mills were erected in 1880 for Mr. Kaul, but they were destroyed in the great fire of 1884, together with a large quantity of lumber and camp buildings. In 1871 Mr. Kaul and J. K. P. Hall entered into partnership for the purpose of investing in pine lands, and in the same year Mr. Kaul visited Wisconsin, with the object of purchasing pine lands, and did buy a large tract, but sold it several years afterward to Brown, Early & Co. This was the beginning of the partnership which was reaffirmed by the Hall, Kaul & Co. partnership of 1876. In 1880 Mr. Kaul and J. W. Gaskil of Philadelphia entered into partnership and purchased the 7,500 acres on West creek, together with the West Creek Manufacturing & Mining Company's mills at Beechwood. A year later J. K. P. Hall purchased Mr. Gaskil's interest, and this partnership has continued down to the present time. They, with Mr. C. R. Kline, are the present owners of this industry. Mr. Kaul was married November 14, 1865, to Miss Walburga Lanzel, a daughter of Michael and Catherine Lanzel. Mrs. Kaul was born near St. Mary's, April 25, 1847, and received her education here. The children of this marriage are John L., born October 3, 1866 (he is now secretary and treasurer of the Sample Lumber Company of Alabama); Andrew, born February 2, 1868 (now employed as book-keeper at the St. Mary's Tannery); William, born June 9, 1870 (a student at Georgetown College, D. C.); Joseph, born March 6, 1872 (also attends this college); Edward, born February 3, 1874 (attending the St. Mary's schools); Frank, born January 26, 1876; Julia, born March 6, 1878 (a student in St. Mary's convent); Josephine, born March 23, 1880 (also attending the convent schools); Bertha, born June 30, 1882; George, born March 3, 1886, died March 12, 1886; James H., born June 16, 1887. Men speak of a country as one of illimitable possibilities, but in this instance, we learn something of the possibilities of the individual. Mr. Kaul, a native pioneer of Elk county, grew up among her great forests, strong and healthy like them. His youth was passed in the manner of the times forty years ago. In 1862 he sallied forth from the parental roof to hew out a trail to independence. How closely he followed that trail is measured by his repeated successes. Throughout the pages of local history of Elk and Cameron counties, his name appears at short intervals as the supporter of every project which gave promise of serving the people. In this sketch reference is made to the establishment of his early mills; but to obtain a clearer conception of the great industries of which he is the originator or one of the active agents, the pages of local history must be

referred to. Of everything constituting the highest citizenship, social and business morality and enterprise, he is the possessor, and in the exercise of those gifts he radiates good all round.

J. C. KOCH, proprietor of a livery stable, St. Mary's, was born in York county, Penn., September 14, 1855, a son of John and Leah (Detter) Koch, natives of that county, the former of whom is a farmer by occupation. Mr. Koch's father was a captain of militia for many years, and was known as "Capt. John Koch." The subject of these lines received an ordinary education at the public schools of the county, and at the age of nineteen years went to Lock Haven, Penn., where he worked in the lumber business as a day laborer, also on the Susquehanna river, in the same capacity. In 1884 he came to Elk county, and purchased one hundred acres of wood land in Benzinger township, which he cleared of the timber. For one year he acted as foreman for the Arthur Coal & Lumber Company, at Swissmont Station, Elk county. In 1886 Mr. Koch married Josephine, daughter of Lawrence (Wesnetzer), of St. Mary's, and purchased the Wesnetzer homestead. He has since resided at St. Mary's, with the exception of one year spent at Rasselas, Elk county, in the lumber trade, and February 15, 1887, he established his present livery business. Mr. Koch casts his vote with the Republican party. Mrs. Koch is a member of the Catholic Church.

GEORGE F. KRELLNER, baker, of St. Mary's, was born in Bavaria, Germany, January 16, 1837, and is a son of John and Margaret (Engelhart) Krellner. He was reared and educated in his native country, and there served a three-years apprenticeship at the baker's trade. In 1858 he came to America, settling in St. Mary's, and lumbered in the woods up to 1861, in April of which year he enlisted in the First Pennsylvania Regiment "Bucktails," in which he served three months. Re-enlisting, he joined Company E, Sixth Pennsylvania Reserves, and was wounded in the battle of South Mountain, September 14, 1862, and was honorably discharged, on account of disability, in the spring of 1863. After working in the Government bakery, at Washington, D. C. three years, he returned to St. Mary's, and again lumbered in the woods until 1872, in which year he opened a bakery in the borough, which he has since successfully conducted, having now the principal bakery in the place. Mr. Krellner was twice married; first to Mary, daughter of John Kline, of Louisville, Ky., and by her has had two sons: Joseph and John. His present wife was Kate Kline, sister of his first wife, by whom he has three children: Mary, Clements and George. Mr. Krellner is a member of the German Catholic Church. He is independent in politics, and has held the office of councilman four years; school director, ten years in succession; assessor, collector and mercantile appraiser.

CHARLES A. LION, proprietor of meat market, St. Mary's, was born in St. Mary's, Elk Co., Penn., August 21, 1860, and is a son of Wendel and Mary J. (Herbstritt) Lion, natives of Germany, and who were among the pioneers of St. Mary's, the father being a shoemaker by trade, which he followed up to his death. Their children were ten in number, viz.: Mary Magdalena (Mrs. John B. Heindl), Katie (Mrs. B. Wendler), Maggie (Mrs. Joshua Dreisbach), Josephine (Mrs. Charles B. Garner), Elizabeth (Mrs. Andrew Geeck), Frederick, Charles A., Frank, Joseph and John. Of these, Charles A. was reared and educated in St. Mary's, and in the fall of 1878 embarked in his present business, in which he has since successfully continued. He married, May 14, 1884, Tressie, daughter of Joseph and Tressie Poutzer, of Kersey, Elk Co., Penn., and has five children: Charles, Mimie, Edward,

Frederick and Robert. Mr. Lion is a member of the Catholic Church. Politically he is a Democrat, and has held the office of councilman and school director of St. Mary's.

CHARLES LUHR, merchant and brewer, St. Mary's, was born in the grand duchy of Baden, near Freiburg, Germany, September 25, 1830, and is a son of Joseph and Barbara (Loesch) Luhr, who settled in what is now St. Mary's borough, Elk Co., Penn., in 1846. His father, who was one of the first hotel-keepers in St. Mary's, cleared the lot on which the Luhr House now stands, erected the building and conducted the hotel from 1846 to 1869, when he retired from business. His family consisted of four children: Charles, Frank X., Josephine (Mrs. Dr. W. James Blekley) and Henry. Our subject was reared in Germany until fifteen years of age, when he came to the United States, landing in New York in September, 1845. He attended school in Baltimore until July, 1846, when he set out to join his parents at St. Mary's, taking ten days to make the journey from Baltimore. Mr. Luhr remained with his parents until twenty-seven years of age, attending to the business of the hotel, teaching school, and for a short time acting as agent for the Ridgway Farm & Land Company. In 1857 he embarked in the mercantile business, in which he has since been successfully engaged, and is now a member of the firm of J. C. Frank & Co., general merchants. September 9, 1876, with his brother, Henry, he purchased the St. Mary's brewery, which they have since operated. He is also interested in the real estate business, having purchased and made Luhr's allotment an addition to the borough of St. Mary's. Mr. Luhr was married November 30, 1857, to Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Knickenberger) Beleke, of St. Mary's, and by her he has had ten children, six of whom are living now: Rosa M. (Mrs. J. C. Frank), Joseph J., Charles W., Frank E., Fred A. and Alfred F. The deceased children were named Josephine J. (Mrs. Charles D. Miller), Henrietta B., Fredericka A. and Emma E. Mr. Luhr and family are members of the Catholic Church. He is a representative and leading citizen; has filled the office of county auditor one term of three years; county treasurer one term (1863-64), and associate judge one term of five years. He has held all the leading offices in the borough of St. Mary's, including burgess, justice of the peace, councilman and school director. Politically he has always been a staunch Democrat.

JOSEPH J. LUHR, merchant tailor, St. Mary's, was born in St. Mary's, Elk Co., Penn., May 5, 1864, and is a son of Charles and Elizabeth (Beleke) Luhr. He was reared in his native town and educated in the schools of St. Mary's and at St. Vincent's College, Latrobe, Penn. He began life for himself as a clerk, and January 1, 1889, embarked in his present business in St. Mary's. On September 22, 1885, Mr. Luhr married Frances, daughter of John and Caroline (Sternberger) Krug, of St. Mary's, and they have two sons, Augustin C. and Vincent H. Mr. Luhr is a wide-awake and enterprising young business man. He is a member of the Catholic Church, and of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Emporium; in politics he is a Democrat.

CHARLES W. LUHR, saloon-keeper, St. Mary's, was born in St. Mary's, Elk Co., Penn., December 25, 1866, and is a son of Charles and Elizabeth (Beleke) Luhr. He was reared and educated in his native town, and in 1886 embarked in his present business, in which he has since successfully continued. Mr. Luhr married, May 1, 1888, Theresa, daughter of John and Anna (Gerg) Schaner, of St. Mary's. He is a member of the German Catholic Church, and St. John's Benevolent Society. In politics he is a Democrat.

HENRY LUHR, brewer, St. Mary's, was born in St. Mary's, Elk Co., Penn., September 20, 1849, and is a son of Joseph and Barbara (Loesch) Luhr, who settled in St. Mary's in 1846. He was reared and educated in his native place, where he has always resided, and at the age of eighteen entered his brother's general store as a clerk; afterward, for fourteen years, was engaged in the mercantile business. Since 1876, in company with his brother, Charles, Mr. Luhr has successfully operated the St. Mary's brewery. On November 13, 1875, he married Amanda, daughter of Barnard B. and Mary A. (Faegele) Weidenboerner, of St. Mary's, Elk county, and they have five children: Alois, Eugene, Edward, George and Mary A. Mr. Luhr and family are members of St. Mary's German Catholic Church; he is a member of St. John's Benevolent Society, and in politics is a Democrat.

WILLIAM A. MCCOY, assistant superintendent of the coal mines of Kaul & Hall, St. Mary's, was born in Milesburg, Centre Co., Penn., June 15, 1843, a son of Thomas and Jane (Hall) McCoy, natives of Pennsylvania. He was reared and educated in his native county, where he served one term, 1857 to 1860, as deputy sheriff. On April 19, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Second Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, served three months, and was honorably discharged; then re-enlisted, July 17, 1863, in the United States Navy, and August 9, 1864, was honorably discharged. On August 17, following, Mr. McCoy again enlisted; this time in the Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, in which he served until the close of the war, being mustered out July 17, 1865. He then returned to Centre county, and there followed farming until 1869, when he commenced in the hotel business in Philipsburg, Penn., which he carried on until 1870, in which year he located in Clearfield county and engaged in the lumber trade for one year. In 1871 he came to St. Mary's, and lumbered in the woods until 1873, when he secured the position of weigher of coal at Dagus Mines, Elk county, for the Northwest Mining and Exchange Company, remaining there until March 17, 1878, when he accepted his present position. On July 5, 1873, Mr. McCoy married Mary, daughter of James and Margaret (Casey) Sullivan, early settlers of Fox township, Elk Co., Penn., and has four children: T. Edgar, Laura, William A., Jr., and Maggie. Mr. McCoy served one term (five years) as justice of the peace of Benzinger township, Elk Co., Penn., but refused a second term. He is a member of the G. A. R., and in politics is a Democrat.

CHARLES McVEAN, druggist, St. Mary's, was born June 4, 1827, in Oswegatchie, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., where he was reared and educated. In 1851 he settled in Ridgway, Elk Co., Penn., where for two years he served as clerk for John Cobb in general business. He afterward acted in the same capacity for J. S. Hyde for two years, and in 1859 entered into partnership with Mr. Hyde, with whom he was associated in business up to 1861, when he embarked in general mercantile business with Jacob Houk, which partnership existed two years. In 1866 he located in St. Mary's, where he commenced the general merchandise business with James Coyne, which continued up to 1868, when he opened out his present drug business. Mr. McVean has always been an active Republican, and has served one term as clerk, prothonotary and recorder of Elk county. He was postmaster of St. Mary's for eighteen years, having been appointed during President Grant's first administration.

CHARLES D. MILLER, merchant, St. Mary's, was born in the province of Nassau, Prussia, September 1, 1854, and is a son of Theodore and Margaretta (Schneider) Miller, the former of whom came to America in 1857, where he became a jobber in lumber, in which business he continued until

1882, when he retired. The subject of these lines came to America when thirteen years of age, and worked on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, until 1873. In 1874 he embarked in his present business in St. Mary's as dealer in books, stationery, tobacco and cigars, and has built up a successful trade. He was twice married—first to Josephine, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Becker) Luhr, of St. Mary's, afterward to Clara, daughter of William Meehleiser, also of St. Mary's. Mr. Miller is a member of the Catholic Church and St. John's and St. Joseph's Societies. He is a Democrat and one of the auditors of the borough of St. Mary's.

ALFRED MÜLLHAUPT, physician and druggist St. Mary's, was born in White Hall township, Lehigh Co., Penn., August 30, 1859, and is a son of Mathias and Josephine (Meyer) Müllhaupt. He was reared in his native county, receiving a public school education, after which he served an apprenticeship of four years to the drug business—two years in Catasauqua, Penn., and two years in Philadelphia—and was graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, March 10, 1882. He began the study of medicine in that city in 1881 with Dr. S. Mason McCollin, and in the fall of 1882 entered Jefferson Medical College, where he was graduated April 2, 1884, during which time he practiced two years in Philadelphia. On July 18, 1884, he located in St. Mary's, where, with the exception of two months, he has been in active practice since, and has also conducted a drug store since February 27, 1887. The Doctor married, December 30, 1886, Helena M., daughter of Dr. John and Sarah (Hoops) Davis, of Pottstown, Penn., and by her has one child, Alfred. Mrs. Müllhaupt was graduated from the Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia in the spring of 1880; then practiced one year in the Woman's Hospital, and afterward in Pottstown, Penn., until the spring of 1885, when she went to Jacksonville, Fla., as superintendent of St. Luke's Hospital in that city for six months, after which she resumed practice in Pottstown, and in January, 1887, she located in St. Mary's, with her husband, where she has built up a lucrative practice.

HENRY A. PARSONS, JR., St. Mary's, was born in Ridgway, Elk Co., Penn., May 26, 1852, and is a son of Henry A. and Caroline E. (Russell) Parsons, natives of Massachusetts and New York, respectively, who settled in Ridgway in 1848. The mother died December 30, 1866. The father, who was a shoemaker by trade, which he followed in Ridgway for twenty five years, died in Nebraska, October 10, 1885. His children were Henry A., Jr., Clara A. (Mrs. F. H. Burr), Jennie L. (Mrs. J. W. Morgester), Laura L. (Mrs. S. P. Fisher) and Grace (Mrs. Dickinson). Reared in Ridgway and educated in the public schools of that place, and the normal school of Edinborough, Penn., he learned the printer's trade at Ridgway and Enפורium, and for fourteen years was editor and publisher of the *Ridgway Advocate*. Mr. Parsons was married March 17, 1873, to Eva M. Fuller, of Edinborough, Penn., and has two sons: Frank H. and Edward A. He served six years in Ridgway as member and secretary of the first school board of that borough. Mr. Parsons located in St. Mary's in 1887, and was appointed postmaster of the borough May 28, 1889, and confirmed by the United States Senate December 21, 1889. Politically he has always been an ardent Republican; was chairman of the Elk County Republican Committee in 1884, and one of the conferees from Elk county to name the delegate to the convention at Chicago from the Twentieth Congressional District that year. He is first lieutenant of Company H, Sixteenth Regiment, N. G. P.

WILLIAM L. PRICE, photographer, St. Mary's, was born in Baltimore county, Md., March 16, 1847, a son of Stephen R. and Mary (Laird) Price, and was reared and educated in his native county. In April, 1870, he went to Milford, Oakland Co., Mich., and married, March 19, 1872, Caroline E., daughter of Joseph Nute, of Oakland county, Mich. In 1881 he moved to Smethport, McKean Co., Penn., where he learned the photographic art, in the gallery of S. L. Bergstresser, and in 1882 located in St. Mary's, where he worked as an operator in the photograph gallery of H. W. Bridges nine months. He then purchased his present business, in which he has been eminently successful, having secured, by his ability, a handsome patronage. Our subject is a member of the F. & A. M., and of the E. A. U. Politically, he is an advocate of Prohibition.

FRANK G. ROTHROCK, merchant, St. Mary's, was born in Caledonia, Elk Co., Penn., May 5, 1859, and is a son of Robert and Jane D. (Hicks) Rothrock. His paternal grandfather, John Rothrock, a lumberman by occupation, settled, in 1850, in Caledonia, where he died the following year; and his maternal grandfather, John C. Hicks, was a son of Levi Hicks, who settled in Driftwood (now in Cameron county) in 1804. Robert Rothrock, father of Frank G., is now a resident of Driftwood, where he is a prominent dealer in lumber and real estate. The subject of our sketch was reared in Elk and Cameron counties, and educated in the public schools of Williamsport, Lycoming county, and at Selin's Grove Institute, Selin's Grove, Penn. He began active business life in the store of A. B. Noyes & Co., of Williamsport, since when he has been connected with mercantile trade at various points, and he is now manager of a fancy grocery store in St. Mary's, owned by his father, a position he has occupied since May 1, 1889. On November 4, 1879, Mr. Rothrock married Kate, daughter of James and Clarinda (Hoover) Crossley, of Driftwood, Penn., and they have had four children: Eva, Ralph, Edward (deceased) and Paul. Mr. Rothrock is a member of the Episcopal Church; in politics a Republican.

EBEN J. RUSS, M. D., St. Mary's, was born in Sunbury, Penn., May 24, 1840, and is a son of Eben and Rachel (Simpson) Russ. His father was a native of Monson, Mass., but early in life removed to Sunbury, this State, where he taught school for a time, later becoming engaged in the mercantile business, and married there. He studied law with the late Hon. Alex. Jordan, and died shortly after at the age of thirty-nine years. The subject of this sketch was reared in Sunbury, having received his early education at the public and select schools of his native place, and at Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Penn. After a term of tutelage with his preceptor, Robert Harris Aul, M. D., of Sunbury, he entered the medical department of Columbian University (known as the National Medical College) at Washington, D. C., in the fall of 1858, and was graduated in the spring of 1861. He immediately entered upon the practice of his profession, locating near Williamsport, Penn., but shortly afterward, upon the invitation of Hon. Simon Cameron, secretary of war, he went to Washington in order to appear before the regular army medical examining board, as an applicant for the position of medical cadet. Having passed a successful examination, he received the appointment, and, after a few months' service, was assigned to acting assistant surgeon duty. He served about one and a half years, when he was accidentally poisoned, at New Creek, Va., in consequence of which he was compelled to resign. He then returned to Williamsport, Penn., and resumed private practice until 1866, when he settled at St. Mary's, where he has been in active practice of his profession ever

since, July 28, 1875, he married Clara, daughter of Grundy and Louisa Hindle. He has one child, a son. The Doctor is an active member of several of the important medical associations, among which may be mentioned the Elk County Medical Society, Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania and the American Medical Association. He has been a member of the mercantile firm of Coryell & Russ, one of the principal houses in the county, since 1873, and is largely interested in coal mining at St. Mary's and Tyler, Clearfield county, in the manufacture of coke at the latter place. He is also identified with the Otto Chemical Company, at Sergeant, McKean county, being a member of the firm. Various other business enterprises, at Williamsport and elsewhere, claim his attention. In politics he is a Republican.

JOSEPH M. SCHAEFER, accountant, St. Mary's, was born in St. Mary's, Elk Co., Penn., in 1851, a son of George F. and Gereve (Werreth) Schaefer, former a native of Pforzheim, Baden, Germany, born February 19, 1812. George F. Schaefer came to the United States in 1837, landing same year in Baltimore, Md. In 1839 he was married, and in 1845 he and his wife came to St. Mary's, where he became superintendent for Benzinger & Eschbach. Joseph M. Schaefer received his education in the common schools of his native borough, and in 1871 entered the office of J. K. P. Hall, in St. Mary's. In 1874 Mr. Schaefer married Alice McGill, daughter of R. C. McGill, and they have four children: Joseph Fred, Mary P., Charles J. and Gertrude. The parents are members of the Catholic Church, in politics Mr. Schaefer is a Democrat.

IGNATIUS SCHAUT, proprietor of a planing-mill, St. Mary's, was born in St. Mary's, Elk Co., Penn., July 9, 1854, and is a son of George and Sophia (Meyer) Schaut, natives of Prussia, who came to America in 1849 and settled in St. Mary's, where they reared a family of seven children: Ignatius, Mary, Mrs. Joseph E. Foster; Joseph J. P., Josephine, Edward, Lizzie and Louisa. The father was a carpenter and painter by trade. Ignatius Schaut was reared in his native town, where, with the exception of four years, he has always resided. In August, 1873, he commenced his present business, which he has since successfully continued. He married, September 20, 1880, Mary G., daughter of Bernard and Mary A. (Fuegly) Weidenboerner, of St. Mary's, and they have three children: Charles, Alfred and Florentine. Mr. Schaut and family are members of the Catholic Church. Politically he is a Democrat, and has held the office of auditor of Benzinger township.

PETER SHOUP, bottler and wholesale liquor dealer, St. Mary's, was born at Madison Furnace, Clarion Co., Penn., October 19, 1861, a son of Lawrence and Lena (Snyder) Shoup, former a native of Germany and latter of Pennsylvania. Lawrence Shoup was a resident of Clarion county about fifty years, and Joseph Snyder, maternal grandfather of Peter Shoup, a native of Germany, was one of the pioneers of Knox township, same county. The subject of our sketch was reared and educated in his native county, and in 1881 came to Elk county, where he worked in the lumber woods up to 1885. He then embarked in the hotel business in St. Mary's, becoming proprietor of the Lohr House, which he carried on two years, and in 1887 engaged in his present business, which he has successfully continued since, having built up a lucrative trade. In January, 1882, Mr. Shoup married Jennie, daughter of Antony Motmiller, of Paint township, Clarion Co., Penn., and by her has four children: Bert, Nora, Mamie and Magdalena. Mr. Shoup is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Catholic Church.

PETER STRAUB, brewer, St. Mary's, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, June 28, 1850, a son of Anton and Anna M. (Eger) Straub. He was reared and educated in his native country, and came to America in 1869, locating in Allegheny City, Penn., where he was employed in the brewery of Eberhart & Ober four months. He then removed to Brookville, same State, and in the breweries of this place worked two years, at which time he returned to Allegheny City, where he worked four months, and also at McKeesport, Allegheny county, four months. In 1876 Mr. Straub came to Centreville, Elk county, where he was employed in a brewery six months, and then met his wife and eldest child, re visited his native land, where they saw the exposition at Paris, 1878. On their return to their home in this country, he entered the employ of Joseph Windfelder, with whom he remained one year and eight months. In 1878 he commenced on his own account, and since November of that year has conducted a brewery and built up a successful business. Mr. Straub became united in marriage with Sabrina, daughter of F. X. Sorg, at St. Mary's, and by her has five children: Frank X., Josie, Anton, Anna M. and Jacob. Our subject is a member of the Catholic Church; in politics he is a Democrat.

HENRY A. STURENBERG, with Hall, Kaul & Co., lumber dealers, etc., St. Mary's, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., December 24, 1849, fourth in the family of children born to Henry and Angeline (Nemond) Sturenberg, natives of Germany. The parents came to America in 1840 and remained in Philadelphia for a time. They moved to St. Mary's in June, 1851, where they resided until their death, the father dying in 1873, and the mother in 1882. The subject of our sketch was favored with but meager school privileges, and what education he did receive in boyhood and youth was in German, but, being quick and gifted with bright faculties, he soon made himself conversant with English. When quite young, he was employed as clerk in the store of Coryell & Bates, St. Mary's, with whom he remained seven years, his next engagement being with his present employers, Hall, Kaul & Co., in whose service he has been for a period of fourteen years, which fact in itself is ample testimony to his reliability and correctness. Mr. Sturenberg was married, in 1872, to Martha Reynolds, by whom he has one son, James H., and one daughter, Carrie. He is a member of the Catholic Church, and in politics a staunch Democrat.

N. J. TIERNEY, of the firm of Spafford & Tierney, merchants, St. Mary's, was born in Carbondale, Penn., August 17, 1860, a son of John and Catherine (Dunnigan) Tierney, formerly of the County Mayo, Ireland, who came to America in 1844, and located at Carbondale, Penn., where they carried on farming. In 1862 they moved to Benzinger township, Elk county, same State, where the father engaged as a laborer on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, and died in 1865. His widow resides with her son, N. J., in St. Mary's, whither she removed in 1866. Their children were seven in number, of whom six yet live: Mary (Mrs. John D. Cruise), Timothy B., John C., Catherine (Mrs. James McDevitt), Eugene S. and N. J. The subject of these lines was reared in St. Mary's, from six years of age, and received a high-school education. He started in life as a messenger boy for the Western Union Telegraph Company, learned telegraphy, and afterward filled most of the positions in the principle offices on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, as operator, for five years. Resigning in 1877 he has since been manager of the telegraph office in St. Mary's for the Western Union Telegraph Company, and has also been engaged in mercantile business in the borough, along with W.

C. Spafford. Mr. Tierney married, October 7, 1882, Adeline, daughter of Michael Brunner, of St. Mary's, and has two children: Regina C. and Mildred A. He is a member of the Catholic Church, and has been president of the I. C. B. U. five years. In politics he is a Democrat, and has served as auditor one term.

A. E. TIMM, merchant, and undertaker and embalmer, St. Mary's, was born in Fox township, Elk Co., Penn., January 10, 1860, and is a son of Adolph and Catherine (Wachtel) Timm. His father is a native of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, born September 19, 1821, a son of John and Sophia (Grushow) Timm, and was reared in his native land, where he served an apprenticeship of three years at the wheelwright's trade, and afterward worked as a journeyman for seven years. Coming to America in 1850, he located in Bethlehem, Penn., for one year, and in 1851 he located in Elk county, where he worked at his trade in St. Mary's for three years; then moved to Centreville, and opened a shop on his own account, doing a successful trade up to 1878, when he commenced in the mercantile business at Centreville, which he carried on four years. In 1882 he came to St. Mary's, where he now resides. The subject proper of this sketch was reared in Elk and Clearfield counties, and was educated at the public schools and Clearfield Academy. In 1876 he came to St. Mary's, where he held the position of book keeper in the general store of Joseph Wilhelm for eight years, and then embarked in his present business. Mr. Timm married in May, 1880, Catherine, daughter of Joseph and Mary D. (Ritter) Wilhelm, of St. Mary's, and they have two children living: Nellie and Emma. Mr. Timm is a member of the Catholic Church, of St. John's Society and the I. C. B. U. Politically he is a Democrat, and was elected auditor of Elk county in 1886, for a term of three years.

JOHN E. WEIDENBOERNER, insurance and express agent and merchant, St. Mary's, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., May 1, 1835, and is a son of Barnard B. and Mary A. (Fuegle) Weidenboerner, natives of Hussia and Baden, Germany, respectively. Barnard Weidenboerner left home at sixteen years of age, landing in Brazil, South America, where he was pressed into the Brazilian army, in which he served two years. About 1827 he came to New York, and after traveling about the country for a time, located in Philadelphia, where he followed shoemaking (which he had learned in Brazil), and there married. In 1845 he settled in St. Mary's, Elk Co., Penn., where he followed his trade as well as farming, up to his death, which occurred August 10, 1886. His children were fifteen in number, ten of whom grew to maturity: John E., Mary, George, Philemona, Theresa (Mrs. George Hintenact), Julia (Mrs. John Forster), Amanda (Mrs. Henry Luhr), Mary (Mrs. Ignatius Schaut), Egid and Rosa (Mrs. Nick Mangold). Of these, John E. was reared in St. Mary's, from ten years of age, learning the shoemaker's trade with his father. In 1858 he began civil engineering, which he followed until 1861, when he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and took part in all the battles from Fortress Monroe to Richmond, Va., and after the retreat of Gen. McClellan, was discharged at Harrison's Landing, Va.; then, after returning home, he resumed civil engineering in the United States and Mexico, following the vocation until 1870. He then embarked in the mercantile business, in which he still continues. Mr. Weidenboerner has been agent for the Adams Express Company for about ten years, and has been in the insurance business since 1878. He married, in 1864, Mary L., daughter of Joseph and Anna (Leisz) Dorner, of St. Mary's, and has two children: Mary L. and Andrew. Mr. Weidenboerner and family are members of the Catholic Church. He is a Democrat, and has held the office of school director several terms.

GEORGE WEIDENBOERNER, St. Mary's was born in Philadelphia, Penn., January 28, 1841, and is a son of Barnard B. and Mary A. (Fuegle) Weidenboerner, who settled in St. Mary's, Elk Co., Penn., in 1845. He was reared in St. Mary's from four years of age, and received a common-school education. During the Civil war he was employed sixteen months in the Military Railroad Construction Corps in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama. After the war he engaged as a clerk in a store in St. Mary's for a short time, and in 1867 he moved to Warren, Penn., where he served in the same capacity for three years. In 1870 he returned to St. Mary's and commenced in the hardware business, which he successfully conducted up to 1888, in which year he sold out. Mr. Weidenboerner married, May 19, 1877, Mary, daughter of Lawrence J. Wesnetzer, a pioneer of St. Mary's, and by her has six children: Emma, Henry, Joseph, Laura, Charles and Bertha. Mr. Weidenboerner is a member of the Catholic Church, and in politics is a Democrat. He has served one term as treasurer of Elk county and one term as chief burgess of St. Mary's, also as councilman two terms.

GEORGE EDWIN WEIS, merchant, St. Mary's, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., June 18, 1833, and is a son of George and Juliana (Weisenberger) Weis, who settled in St. Mary's in September, 1844, and resided there until their death, the father being a merchant by occupation. They reared a family of seven children, as follows: Mary (Mrs. Joseph Windfelder), Charles, George E., Caroline (Mrs. Michael Brunner), William, Albert and Josephine. Of these, George Edwin was reared in St. Mary's from eleven years of age, and from boyhood has been engaged in mercantile pursuits. He married, January 10, 1860, Margaretha, daughter of Ambrose and Mary A. (Schmoker) Forster, of St. Mary's, and they have had ten children: Julia C. (Mrs. John Walker), Theresa, William, Louis, Edward, Carrie, Mary, Otto, Frederick and Bertha. Mr. Weis, in politics, is a Democrat, and has been chief burgess and justice of the peace of St. Mary's; served as prothonotary of Elk county two terms of three years each; county commissioner one term of three years, and is now serving his third term as associate judge. He is a member of the Catholic Church.

ALBERT WEIS, sewing-machine agent, harness dealer, horse dealer, etc., St. Mary's, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., October 22, 1841, and is a son of George and Juliana (Weisenberger) Weis, natives of Germany, who settled in St. Mary's in 1844. Albert Weis was reared in St. Mary's from three years of age, and began life in the mercantile business as a partner of Weis Bros., in which he was engaged from 1866 to 1884. In 1871 he embarked in the livery business, and conducted a stable up to 1883. In 1879 he engaged in the harness business, which he has since successfully conducted, and in 1888 he was appointed agent for the Davis Sewing Machine Company. Mr. Weis was married October 27, 1863, to Mary G., daughter of Michael and Christiana Langenfeldt, of St. Mary's, and by her has nine children living: John J., Annie M., Albert C., Rose, Emma, Ida, Elizabeth, Jennie and Robert J. Mr. Weis in politics is a Democrat, and has been councilman, constable, tax collector and school director of St. Mary's, and was elected sheriff of Elk County in 1883, serving three years. He and his family are members of St. Mary's German Catholic Church.

JOHN J. WEIS, harness maker, St. Mary's, was born in St. Mary's, Elk Co., Penn., August 7, 1864, and is a son of Albert and Mary (Langenfeldt) Weis. The subject of our sketch was reared and educated in his native town, and learned the harness-maker's trade, which he has followed as a journeyman workman since 1882. Mr. Weis married, October 23, 1888, Josephine,

daughter of John B. and Mary M. (Lion) Heindl, of St. Mary's, and they have one son, Richard Albert. Mr. Weis is a member of the Catholic Church, and in politics is independent.

G. A. WESCOTT, foreman of the *Gazette* office, took charge of the office in 1886. For three years prior to this date he had charge of the *Ridgway Advocate*, and was connected with that office for five years. He was born at Portland, nine miles below Ridgway, in 1860. His father, Roderick Wescott, is an old resident of this county, having settled in the Wilcox neighborhood as one of the pioneers.

D. R. WILMARTH, of the firm of D. R. Wilmarth & Co., publishers of the *Elk County Gazette*, St. Mary's, which journal was established in 1868, is a son of Frederick and Frances A. (Rolfe) Wilmarth, mention of whom will be found elsewhere in this volume. D. R. Wilmarth was born in Pittsburgh, February 11, 1866, but was brought to Rolfe, Elk county, when only two years of age. From that point the family moved to St. Mary's, in 1881, and here, in August, 1884, our subject entered the law office of Harry Alvan Hall, under whom he pursued his legal studies until April, 1887, when he and his preceptor bought the *Gazette*, of which Mr. Hall became the editor and Mr. Wilmarth the business manager and local editor. In January, 1890, Mr. Hall retired from the editorship and ownership of the *Gazette*, and Mr. Wilmarth became its sole proprietor. The paper, like its owner, is an advocate of the Democratic party, and has met with success in a pecuniary way, as well as popularity with the reading public. Mr. Wilmarth is a member of Washington Camp, No. 376, P. O. S. of A., of Ridgway, Penn.

FRANK WILMARTH, book keeper for Hall & Kaul, St. Mary's, was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., in 1861, a son of Frederick and Frances A. (Rolfe) Wilmarth, the latter a daughter of the late H. M. Rolfe, of Pittsburgh. Lyman Wilmarth, the grandfather of Frank Wilmarth, was an early pioneer of Elk county, Penn. (then part of Jefferson county), having come here in 1832 from the State of New York, and, in conjunction with Arthur Hughes (now living in Cleveland, Ohio, at an advanced age) and George Dickinson (now deceased), built a saw-mill at Ridgway, which in those days was considered a large concern, as it consisted of three sash saws. In order to get the necessary machinery for the mill to its proper location, they had to cut their own roads through the wilderness a greater part of the way, and their first prospecting trip was made partly on horseback and partly on foot. Lyman Wilmarth married Lemira Dickinson, sister of Judge Dickinson, and they had nine children, five of whom were born in Elk county, Penn. Mr. Wilmarth once wrote a very interesting history of Elk county, from the time of its first settlement (about 1811) up to 1866, which history was published in the county paper in the latter year. His death took place at Earley, Elk county, in 1867. Fred Wilmarth was born in Ridgway, Elk county, in 1837, and lived there when the then hamlet was forty miles away from any other settlement. From 1845 until 1864 he was an absentee, and on his return, the then thriving borough was within eleven hours' ride of Philadelphia. Frank Wilmarth, whose name heads this sketch, has been with the firm of Hall & Kaul since 1881, and is held in high esteem by the firm and the public generally. He was married in 1888 to Jennie M., daughter of Salyer Jackson, of Elk county.

CHARLES SEYMOUR WILMARTH, bank cashier, St. Mary's, was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., November 4, 1862, a son of Frederick and Frances A. (Rolfe) Wilmarth, and has been a resident of Elk county all his life, with the exception of about five years spent with his grandparents in Pittsburgh. In May, 1878, he entered the employ of the Pittsburgh & Castle Shannon

Railroad Company, as a telegraph operator, and in the spring of 1880 he entered Duff's Commercial College, Pittsburgh, from which institution he graduated the following summer. In May, 1883, he became cashier of the St. Mary's Bank of Hyde, Hall & Co., and has rendered the utmost satisfaction to his employers ever since. January 4, 1887, Mr. Wilmarth married Miss Annie B. Denny, daughter of W. F. and Elizabeth J. (Wellendorf) Denny, and this union has been blessed by the birth of two children: Anita D. (aged two years) and Frances C. (aged eight months). Mr. Wilmarth has always been a strong Democrat, but, although a very popular young man, has never sought official position, nor has he ever been a candidate for one.

C. G. WILSON, M. D., St. Mary's, was born in Milton, Northumberland Co., Penn., September 5, 1848, and is a son of William and Sarah (Brown) Wilson. He was reared in his native State and educated at Jersey Shore Academy, Jersey Shore, Penn., and at Princeton College, Princeton, N. J. In 1870 he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. D. H. Hunter, of Watsonstown, Penn., attending a course of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Penn., the same year, and also a course at the medical department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, in 1872. In 1873 he re-entered Jefferson Medical College, and was there graduated in 1874. The same year he began the practice of his profession in Watsonstown, Penn., and in July, 1876, located in St. Mary's, where he has since remained and built up an extensive practice. The Doctor married Tillie, daughter of Hon. J. M. and Susan (Hackenberg) Follmer, of Watsonstown, Penn., and they have two children: Jay (now aged fourteen years) and Effie May (now aged four years). Dr. Wilson is a member of the American Medical Association, the State Medical Society, the Medical Society of Elk and Cameron counties, and is surgeon for the P. & E. R. R.; is also a medical examiner for many of the leading life insurance companies, including, the Travelers' of Hartford, Mutual Life of New York, Union Central of Cincinnati, Ohio; Keystone, of Allentown, Penn.; Northwestern, of Milwaukee, Wis., and others. In politics he is a Democrat.

SEBASTIAN WIMMER, civil engineer, St. Mary's, was born in Thalmasing, near Ratisbon, Bavaria, Germany, January 5, 1831, and is a son of George and Theresa (Hahn) Wimmer, and a nephew of the late Arch-abbot Boniface Wimmer, O. S. B. He was reared in Munich, Germany, from 1833 to 1851, and was educated in the Polytechnic school at that place, from which he graduated in 1849. On June 2, 1851, he landed in New York, but located in Westmoreland county, Penn., for awhile, and finally secured, at Pittsburgh, Penn., a position with Hastings & Preisser, city engineers, from June, 1852, to November 15, 1852. He then went to New Orleans, remaining there six months, when he returned to Pennsylvania, and secured from Chief Engineer Milnor Roberts, in June, 1853, the appointment of assistant engineer in the building of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, having charge of the second division, from Tarentum to Kittanning. In October, 1856, Mr. Wimmer went to Minnesota, but came back and married Miss L. H. Blakely, at Pittsburgh, February 12, 1857; then returned and located in St. Paul, where, soon after (May, 1858), he was appointed assistant engineer of the Minneapolis & Cedar Valley Railroad, which position he held until August, 1859. He then returned to Pittsburgh, where he left his family, and again proceeded to New Orleans, with a view of locating there, but on account of sickness was compelled to relinquish that idea; came again north, and graduated soon after from the Iron City Commercial College and accepted the position of book-keeper at Saint Vincent Abbey, Westmoreland county, Penn., during which

time he was instrumental in having a post office and telegraph office established there, and was appointed its first postmaster. During 1862 he was surveying on behalf of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company a line from Garland, on the P & E. R. R., to Enterprise, Titusville and Oil City; was transferred in June, 1863, on behalf of the same company, to St. Mary's, Elk Co., Penn., to take charge of "Edward Miller and Milton Courtright's contract" to complete the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad between Whetham, sixteen miles west of Lock Haven, and Warren, Penn., a distance of 143 miles. After finishing this railroad, he set out, March 29, 1865, for Mexico, via Cuba, and there took charge of the mountain division of the Vera Cruz & Mexico City Railroad, remaining over two years, then went to London, England, to settle the affairs of the company. On his return to Pennsylvania, he took charge of the eastern forty-five miles of the Low Grade division of the Allegheny Valley Railroad. After completing that work in June, 1874, he became a candidate for the legislature from the Elk county district; was elected, and served two successive sessions. In 1877 Mr. Wimmer was appointed chief engineer of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad, after completing which, he was appointed chief engineer of the New York & Northern Railroad in 1879, acting in that capacity up to 1882; then revisited Mexico, and on his return became chief engineer of the Erie & Wyoming Valley Railroad (Penn.). In 1888 he built the Youkers Rapid Transit Railroad, from Van Cortlandt to Getty's Square, at Youkers, N. Y., and made surveys for the New York & Northern Railroad at and near Croton Lake. Mr. Wimmer is a stockholder in the Clearfield Coal Company, and has extensive landed interests in Minnesota; is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, New York City, and politically is a Democrat.

ERNEST J. WIMMER, attorney at law, St. Mary's, was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., September 15, 1859, and is a son of Sebastian and Lavinia H. (Blakely) Wimmer. In 1871 he went to St. Vincent's College and graduated from that institution in 1878. In New York City he was an employe of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in the office of James McGee, in the capacity of shorthand writer, for seven months. In the office of Calvin Goddard, Thomas Edison's secretary, he filled the position of shorthand writer and telegraph operator at the same time for the N. Y. City & N. R. R. another year. He entered Columbia Law School, and graduated in New York City in 1881, and was admitted to the bar in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1882. Eight months were then spent traveling in Europe. On his return he was admitted to the bar of Elk county, and has been in continuous practice since. His talents were soon recognized, and he was elected district attorney in 1885. He convicted William C. Bush, in 1886, of murder in the first degree, but the sentence of the man was afterward commuted to imprisonment for life. In 1888 Mr. Wimmer was re-elected district attorney of Elk county. He has been a resident of St. Mary's since 1863. Mr. Wimmer had the honor last fall of having the largest majority given to any candidate, except one, running over 200 ahead of Cleveland. He is an accomplished newspaper man, and his reputation at the bar is of a high order. Mr. Wimmer was the publisher of the *St. Mary's Herald* for nearly two years, but in 1889 withdrew from the newspaper business, and has ever since devoted himself entirely to the duties of his profession.

JOSEPH F. WINDFELDER, grocer, saloon keeper and manufacturer of pop, St. Mary's, was born in that borough, August 13, 1852, a son of Joseph and Mary (Weis) Windfelder. His father, who was a native of Bavaria, Germany, came to this country and settled in 1846 in St. Mary's, where he commenced in the brewing business, erecting the first brewery in the town.

now known as St. Mary's Brewery, which he operated up to 1874. He was also engaged in other lines of business, and served as treasurer of Elk county one term. His family consisted of twelve children, of whom six survive: Joseph F., Mary W., Josephine (Mrs. Frank Fey), Louis, Maggie and Isadore. The subject of this notice was reared and educated in St. Mary's, and began business for himself as proprietor of a restaurant and saloon (in which he is still engaged), embarking, in connection, in the grocery business in 1874, and in 1884 in the manufacture of pop and other soft drinks. Mr. Windfelder married, October 13, 1874, Kate, daughter of John Kaul, of St. Mary's, and by her has five children: Rosa and Mary (twins), Albert, Andrew and Irene. Mr. Windfelder is a member of the Catholic Church; in politics a Democrat, and was deputy treasurer of Elk county under his father's administration.

LEONARD WITTMANN, manufacturer of and dealer in carriages, St. Mary's, was born in Bavaria, Germany, December 4, 1841, and is a son of George and Barbara (Fisher) Wittmann, who came to this country and located in St. Mary's in 1845. The family soon after moved to a farm in Benzinger township, same county, which they cleared and improved, as well as part of another farm. The parents both died in St. Mary's. Their children were three in number, of whom the subject of this sketch is the only survivor. Mr. Wittmann was reared and educated in St. Mary's, and in 1858 he began the trade of a general blacksmith. After working in twenty-three different shops, during a period of seven years, he, in 1866, started a shop of his own in St. Mary's, which, with the exception of two years, he has conducted ever since; from 1873 to 1877 he was in the hardware business with George Weidenboerner. On June 27, 1865, Mr. Wittmann married Mary S., daughter of Charles and Mary (Herzog) Fischer, of St. Mary's, and by her has seven children living: Mary B., Josephine M., Edward G., Annie, Albert J., Louis B. and Henry J. Mr. Wittmann and family are members of the Catholic Church. Politically he is a Democrat, and has held the offices of councilman six, and school director nine years in succession.

HENRY YAGER, member of the firm of Yager & Co., harness manufacturers, St. Mary's, was born in Roda, Sachsen-Altenburg, Germany, March 18, 1850, and is a son of Julius and Christiana (Roediger) Yager. He was reared in his native country, and served an apprenticeship of three years at the harness and upholstery trades, after which he worked nine years as a journeyman, and then for three years conducted business on his own account. In 1881 he came to America and located in St. Mary's, where he worked three years in the harness shop of Albert Weiss; then embarked in business for himself in conjunction with Andrew Kaul, under the firm name of Yager & Co., and they are now doing a successful and continually increasing business. Mr. Yager was married, December 12, 1878, to Bertha Prueger, a native of Dorna, near Roda, Sachsen-Altenburg, Germany. This lady died September 10, 1884, the mother of three children: Anna, Paul and Emelia, the last of whom died when six weeks old. April 5, 1885, Mr. Yager took for his second wife Katharina Leutung, also a native of Germany, and to this union one son, Frederick, was born July 18, 1886. Mr. Yager is a member of the Lutheran Church, and in politics is a Democrat.



HISTORY OF FOREST COUNTY



FOREST COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

BOUNDARY AND AREA—POPULATION—FORESTS—STREAMS—ELEVATIONS—MINERALS—OIL FIELDS, ETC.—OIL LITIGATION—OIL MYSTERIES—SCOUTS—FIRES. ETC.—LUMBERING—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOREST COUNTY is bounded on the north by the south line of Warren county, on the east by the west line of Elk county, on the south by the north lines of Jefferson and Clarion counties, and on the west by the east line of Venango county, the east line being $1^{\circ} 58'$ west of Washington, and the west line $2^{\circ} 38'$ west. The area is 431 square miles or 275,840 acres.

The population in 1860 was 988, increased by 1870 to 4,010, owing principally to the fact that in October, 1866, five townships of Venango county were attached to the new county. The population in 1880 was 4,385. In November, 1888, there were 917 Republican votes, 612 Democratic, 72 Prohibitionist, and one Union Labor cast, or 1,602 votes, showing an estimated population of 8,010 inhabitants.

The most of the land in Forest county is heavily timbered with beech, sugar-maple, hemlock, ash and cherry. White oak is also found here, and more than one mill gives almost exclusive attention to the sawing of hard wood. Years ago the great body of pine was removed, but to-day the hemlock forests more than fill the place of the ancient pines, yielding material to the lumberman as well as to the bark peeler. Throughout the valleys are several productive farms, and on some of the plateaus the true agriculturist finds his labor rewarded.

The Allegheny assumes the character of a large and beautiful river in its course through the western townships. For centuries it worked through those hills forming islands, changing shore lines and carrying away clayey substances, making for the present a well-defined channel with its bed on solid layers of shattered shale or heavy gravel. Here the aborigines had their lodges, and hither came the itinerant enthusiast—Zeisberger, to dwell for a term among the savages. The Tionesta, another large stream, enters the river at the county seat, forming a communication with the interior settlements. The minor streams are described as follows, the description being taken from Daniel Harrington's sketches written in 1879-80:

“Salmon creek heads near Marien, the old county seat, or Blood's Settlement, as it was originally called. It runs a northwest course and empties into the Tionesta two and a half miles above Newtown Mills. Salmon creek and the Branch are both excellent water powers. The stream called the Branch, heads about three miles south of Balltown, runs a westerly course, about parallel with Tionesta creek, and empties into Salmon creek about a mile from its

month. Hazelton run comes into Tionesta from the north. One mile higher up Fork run comes in, also from the north, and opposite, Salmon creek empties from the south. One mile above these streams is Minister creek, on the north side of the Tionesta. The hills on both sides of these last mentioned streams have all been chopped over for the pine timber. Here and there a farm has been cleared on the ridges. Just above the mouth of Minister stands the old Minister mill, now but a wreck of its former self. It was a water power, and in its day turned out millions of feet of lumber. The timber is gone, and there was no further use for the mill. Next come Buck Mills, or Panther Rock, one mile above Minister. The pine is getting scarce around this mill, and will not last more than two or three years longer. Buck is also a water power. Some hemlock is now cut, of which there is a good supply on the Hook lands. There is also considerable ash and cherry in the neighborhood. Panther run comes into Tionesta from the south. It is a small stream, only two miles in length. There is only a narrow ridge between its head and the Branch. Then comes Bob's creek from the north. It is a good sized stream at the mouth, but forks about a mile up. About all the pine timber is gone on both sides of this run. It is about two miles from Buck Mills to the mouth of Bob's creek. On the right of this stream is the highest ridge in all this section of country. A fire ran over it some years ago and killed all the timber. There is a splendid view from the top of the ridge. Eastward you can see down the valley of the Poreupine, which runs easterly, till it empties into the Tionesta, a mile above Balltown. You can see up Tionesta creek three or four miles, and on the west you can see clear across the valleys of Big and Little Coon creeks into Clarion county, near Fryburg. This highest ridge belongs to Col. James Bleakley, in Franklin. As it has never been developed, it may contain more wealth than the International Bank. Poreupine run empties into the Tionesta on the north side, one mile below Minister. Orris Hall has built a mill on the last named stream, and there is some lumber to run from that quarter.

"At the mouth of Big Coon creek, six miles above Tionesta, was a great crossing for deer and bears. The wolves used to run deer in on the ice and kill them, so that the traveler could often see carcasses on the ice. Bluejay creek heads up toward Marienville and it is about as large as Big Coon creek. At an early day it was full of trout, but constant fishing has made them scarce. The woods along the stream were alive with deer, bears and wolves. Several natural licks were found along the creek, which were frequented by deer night and day, unless some hunter molested them, which was very seldom. Bluejay comes into the Tionesta from the south. About three miles above Balltown are two little streams that Kingsley called the Blue and White Sheriffs. These names came about in this way: Sheriff Arthur Robinson, of Venango county, and Sheriff Littlefield, of Warren county, were laying out the State road from the mouth of Tionesta creek, then in Venango, to Sheffield township, in Warren county. The road ran up the creek. One of the sheriffs was dressed in blue clothing, and the other wore a light summer suit. From this, Kingsley, who was of a waggish nature, named the streams." Hickory creek rises in Lime-stone township, Warren county, and flowing southwest enters the Allegheny at East Hickory. Numerous streams run south or southeast through Harmony township into the main river, while Millstone and Maple creeks belong to the southern townships.

The ridge which runs in a northeastern direction, from Tylersburg in Clearfield county, at an elevation of 1,627 feet, to Howard Hill, in McKean county, is generally known as the "Big Level ridge." The summit of this

ridge is a gradually ascending one from its southwestern to its northeastern end. At Tylersburg the elevation is 1,627; at Marienville, 1,728; near Sheffield Junction, 1,885; at Spring creek, 1,950; at Kane, 2,020, and at Howard hill, 2,249 feet. Along the crest of the ridge, from Tylersburg to Howard hill (forty miles, in an air line), there is scarcely a break, where its summit has been eroded more than fifteen or twenty-five feet below the line of this ascending plane. This ridge is capped with Johnson Run sandstone with overlying shale at some points. Among the measured elevations, old Pollard log-house, 1,770 feet above tide; northwest quarter of warrant 3177, 1,810; at the Indian doctor's house (Harris), 1,790; Eldridge's summit, 1,860; Marienville summit, 1,805; Marienville, 1,715; Oakwoods summit, 1,750; Hazlett's spring, 1,770; Nebraska bridge, 1,095; Tionesta hill, west of the Allegheny, 1,595; Wheeler's ridge, 1,645; Hickory depot, 1,092; Cunningham's ridge, 1,750; Copeland's hill, 1,680; Big level, on Elk county line, 1,912; Kinneary's (Hunter's shanty), between the sources of Millstone creek and Wolf run, 1,770 feet; Byron's depot, 1,812; Redelyffe cross-roads, 1,615; hill opposite Foxburg, 1,500, and Tionesta depot, 1,058 feet.

The general compiled section of the coal measures found in the county, and more particularly in Jenks township, showing 334 feet, is as follows:

1. Shales and sandstones, 50'	8. Shales and slates, 10'
2. Clarion coal bed, 2' 3"	9. Kinzua creek sandstone, lower
3. Johnson run sandstone, 70'	er member, 40'
4. Alton Upper coal bed, 3'	10. Marshburg slates, containing a
5. Shales and slates, 5' to 10'	coal bed two feet thick, 10'
6. Alton Lower coal bed, 4'	11. Olean conglomerate, 100'
7. Kinzua creek sandstone, up- per member, 40'	

The first coal mined was at Balltown. In 1869-70 coal was sold at the old Everhart bank, two miles from Newmanville, for seven cents per bushel, while at Tionesta the price was 25 cents. In 1875 William Heath opened his mine, followed by Peter Youngk.

In 1845 an Indian from Wisconsin came hither to explore the mineral lands of which he heard the old men of his tribe speak. After a search of several weeks he returned disappointed. Some years before a white man was taken hither blindfolded, and the visor lowered to permit him to see the silver mines. In 1867 a Frenchman came hither from the west to search for the mysterious silver deposit, but was unsuccessful. Within a mile of the old Daniel Haddlestone farm, in Tionesta township, on warrant 2827, are the ditches of prehistoric miners, which were first explored by James Evans, of Franklin.

Two miles above the mouth of Little Hickory was the Cross furnace, which was abandoned after a number of years for want of more limestone. . . . From 1826 to 1831 the Tionesta furnace existed near the west end of Creek bridge, its site being visible in 1870. The pigs were taken down the river in a seven ton vessel, known as "Gen. Hay's Big Canoe". . . . In C. Gillespie's water well at Whig hill, twelve miles up Tionesta creek, a four-foot vein of iron ore was discovered in November, 1867.

Oil Fields.--From 1862 to 1865 residents of the county as well as travelers up and down the river asked themselves why oil did not exist in this section of the Allegheny valley as well as on Oil creek. To satisfy the querists, one or two ventures were made in the latter year. The well on the Holoman flats, drilled in 1865, began to flow in November, 1867. On Sugar run, one and one-fourth miles below Nebraska, is the scene of the oil excitement of 1865-66, when a number of wells were drilled from 360 to 500 feet, oil being found

in paying quantities only on the Conroy farm, near Wolcott's well of 1883 The well at Jamison's was shot in September, 1889, and proved a five-barrel producer.

An old oil well on the Dawson farm, Stewart's run, was revived in May, 1867, by a torpedo, and other abandoned wells were also subjected to a shaking up. . . . The Oldtown Petroleum Company's well was drilled 1,000 feet on the May farm, Tionesta creek, by S. S. Hulings, in February, 1867; salt water at the rate of 150 barrels per day was produced. . . . The East Sandy gas well touched gas at 350 feet in January, 1868, blowing the tools thirty feet into the air, and, the gas taking fire, flames shot up 100 feet. . . . In June, 1869, a twenty-five barrel well was drilled on Jamison flats.

Col. P. D. Thomas leased several tracts in the borough to Bapti, Frost & Co., Col. Simmons and J. G. Gear, and Stewart & Andrews purchased up Tubbs run at the great pigeon roost, Prof. Shotwell, near Tubbs run, Shafer & Co., and others, in the vicinity. . . . The Ross run oil field was abandoned in January, 1870, leaving the hearts of many operators sore. The East Hickory oil stampede dates back to the spring of 1870, when the Dr. Winner and the Welton & Stephenson wells were drilled. . . . The Bird well (Irwin's) and the venture on the Tuttle farm, the McNair well on the Wilkins' farm, Bentley's on the Jones farm, the Scott well on the Scott farm, and the proposed wells on the Fagnodas farms, by Neyhart, Grandin & Fisher, and at White Oak, kept West Hickory in a sea of excitement throughout the summer of 1870.

On July 1, 1870, McNair No. 1 well on the Wilkins' farm was producing 1,240 barrels, and No. 1 on the H. W. Scott farm, 175 barrels. No. 2 was drilled 400 feet close by, while McNair No. 2 was also drilling. One well on each of the following numbered lots was also being drilled: Lots 5, 6, 7, 2 and 3; while on leases 9, 10, 11 and 4 the drillers were kept busy. Wells No. 1 to 5 inclusive, on the Fagnodas farm, were down from 350 to 450 feet. . . . On the Tuttle farm Irwin & Bird were pumping seventy five barrels, and the venture was yielding 200 barrels, while a number of wells were drilling, and Dickson & Carson struck a twenty-five barrel well at West Hickory. In February, 1870, the daily production at Fagnodas was 1,600 barrels. . . . In 1873 Rev. William Richardson, superintendent for Grandin, Kelly & Co., drilled on Hemlock creek, and found oil. Kahle Bros. drilled four wells there later. In January, 1877, W. S. McMallen leased the abandoned oil territory on the West Hickory oil farm, and began the work of pumping the old wells. . . . The Grove & Hart well at Tionesta was drilled in the spring of 1876, and the Hunter well, near the depot, in 1876-77. Nichol's well, on the Lander's farm in Harmony township, was producing about this time. . . . In August, 1877, an oil well was drilled on the Copeland farm for Copeland & Gleason; Dr. Towler's well at Marien, the McLaughlin well on the Kepler farm, the Berry well, one and one half miles east of the first well near Balltown, a well on Logan run, the Brookston Tannery well, and other ventures were made. . . . Blue Jay well, No. 1, near Foxburg, was a producer in November, 1880.

In the fall of 1882 the Cooper tract began to show its possibilities. . . . The Charles Scutz well came in in January, 1883, with a production of 500 barrels per day; the Clark & Foster well did not prove of much importance, though in October, 1882, the crude showed 45 gravity, while the Reno well was keeping up its production. The Grandin, Berry & Kelly No. 2, at Balltown, also drilled in 1882, was reported dry on January 4, but the erection of two large tanks there led many to believe in the inaccuracy of the report. . . . The Reed & Brentenman well was struck, beginning with 2,400 barrels per day and declining to 800. The Patterson & Leedom well, on warrant 2735, was drilled

dry by Roth, Bock & Co.; Galey Bros. & Stewart wells were also drilled, and the Reno began flowing 900 barrels per day, exclusive of the 5,000 wasted. Shannon started with 200 barrels; while Fertig & Henne, Sherman Bros., Forest Oil Company and McCalmont Oil Company were all at work. Toward the close of January, 1883, the Union Oil Company's well reported a 3,000-barrel flow; James Walsh's Dutch well, on Porky run, was begun, and in February yielded oil, while round the new town of Forest City wells were being drilled on the Shannon lease, warrant 2735, by Murphy & Co. on 3198, and one by Agnew & Rogers. One-half mile east of this city, at the Reed & Brenneman well, was Gusher City, a village of ten houses. George Coyle, the terror of the two cities, was shot in the foot in February and died under chloroform. . . . Near Newmanville Searles & Co. located their wells in 1882-83, and in 1883 Wolcott's well, below Nebraska, was drilled. Grandin & Kelly's No. 3, on the Cook lands, produced crude of 45° gravity in August, 1882. . . . The Tionesta Oil Company began operations near Brace's mill, on tract 5218, in April, 1883, and in the same month and year the Hoodoo Oil Company was organized by the scouts, and a well drilled in the southwestern corner of warrant 3668. J. C. Tennent, P. C. Boyle and L. A. Beaumont were the interested parties. It required forty feet of drive-pipe to reach the bed-rock, and the well was cased 450 feet. Salt-water was found in the Clarion sand at 587 feet, and a white pebbly sand was found at 1,475 feet, which afforded five bailers of oil daily. Sand was encountered from 1,670 to 1,709 feet, and at 1,735 feet a red sand was discovered having a thickness of forty feet, and resembling the stray sand of the Cooper tract. From this level the drilling was hard down to 1,900 feet. The formation from 1,900 to 2,030 feet consisted of shells and black slate. This well, drilled by the scouts, had a showing of oil which made prospecting in its vicinity alluring, and large expenditures were made in the endeavor to open up a new field. S. B. Hughes secured lands, and with John Johnson and M. Murphy drilled one well northwest of the Hoodoo, and a second one 1,600 feet east of it. Both of these wells were failures; but, not to be discouraged, Hughes drilled a third well in this section, on a 45° line northeast of the Hoodoo well, and about sixty rods from the northern boundary line of the warrant, which was also a failure. Windsor & Co., of Titusville, completed two small wells along the eastern boundary line of warrant 3561, almost due south of the Hoodoo well. The Frost dry hole is situated on this warrant and southwest of the Hoodoo well, and Butts & Palmer added a duster to the list on a warrant still further to the west. . . . In November, 1883, the gauge of the Balltown field showed a production of 3,350 barrels of oil. During that winter the L. Agnew building was erected, and additions made to Corah & Hawk's hotel. . . . In March, 1884, the gauge of the Cooper tract showed 5,010 barrels from 182 wells, and of the Balltown tract, 3,376 barrels from seventy-six wells. Within the week ending March 26, fourteen new wells were completed and twenty-three shot in the Cooper tract, and in the Balltown, two new wells were completed and sixteen torpedoed. Barnum & Co.'s well, on warrant 3820, Green township, was drilled to sand in June, 1888, gas answering the drill. In 1883 the Walters well was drilled, by Capt. Grace, on this warrant, two years later Barnum drilled one mile east of the Walters well, and in 1886 the Mealy Brothers drilled on their farm.

Early in the summer of 1885 the old Kennedy & Hancock well, on Whig hill, was drilled deeper, and a fair show of good oil obtained. . . . The development of territory at Crisman's mills and at the mouth of Fool's creek, in the Gusher City neighborhood, commenced in July, 1885, after the Agnew & Proper well, two miles up the creek, was pronounced a success. . . . Tionesta

Gas Company's No. 2, on warrant 2825, a half mile northwest from their No. 1, struck the deep or Speechly sand in July, 1886, finding gas therein in generous quantity. A small showing of oil was found. The well is located on the south line of the warrant, 1,500 feet north of the southwest corner and about ten rods from the west line, on the Gilmore lands. The sand is thinner here than is the first well by one half. No. 2 finding only forty feet of rock against eighty feet in No. 1. Allhouse, who drilled both wells, insists there is a better showing of oil in No. 2 than was found in the first well. . . . Carnahan's well, on the Kepler farm, opened in July, 1887, yielded 600 barrels in two weeks. Stewart & Wood followed this discovery by the purchase of 2,275 acres, and Black Brothers by leasing 250 acres in the vicinity. . . . The Mc Cray well, on 5208, a mile south of the great gas well in Hickory township, was drilled in April, 1888. . . . On the C. O. Baird lands, A. B. Kelly leased in 1887, and in September, 1889, his eighth well was completed. . . . In 1877 O. W. Proper built a rig at Cherry Grove, the first on tract 745, near the line of Forest county. This proved dry, when he went into the land business, giving a little attention to local wells. In January, 1889, he and J. F. Proper drilled a well on the Matthewson farm in Harmony township, following their well on the Copeland lands. They have five producing wells on the Matthewson farm, and are now drilling on the Hill farm, six miles down the river from Tionesta, near the McGrew Brothers' wells (begun in 1885), one of which is a fair producer.

The Cooper tract adjoins the Balltown tract on the northeast. . . . J. M. Clapp operates 200 acres of the C. J. Fox lands, near Foxburg in this district, which yields about 300 barrels per month. He bought the property about seven years ago for a comparatively small sum. Capt. Haight, Anchor Oil Company, Reagan & Goff, T. W. Pratt and Bain, Fuller & Co. are operators. John L. Kenny's wells are in the neighborhood of Henry's mills, near the county line, and Horton, Cray & Co.'s wells are east of Brookston.

In the Balltown field A. B. Kelly & Co. have sixty wells; the Balltown Oil Company, seventy six; the Porcupine Oil Company, fifty-four; Agnew, Walshe & Proper, twenty one; Agnew, Haight & Proper, seven, and Clark & Foster, fifty eight, a total of 276. About 300 wells have been drilled in this field, of which 150 are producers at present. Walshe & Grandin have eight wells on their 200 acre lease (warrant 5266), of which three are producers. . . . Fogle farm and other tracts owned by J. J. Carter, produce about 4,000 barrels per month. In the Dawson run field the Tionesta Oil Company's product is 300 barrels. On the O. Bayard tract, A. B. Kelly produces 3,000 barrels; on the Gorman run tract, Hopkins, Gorman & Setley, 500 barrels; on the Manderson tract, Proper Brothers and H. Collins, 600 barrels; on the Copeland farm (Bovee), 500 barrels; Kepler, Hale & Beaver farm (Carnahan), 600 barrels, while the old Fagundas field yields now about 500 barrels per month.

The history of the Balltown field, as outlined by one of the producers, is interesting and valuable. This field is the largest and most prolific yet found in Forest county. It is situated in Howe and Kingsley townships, its present terminus being on the Green farm, near the mouth of Fork run, from which point the belt is traced in a northeasterly direction about ten miles, through warrants numbered 5266, 5267, 5268, 3133, 4821, 4792, 3194, 3195, 3197 and 3198, to the Cooper district. These warrants contain about 8,000 acres of land, though the oil belt, or pool, in places through them does not exceed eighty rods in width. Warrants 5266 and 5267 are part of a large body of 7,000 acres of land, known as the Cook estate, leased by H. H. May (now deceased),

A. B. Kelly and B. W. May, of Tionesta, Penn. Part of warrant 5268 is known as the Schooley lands, leased by J. C. Welsh, and part by the Anchor Oil Company. The Green farm was leased by J. C. Welsh & Co., and that part of the last named warrant owned by the Tionesta Oil Company, leased by Kelly, Grandin, Agnew & Proper; warrant 3133, owned by L. F. Watson, leased by Murphey & Davis; warrants 4821, 4823, 4792, 3195, 3197, owned by the Pittsburgh & Forest County Oil & Lumber Company, and John A. Proper and J. B. Agnew, leased by J. B. Agnew in 1875 in connection with the Balltown Oil Company; warrant No. 3194, owned by the Hall Estate & Miller, leased and purchased by Murphey & Davis and the Anchor Oil Company, called the Porcupine Oil Company; warrant No. 3198, owned by J. B. Agnew, 400 acres leased to Haight, Proper & Agnew, and 300 acres leased and sold to M. Murphey, Union Oil Company and others.

The first oil found at Balltown was a light showing of oil in a well drilled by Whisner and other New York parties in 1863-64, but was not sufficient to induce them to continue operations. In 1875 John A. Proper and J. B. Agnew, who were then part owners of the 4,000 acres of the Balltown lands, believing it to be good oil territory, began arranging for its development. On September 1, 1875, J. B. Agnew procured from the other owners a lease of the 4,000 acres of land, by which the Balltown Oil Company, then composed of Peter and David Berry, E. B. and J. L. Grandin, W. T. Scheidie, J. B. Agnew and John A. Proper, was formed. A year later Capt. J. M. Clapp purchased an interest in said company. In the spring of 1876 this company commenced operations by drilling one well at Balltown, the well being known as Balltown Oil Company's No. 1. But as this well made only a light showing of oil, the property being then isolated many miles from pipe-lines, etc., it only gave sufficient encouragement to try for better wells. The company then having procured leases of about 5,000 acres of the lands of Drexel, Duhring & Wright and the Funk Estate, adjoining the Balltown lands, next proceeded to put down a well on the lands of Duhring & Wright on warrant No. 4791, in August, 1877. Not finding oil in it in paying quantities, they next drilled a well on the lands of the Funk heirs without finding any good showing of oil. In 1881 they drilled another well at Balltown, near their No. 1, that started off at about twenty-five barrels per day, but did not hold out well. They then, in 1882, proceeded with their fifth well near the last one drilled, which proved to be dry. They next drilled their sixth well on warrant 4823, which proved to be a paying well, and which resulted in the opening of a large production in that part of the field. Mr. Agnew had, prior to this, made an agreement for a lease of the Cook property, but the company not being ready to proceed with operations within the time allowed, he gave that up, and about 1881 Messrs. May & Kelly, who had purchased the timber on the Cook lands, took a lease of said lands, and commenced operations on warrant 5266, and completed one well, which proved a failure. They commenced a second well, when an arrangement was made whereby the Balltown Oil Company became half owners with them in the lease of the whole 7,000 acres. Their second well not being a paying well, they started the third well, which was located by H. H. May (now deceased) who is said to have stuck his cane in the ground at the place where the conductor hole of the well was afterward started for the No. 3 well, at the distance of a half mile from the last wells drilled. This well was drilled a short distance into the sand in August, 1882, and showed for a large well, but was not fully opened until the December following, when pipe line connections and telegraph communication were established with the Balltown field. When drilled through the sand, this well

started at the rate of 1,000 barrels per day, causing great excitement in that field and throughout the oil region, and having quite an effect upon the oil market. This well, known as No. 3 Cook lease, has been one of the largest and best wells in the field. It is still producing, and is said to have yielded between two and three hundred thousand barrels.

Since that time some sixty wells have been drilled on warrants 5266 and 5267, many of them starting at the rate of over 1,000 barrels per day, and together have produced up to this time about 1,000,000 barrels, and still have an annual production of about 50,000 barrels. Large wells are also found on warrants 5268 to the southwest, and a large amount of oil has been produced therefrom. Immediately after the drilling of the Balltown Oil Company's well on warrant 4823, being their No. 6, the Porcupine Oil Company bought warrant 3194 for \$25,000, and commenced operations on it, striking a gusher for their first well that caught fire and burned up the rig before they were aware that they had penetrated the rock. This well, when opened, started at nearly 1,000 barrels per day, and was immediately followed by the drilling of other wells by said company, some of which produced as much as 2,500 barrels per day. At the same time this well was being drilled, the Balltown Oil Company was drilling on warrants 4821 and 4792 wells that started at the rate of from 300 to 500 barrels per day, afterward getting two wells that started at the rate of twenty five barrels per day. This was followed by the drilling of a large number of wells on all of said warrants and warrant 4823, some 100 in number within two years, bringing the production of the Balltown field at one time up to about 8,000 barrels per day.

In June, 1884, J. B. Agnew, John A. Proper and J. C. Welsh drilled a well on ninety acres of warrant 3195, owned by Proper & Agnew, and known as the Proper Reserve, that started at the rate of 1,300 barrels per day, and averaged 800 barrels per day for the first month. This resulted in the opening of warrants 3195, 3197 and 3198; Agnew & Proper's well No. 1, Proper Reserve, having produced alone nearly 200,000 barrels of oil, they drilling, in addition to this, twenty wells on the Proper Reserve, and thirty acres of said warrant known as the Nickle Oil Company, in which L. Agnew and J. F. Proper were interested. Clark & Foster became the lessees of 500 acres of warrants No. 3195 and 3197, on which they got some large wells, and have drilled on it a large number of wells, which have produced over half a million barrels of oil. Taking the Balltown field altogether, with the oil produced from warrant 3198, that field has produced about 5,000,000 barrels of oil since 1882, and is yet producing from 8,000 to 10,000 barrels of oil per month.

John Cook was the owner of the 3,000 or 4,000 acres which later constituted the Cook estate situate on Tionesta and Bob's creeks, near Panther Rock or Buck Mills. Cook was an Englishman, and resided in Philadelphia, where he died. H. H. May and Orris Hall bought the pine timber from the administrators of the estate or trustees of the Philadelphia Blind Asylum at \$1 per thousand, stumpage, and in 1879 obtained oil rights on 700 acres. This right formerly formed a part of their lumber lease. After drilling two wells, which were condemned, the syndicate, of which Mr. May was a member, secured 6,300 acres. Daniel Harrington, in his reminiscences speaks of Cook and of hembock, but never of oil. He writes in 1879 as follows: "During the war, while lumber was high, they coined money almost as fast as one of Uncle Sam's mints. No wonder that May is a banker, and can sit down and count his ten per cent. The pine timber is about all used up. Some twenty-five years ago Cook was here to view his possessions. He was an eccentric man, and a fine scholar. On one of his trips to Tionesta village from the

mills he was caught in a heavy thunder shower. He had a summer suit on, and got very wet. He stopped at our house, and went to bed while my wife dried his clothing by the fire. After his clothes were dried he got up. One part of his wardrobe was a white silk vest, which was badly stained by the tobacco he carried in one of its pockets. He made a great lamentation over that stain, more than some would if they had been in the mud all over. Mr. Cook was one of those men who cannot control their love for the substitute of hop bitters, and that, at last, hopped him off to the other shore. There is a very large quantity of good hemlock timber on the land, and the day is perhaps coming when there will be as much money in hemlock as there was in pine." Some time before Mr. May, of Tionesta, died, the old gentleman visited Balltown to look over the land which he owned in that vicinity. While there he drove a stake into the ground and said he would like to see a well drilled at that spot. After his death his son, Ben May, mentioned the circumstance to Mr. Grandin, and the latter said: "We will make a test at that spot." The stake was found and the well drilled, and it has been known as the Grandin No. 3, the largest well ever struck in the Balltown district.

The suit relating to the ownership of warrant 4792 -300,000 barrels of oil above ground and the lease of the land - was entered, but settled just before the trial, the Pittsburgh Company and Balltown Oil Company taking the oil and surrendering the property. The suit commenced in 1883, but was settled in January, 1884, when the Balltown Company was continued as lessees under the title of the Howe Oil Company. The oil right of this warrant was valued at \$500,000, the most valuable oil right in litigation in this county. Another suit, concerning the original lines of warrant 4821, involving the ownership of twenty-three acres which produced 58,000 barrels prior to the settlement of suit, was commenced in 1883 and settled in 1888, costing the litigants \$40,000. Col. L. F. Watson was the principal plaintiff, and the Pittsburgh and Balltown oil companies principal defendants. The greater part of the \$40,000 was for attorneys' fees and expenses of surveyors and witnesses, the leading lawyers of the district being employed.

The "Shannon mystery" dates back to 1876, when Marcus Hulings began drilling for oil on the banks of the Tionesta at Foxburg -then a hamlet of two dwellings, one barn and a school-house. The drill was driven by the water-wheel of the old saw-mill, and reached sufficient depth to urge Hulings to transfer his tools to the Bradford field. C. A. Schultz, a piano tuner, interested Morck, a watch repairer of Warren, in the abandoned oil field, and both leased the Fox lands and adjacent territory, embracing the Cooper farm in Howe township. Lots were sold on easy conditions and wells drilled; but oil would not respond. The anxious owners met P. M. Shannon, of Bradford, and offered him great inducements to develop Lot D in the Cooper tract. A. B. Walker and T. J. Melvin joined Shannon, and in the summer of 1882 had their roads cut and machinery on the field. Drilling commenced, but on July 25, when the drill reached 1,800 feet, Walker & Melvin, annoyed with delay, retired from the field. On the day following Shannon wrote to them to return, saying: "Can't stop her! She is a teaser! Bring two or three as large plugs as you can get, and hurry here." Guards were placed round the "mystery," and a military system followed closely until the "mystery" was sold. Pratt, Bean & Fuller are the present owners of this old well.

Scouts. -During the palmy days of scouting when every important well was made a mystery, there were many exciting adventures encountered by the scouts in their midnight work. Guards were sometimes lonely in the still watches of the night, and amused themselves by firing their rifles, muskets or

revolvers in a promiscuous manner, not calculated to encourage scouts prowling in the vicinity. In the history of McKean county a good deal is written of the scouts and guards; but little is said of Cooper Hill and the Shannon mystery. A. C. Snell, of the *Evening*, speaking of the old days, describes the guards' square round the Shannon well as a ten foot opening in the deep forest, some distance from the well, and surrounding it with a sentry box at each corner. He was one of the first scouts there, and managed to enter the mysterious circle unobserved and measure the oil in the tank. While making plans for escape, he saw two lantern lights carried forward through the forest, just as the guards were changed for the night. The new guards also observed the lights and fired their warning round, when the lights went out. One guard, believing that the intruders would not venture closer that night, selected a spot near the derrick for shelter in preference to the sentry box, but was not long there when another alarm was turned in. This guard rushing to his post, fell over Snell, and, though terribly scared, arrested the scout and took him to Capt. Haight's shanty, leaving his fellow guards to shout and fire as only guards of that period could. Haight, after examining the intruder, failed to perceive that he had secured the information he sought, and drove him into the wilderness in the darkness. The men who were the cause of the alarm were Armstrong and Cleminger, two Foxburg speculators.

The Shannon mystery and the Cherry Grove pool had to be watched by the scouts at the same time. On one dark night, when Tennent, in company with J. H. Rathbun, a fellow scout, remained on duty at the Shannon mystery, his earthly career came near being terminated. While moving along on all fours to get near the well, he grasped the limb of a dead log in order to draw himself over it. The twig broke with a loud report, and the guard, whose station was close at hand, fired. The bullet whizzed past Tennent's ear and in close proximity to his head. Tennent made no mistakes in placing an estimate on the Shannon well, and the advancing market of the fall of 1882 found Capt. Jones loaded with oil bought at bottom figures. In December, 1882, May, Kelly & Grandin's No. 3 was drilled deeper after market hours, and responded at a rate which played havoc with the bulls at the opening on the following day. Tennent and the other scouts watched the well drilled deeper from points outside the guard lines. In his estimates on its production he reported it good for 900 barrels in the first twenty-four hours. The other scouts rated it much lower, and those who gave the correct figures sent them out as Tennent's estimate. The gauge on the next day showed the correctness of his judgment, which was based on the length of flows and the interval between them. P. C. Boyle, aided by W. C. Edwards and Tennent, were the schemers who made the brilliant play of the year when they drilled the May, Kelly & Grandin No. 4 below the sand level, before the owners learned that the sand had been tapped. The methods employed and the financial pressure brought to bear on trusted employees will not bear analysis outside of the realms where mystery men and scouts measure strength for results to be used in the halls where gambling in oil bears the stamp of respectability. As a rule the scouts directed their best energies to correcting the false reports sent out by mystery men; but at the Grandin well they took the aggressive and got the better of honest men. At the No. 4, which came in dry, and proved a grand surprise to the trade, Mr. Boyle, that most enterprising scout, had the guards out to keep intruders from the well, and when Mr. Hague came to the well one morning, with a bailer on his shoulder, he could not gain admission to his own well until the contractor came to the guard line and gave orders to the guard to let him in. Boyle and Tennent did some fine work at the Patterson well north of the Cooper tract.

Many were the wild rides to a telegraph office nine or ten miles distant, each scout anxious to file the first message. Oftentimes the owners of the wells were in the cavalcade, urging their horses with whip and spur, but there is no case on record when owners were not beaten by some of the hard-riding fieldmen. The best of horses were in demand, and the time made was, in some instances, remarkable, considering that the roads were of the roughest. Occasionally a horse, going at a mad gallop, would stumble over the rocks in its path and fall, throwing its rider over its head—but accidents were few. B. S. Tupper, the only one of the old time scouts who is constantly in the field yet, was thrown in this way on the road from Cooper Hill to Sheffield in the spring of 1883, and had his leg broken. He declined assistance from those coming after him, but refused to be moved out of the road to let them pass until they had taken his messages to deliver at the telegraph office. After filing the messages they returned at once and carried him tenderly to the town.

Fires, etc.—The oil line, on the Porcupine Oil Company's lease, in Howe township, burst in February, 1888, letting 125 barrels into Porky creek, where it was ignited by a gas jet. The derrick, boiler house and tank were burned. . . . During the storm of July, 1886, Kelly, Grandin & Co.'s tanks, at Buck Mills, were struck by lightning and 1,000 barrels of oil burned. . . . "Doc" Haggerty, of the Warren Torpedo Company, and the two horses which he was driving, were blown to atoms by glycerine, in December, 1888, while *en route* from West Hickory to Pleasantville. Not a vestige of the "Doc" has since been found.

Lumbering.—In the chapter on pioneers, as well as in that devoted to the townships and villages of Forest county, references are made to the early lumbermen and their saw-mills in this region. . . . The Lumbermen's Association was organized in August, 1872, to oppose the Clarion River Navigation Company. The members were John Cobb & Sons, Henry Moore, of the Millstone Mills, Cyrus Thompson and others. D. B. Watson was elected president; T. W. Taylor, vice president; Jeremiah Cook, treasurer, and T. B. Cobb, secretary. The object was to oppose the navigation company in their designs on the river below Raught's mills.

In January, 1873, there were 13,000,000 feet of lumber piled at the Coon and Tionesta creeks, 5,000,000 of which were produced at Cobb's mills, up Coon creek; 2,250,000 at Root & Gillespie's mills, and the remainder at the mills of Payne, Porter Haskell, Melvin Rogers and Myers. Four miles above Lacytown, where the water mills of Cobb & Sons, built in 1868, stood, George Lacy built a steam mill. The output grew annually until April, 1883, when the Tionesta, Hickory and Cooksburg forests and mills appeared to turn out enough of lumber to supply the two Columbias. Daniel Harrington, who compiled the lumber statistics that year, made the following estimate:

Tionesta.—O. Hall, boards, 400,000; Wheeler & Dusenbury, 1,000,000 boards, 120,000 timber; Eli Berlin, 200,000 boards; Ford & Lacy, 165,000 boards; Jacob Sheasley, 150,000 boards, 26,000 timber; Porter Haskell, 175,000 boards, 100,000 timber; James Bowman, 13,000 timber; Salmon Creek Lumber Company, 120,000 boards; W. Holebrook, 625,000 boards; Cornwall & Bonner, 1,000,000 boards; Russel & Sons, 2,000,000 boards; Dale & Lawrence, 350,000 boards, 90,000 timber, 60 cords of hemlock bark, and 10,000 barrel staves; Catlin & Osgood, 90,000 timber; Kepler & Foreman, 25,000 timber; William Tobey, 300,000 boards; May & Kelly, 300,000 boards.

Hickory.—John Hunter, 200,000 timber; Watson & Freeman, 80,000 timber; Wheeler & Dusenbury, 100,000 boards, 35,000 timber; H. Brace, 3,000, 000 boards, 50,000 timber; Kepler & Foreman, 50,000 timber; Frank Henry, 2,000,000 boards, 75,000 timber.

Cooksburg. —Cook & Sons, 2,000,000 boards, 100,000 timber.

During the year 1887 Wheeler & Dusenbury shipped seventy-two million feet of lumber, collected on their 13,000 acres, through which seven and a half miles of railroad were built by them, to which ten miles were added in 1888. . . . Nine shingle-mills existed in Howe and Jenks townships in 1888, producing 180,000 shingles per day.

The lumber mills of the county, in 1889, are large, important industries. Years ago the pessimist said the hills would soon be bare, and the occupation of woodman and lumberman gone forever; but the following list of mills, with notes on capacity, etc., show no sign of diminution in supply. This list was carefully compiled and published in the *Northwestern Lumberman* of October 5, 1889:

*Byromtown (P. & W. R. R.), Bauman & Hafele, pine, hemlock, hardwoods, S 2; ■ Miner, Green & Co., pine, hemlock, hardwoods, S 4 P.

Clarrington (shipping station Vowinckle, P. & W.), J. B. Pearsall & Co., hemlock, hardwoods, S 3 P; W. D. & S. H. Shields, R.

Cooksburg (Clarion river), A. Cook, two mills, pine, oak, hemlock, S 4, Sh 3; David Heffron, pine, oak, hemlock, S 2.

East Hickory (shipping station West Hickory, W. N. Y. & P.), R. Chaffey, Sh; Normile & Toley, hemlock, hardwood, S 3; §William H. Stright, hemlock, pine, oak, S 3; ■† Wheeler & Dusenbury, two mills, pine, hemlock, hardwood, S 4 P; L. D. Whitcomb, P.

Enlalia (shipping station Sheffield Junction, P. & W., T. V.), ■ Bauman & Hafele, hemlock, hardwoods (mill at Pebble Dell), S 3; J. L. Betts & Co., four mills, Sh; Enterprise Lumber Company, hemlock, S 4 P; Forest County Lumber Company, mills at Sheffield Junction, S 4, Sh 4 P.

Gilfoyle (P. & W.), ■ Curll, Campbell & Co., hemlock, beech, maple, S 3, Sh 3; N. Gilferd, hemlock, hardwoods, S 2.

Golinza (shipping station Tionesta), G. J. & F. C. Lacy, pine, hemlock, hardwoods, S 3 Sh.

Guitonville (shipping station Tionesta, W. N. Y. & P.), R. J. Wade (J. T. Wade & Bros., owners), pine, hemlock, hardwoods, S 2 P.

Marienville (P. & W.), Baker, Hammond & Co., pine, hemlock, cherry, hardwoods, S 4, Sh 4; Hammond & Messenger, pine, hemlock, hardwoods, S 3, Sh 3; §H. H. Hensil, hemlock, maple, S 3 P; Charles S. Leech, hemlock, beech, maple, S 3 P; J. H. Morrison, S 3 P.

Nebraska (shipping station Tionesta, W. N. Y. & P.), ■† Collins, Darrah & Co., pine, hemlock, oak, S 5 P; Collins & Watson, pine, hemlock, oak (mill at Pine Hollow), S 3.

Newtown Mills (shipping station Tionesta, W. N. Y. & P.), Wheeler, Dusenbury & Co., pine, hemlock, hardwoods, S 3; Whiteman & Baur, pine, hemlock, hardwoods, S 2.

Pigeon (shipping station Frosts, P. & W.), Fox & Crain Co., hemlock, hardwoods (saw for S. Crawford & Co.), S 4; W. H. Frost, hemlock, two mills, S 4; S. Crawford & Co., hemlock, S 4.

Tionesta (W. N. Y. & P.), ■ T. Brace & Co., hemlock, oak, S 3; §Dingman & Dale, oak, pine, S 3; N. S. Foreman, hemlock, pine, oak, S 3; J. M. Kepler, hemlock, pine, oak, S 3; Lawrence & Smearbaugh, oak, pine, hemlock, S 3; G. W. Robinson, pine, hemlock, oak, S 3 P; George F. Watson, pine, oak, hemlock, S 3; Zeigler & Co., hemlock, oak, ties, S 3.

*Letters indicate kind of business. S, saw-mill; P, planing-mill or machinery; Sh, shingle-mill; W, wholesale dealer; R, retail dealer. Figures, daily capacity in feet: 2, 5,000 to 10,000; 3, 12,000 to 25,000; 4, 25,000 to 50,000; 5, 50,000 to 100,000. †Hand saw mill, small & portable. §Logging railroad. General store.

West Hickory (W. N. Y. & P.), Orion Siggins, W. R.

Miscellaneous.—While the "Allegheny" was the first boat to ascend the river to Olean, in 1830, it is to the "William D. Duncan," Capt. Crook, that the credit for being the first boat to ascend to Franklin belongs. On Friday, February 22, 1828, the "Duncan" left Pittsburgh for Franklin and Warren, but owing to the low stage of water, ascended no higher than Oil Creek Furnace.

In 1852 a great destruction of lumber took place at the mouth of the Tionesta. Large quantities were rafted, run to the mouth of the creek, and let lie there, without starting any down the river. In consequence the mouth of the stream was so closed up with rafts that a sixteen-foot plank reached from one raft to another across the channel. There came a cold snap, with considerable snow, which soon formed slush ice. The ice formed against the rafts, and there was no vent or outlet for it. It backed up the water of the creek until the cables could hold no longer. Then the lines parted and the whole thing, rafts, slush ice and all, went booming down the Allegheny. One man's raft was seen on top of another man's raft. Of course the under man had to wait for his lumber till the top man got his. Large quantities were broken up and destroyed. The spring floods of April, 1865, cleared the river and streams rapidly, carrying down large bodies of logs and timber. Ice-flow and flood of February 18, 1886, struck the Tionesta within twenty minutes after the rise of the waters was first observed. The ice, which had gorged in the main channel at the head of Dustin Island, half a mile below town, forced the entire body of floating ice through the channel between the head of Dustin and Hunter islands. This great body of water, thus being almost wholly without an outlet, was forced back with great rapidity, some asserting the water rose at the rate of an inch a minute, followed soon by large cakes of ice, which remained piled high over most of the flooded district. Every cellar, and a large majority of the rooms on the first floor of the dwellings standing along the river bank, were flooded, entailing a heavy loss on the owners, who considered themselves fortunate in being rescued by the aid of boats, not seeming to care or having the time to look after household effects, or articles stowed in the cellar. Among the heaviest losers were E. L. Davis, Moses Hepler, John Hart, W. Y. Siggins, Mrs. Dr. Hunter and family, J. H. Dingman, Wm. Guiton, Ed. Sanner, J. R. Chadwick, Isaac Shimp, Mrs. Saul, S. S. Canfield, J. G. Carson. The flood of June 1, 1889, did comparatively little damage at this point.

The county in early years was the favorite resort of all the wild animals of this latitude, and many are the hunting stories told by the pioneers of adventures with panther, bear, wolf and deer, and of them not a few are related in the pioneer chapter. In 1868 Uncle Bill Graves killed the largest buck known to hunters in this county; in December, 1868, Chris. Zuendel killed a wild cat measuring four feet. An American bald eagle was captured by William Bradish, on Hunter run, in September, 1889. But modern times have changed the homes of the large game; the lumberman, the bark-peeler and the oil man have left them not a refuge, and they have fallen before the hunter or fled to wilder regions, there to roam in comparatively uninterrupted security.

CHAPTER II.

INDIANS AND PIONEERS.

INTRODUCTORY—INDIAN HISTORY A CENTURY AGO—DAVID ZEISBERGER—INDIAN LEGEND—INDIAN WARFARE—THE PIONEERS—SAMUEL D. IRWIN'S ACCOUNT OF THEM—SOME FIRST THINGS—CYRUS BLOOD AND OTHERS—EARLY COAL MINES, MILLS, ETC.—DANIEL HARRINGTON AND HIS EXPERIENCES—REMINISCENCES OF ABNER PHELPS—GERMAN SETTLEMENT—OTHER PIONEERS—HUNTING ADVENTURES AND CASUALTIES, ETC.

THE historic period of this section of Pennsylvania dates back to 1749. On July 29, of that year, the French Capt. Céron, deposited a leaden plate at Venango, to stand as evidence of his country's claim on the territory. Doubtless other plates were buried at the camping places of the little command, along the Allegheny, which have not yet been unearthed. In November, 1758, the French evacuated Fort Pitt, and proceeded to Venango. In July of that year this post was evacuated, and the troops proceeded to Niagara. In 1787 Fort Venango was occupied by Capt. Hart of the United States service.

Eighteen years after the French relinquished control of the Allegheny Indians the Moravian missionaries came among the Monseys here, the date being placed in the year 1767. Zeisberger then established a preaching and supply station at Goshigo-hunk, near the mouth of the Tionesta, and subsequently at Hickory town. In 1770 the mission and station were moved to Friedenstadt. On April 17, 1770, this migration took place, Lawunnakanneck was left to the god of famine and want, who ruled here in 1770. After the famine (in 1792) Senecas or Cornplanters came hither. In October, 1806, Dr. Allison alleges the Cornplanters assembled at East Hickory for their annual squaw dance. The musicians were Dorkaway and a brother Indian named Locke. The dance continued through the night until a war-whoop alarmed the revelers before the dawn, and soon a party of Indians joined in the dance and introduced the whisky which they brought with them. A little later the singer, Locke, lay drunk near the fire. On him John Ross, the jealous half-breed, looked savagely for a while, then advanced and called upon the brute to rise and sing; but not receiving a reply, he seized Locke, and leaning his head on a log, chopped it off.

Samuel D. Irwin, who in 1869 contributed many valuable historical sketches to the *Press*, and in 1876 wrote the centennial history of this country speaks of Zeisberger as follows:

Beyond doubt, the earliest incidents connected with the history of our little county of Forest, are those recorded in the plain and truthful annals of the Moravian missionaries; true, this carries us beyond the century a little, but we have a very well defined and plainly narrated history by a truthful and vigorous writer. The records contained in the life of David Zeisberger and in Loskiel's history, are of too extraordinary a complexion to be passed over in silence, and, while it sometimes reads like a romance, it has truth for its foundation, well defined.

Zeisberger was an Austrian, and the best linguist of all his people. He understood five or six Indian languages, which gave him great power with the savages of our land. That admirable book, his life by Bishop Scheintz, consists of over 700 pages; and his notes show the endurance and energy of the man. Fortunately for history, Zeisberger kept



John A. Datto

full notes. This extraordinary man determined, it appears, in the summer of 1767, to make an exploratory trip to the Indians of the Allegheny river, and took with him a companion, whom he called Anthony. His friends tried to dissuade him from going into the howling wilderness. He struck the Allegheny river in Butler county, it is supposed. The Seneca Indians there tried to dissuade him from going farther, depicting the danger of his route. But the good man proceeds, although told that the Indians at Goshgoshunk were very ugly, full of witchcraft, and would murder him; that they were of the Monsey tribe, who were especially hostile. But he proceeds, and arrives at Goshgoshunk on the 16th of October, 1767, which, in point of fact, consisted of three towns near the mouth of Tionesta creek. Zeisberger and his friend stopped at the place now known as Holeman's Flats, from the description given. Although he had traveled among Indians before, he found himself, according to his own recorded testimony, among the worst lot he had ever seen. They resembled demons, and to a congregation of murderers and Indian roughs he preached the first sermon they had ever heard. He understood their language to perfection; was known and called by an Indian name, and so got the blind side of these desperadoes; got their attention and laid down to them the truth in its purity. He writes in his journal, "Never yet did I see so clearly depicted in the faces of Indians the blackness of hell and the power of the Gospel." A fine painting was made of this by Mr. Schussele, a Philadelphian artist, for Mr. John Jordan, Jr., which is in the art collection at the Centennial Exhibition. John Sartain, the celebrated engraver, struck some engravings from it, a proof copy of which was presented to John Thompson, Eli Berlin and James K. Clark, commissioners of Forest county, by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, as well as an original copy of Zeisberger's own handwriting, being a receipt for going express for the governor to the enemy Indians, ending with their characteristic words.

Forest county also has a copy of his life, presented by the same society. The history tells of the pow-wows and rookeries the Indians got up; of the struggles of this good man with one Wangomen, who opposed his messages. How Wangomen was "flaxed out" in debate in the end, and was a conquered man. Yet still the false Indian prophet gave him trouble at times. These pagans were divided in opinion, as wiser people were of old; yet the majority requested the missionary to remain among them and teach them Christianity and civilization. He left for a short time in 1768, came back, and by this time found a few bad traders in the camp; how the Indians, early in 1769 destroyed more than 2,000 deer on the Allegheny river; how it was determined, on account of fresh outbreaks of the Pagans at Goshgoshunk, to remove to La-wun ak-hanck (East Hickory), as the word is translated, "meeting waters," (Beaver and Hickory) and how a mission was established there, on the eastern bank of the river, and a few miles above the first mission where Senseman and the civilized Indians removed in April, 1769. How they remained there until April, 1770, when this mission was broken up, and in canoes all started down the river and were joined at Goshgoshunk by a few of the Christian Indians there, as they all floated down the river to Fort Pitt, where they arrived May 1.

An Indian legend, from the pen of Daniel Harrington connects this county with the days of border warfare. He says:

Perhaps as early as 1796 an Indian trail or footpath was used by the first white settlers in crossing from the river, at the mouth of East Hickory creek to Tionesta creek, striking the latter stream about ten miles from its mouth. At the time the story which I am about to tell begins, this path was used more by Indians than by the whites, for the red men then were the more numerous. A little over two miles from Tionesta, and directly on this path, there is a large, strong spring of pure water, known as the Belisle spring. It took its name from a man who had a hunter's camp at the spot. The spring is the source of Jughandle run, said to have been named by Kingsley and Paul Wolcott, under the following circumstances: These two were ascending the creek in a canoe, and stopped at the run to quench their thirst. In passing the jug from one to the other the handle came off, and Kingsley called the little stream Jughandle, the name it bears to this day. Belisle, whose name was given to the big spring, was a tall, athletic man and a sure shot. His long black rifle, when held to his shoulder, seemed like part of the man, so steady was it in his grasp, and so sure the eye that directed its aim. Between Belisle and the red men there was a deadly hatred, and the former never failed to execute his vengeance on an Indian when an opportunity was presented. If we go back ten years in the life of this Tionesta hunter, we find him living on Lycoming creek with his wife and child. One day, on returning from the woods, where he had been in pursuit of game, he found his house a smoking ruin, and his wife and child gone, he knew not where. After a careful search he could find no remains of those that were dear to him, and he knew that they had been carried away into captivity. He made his preparations to follow the trail of the murderous savages and started alone, with his trusty rifle, buoyed up by the hope that he would be able to rescue his wife and child from their clutches. The Indians who had committed the outrage were four in number,

and their trail led due west, toward the mountains, which fact led him to believe that they belonged to one of the tribes west of the Allegheny river. On the second day he came to a spot where his enemies had camped the night before, and during the day he found a remnant of a dress hanging on a bush. He carefully followed the trail up the mountain, closely scanning every tree, rock and thicket large enough to conceal a redskin. At night he was afraid to build a fire lest it should reveal his whereabouts, satisfying his hunger with parched corn and dried venison, and sheltering himself as he best could. At the close of the third day, while crossing a high but thinly timbered ridge, he discovered in the valley below him a dim light, which he had no doubt was the camp fire of the Indians he was pursuing. Creeping up to a rise of ground that overlooked the camp he discovered the savages. Three of them were lying with their feet to the fire, and one was keeping guard over the slumbers of his companions. Belisle determined to watch until they would all fall asleep. He saw where their guns were stacked against a tree, and concluded to get between them and their arms, so as to lessen the chances against him. The captive woman was seated, with her babe in her arms, resting her back against a tree, while the waking Indian guarded her. Watching till the after part of the night, when he perceived the guard nodding, Belisle crept up on his hands and knees and brained the unsuspecting Indian with one blow of his tomahawk. Quick as the lightning's flash he shot two of the sleeping Indians, one with his own gun, and the other with a gun that belonged to the party. The fourth Indian made his escape. The joyful meeting of Belisle and his rescued wife and child, no pen can describe. On the next morning they began their weary journey homeward, arriving footsore and weary. Their little cabin was soon rebuilt, only to be again destroyed some two years later by an other incursion of savages. This time the wife fell a victim to their barbarity. Two little children, one born since the rescue we have described, were also ruthlessly slaughtered. Belisle was terribly affected by this last blow. He became a wanderer. It seemed as if he were constantly trying to get away from himself, and was always going to and fro in the woods. He sought death in vain, and was always looking out for new adventures. On the path leading up Prather's run from the Allegheny river, is a spot called Devil's Pass. The path is hemmed in by high rocks, with barely room enough for men to pass in single file. Belisle, with two companions this time, again followed the trail of the murderers of his family. The pursuit led in the same direction as before. The trail crossed the mountains, and as near as could be ascertained the murderous party consisted of six warriors, who were making for the Allegheny at Hickory. Our three avengers followed them like sleuth hounds. After consultation it was determined Belisle and his comrades should separate, one following the trail, while the other two should head off the Indians and ambuscade them at the Devil's Pass. Belisle and Traverse left their comrade and started for the pass. On the fourth day the trailer halted at night in sight of the enemy's camp fire. Belisle and his companion steadily followed their course, and on the sixth day crossed the ridge between the waters of the Tionesta and the Allegheny, and in the evening began descending the little run in which the pass is situated. They selected a rock which effectually concealed them from view, about sixty yards from the pass, where their guns would rake the narrow passage from end to end. They had been in position about an hour when the Indians hove in sight, traveling in single file. By arrangement Traverse fired first, and two Indians fell. Belisle's shot followed in quick succession, and two more dropped. The remaining two wheeled to retreat, but were met by him who was following the trail, and one of them killed. The last attempted to pass over the dead bodies of his companions, but Belisle and Traverse, having reloaded their guns, he also fell dead with two bullets in his body. Prather's run empties into East Hickory, not more than a mile from the river, and runs through the farm formerly belonging to T. H. Prather. After his death his heirs sold the land to an oil company. The run is about three miles long. Prather had a small grist-mill on it for the purpose of grinding corn. When I first came to Tionesta, in 1828, Belisle's old camp was standing at the spring. What became of the proprietor is not known, but how should he have died except on the warpath, in pursuit of those he had sworn to hunt down—the murderers of his wife and little ones?

* Toward the close of August, 1796, a large body of Indians appeared at the frontier settlements of Westmoreland county, but the settlers fled, leaving their homes as prey. After destroying the cabins, the Indians returned to Tionesta. On their trail followed ninety armed residents of Westmoreland, who, on the third day out, arrived at the mouth of Tionesta creek, and on the morning of the fourth day discovered the Indian camp a short distance up the river, on the western bank, to which the savages were crossing in canoes. The riflemen fell back to Tionesta, crossed the river, and by a rapid march, flanked the In-

† Jeremiah Bonner's interview with David Walters, 1851.

dian camp, where they saw plainly that the red men were preparing for another expedition. After watching a short time, the riflemen closed their line, and, creeping down the hill within range, lay there until the morning of the fifth day. Arrangements were then made to select a center for attack, and open the battle by making an Indian a special mark for a bullet. The first volley left few of the savages living, a few fled into the river, but were shot while crossing, two only reaching the eastern bank, one of whom, shot in the hip, was subsequently found and killed; the other running to the Indian town, on East Hickory, to give the alarm. The riflemen proceeded up to the village, where they found an old woman, whom they spared. They burned this village, destroyed the cornfields, and made such an impression that the Indians of the Tionesta never again engaged in plunder and rapine.

The Pioneers.—From 1868 to 1882 the work of writing the history of the pioneers of Forest was not overlooked. In the first named year Samuel D. Irwin began writing the valuable sketches which won for him an honorary membership in the State Historical Society, while, later, the pioneer, Daniel Harrington, contributed his valuable reminiscences to the pages of the *Spectator* and other journals. From the files of the *Press* (through the courtesy of Editor Wenk and S. H. Haslet), the following sketches of pioneer days, from the pen of Mr. Irwin, have been obtained:

Eighteen years after the Declaration of Independence was signed, or in April, 1794, came the surveyors, with their chains and the old Rittenhouse compasses, to survey the lands taken up by the old Holland Land Company, which were afterward patented, and titles perfected, to a large portion, by the Hollanders. This Holland Land Company, I find, by examining the old surveys, consisted of Wilhelm Willink, Nicholas Van Stophurst, Christian Van Eighen, Hendrick Vollenhoven, and Rutger Jan Schemmelphennick, names which sound similar to those of the Knickerbocker times at New Amsterdam. At that time the lands were classified in Districts No. 5 and 6, of the purchase from the Indians of 1784. The tracts to the east of us were laid out after leaving the river, usually in 1000-acre lots. Other prominent early warrantees were Jonathan Mitlin, Gen. Harmer, George Meade (ancestor of Gen. Meade) and others; while west of the river, some of the tracts were patented by Pierce Butler, who was a man of note in early times. The farms of George S. Williams and Isaac Siggins, near West Hickory, were on the Butler warrants. This whole territory was then embraced within the limits of Northumberland county, which seems almost incomprehensible, considering that the county now known by that name lies about 200 miles toward the rising sun.

The history of early settlers, coming through first hands almost, is consequently reliable, or nearly so, and from its nature is biographical rather than traditional in most instances. The first settlers, upon the authority of Judge John A. Dale, were the Valentine family, who settled on what is now known as the Jamison Flats, in an unbroken wilderness, some three years before Eli Holeman came, or 1797. Mrs. Valentine was a superstitious woman, believing in witches, etc. She brought with her to the country George Tubbs, a son by a former husband, who lived just below the run. Mr. Valentine cleared up a piece of land and planted out a large orchard of apple trees. This homestead, Valentine and his wife dying, became vested by will of Mrs. Valentine in Mrs. Barbara McGee, and her husband, John McGee. John, after living there five or six years, became dissatisfied with the country, and to use his own words, "dislocated himself to Columbiana county," having in the meantime sold the old Valentine property to John, son of William Middleton. The latter settled on the Allegheny, and built the "Red House," so called. His settlement is dated 1802. He was the first school teacher in our borders. To the late Dr. William F. Hunter, I am indebted for the following humorous sketch of the "Red House." It was the largest house in this section; it was built by Middleton, on the Jamison Flats, with an eye to a private house and church together, one room being set apart for the church. About the time it was dedicated as a church, a pioneer (who combined, like the house, more than one qualification, being a surveyor, justice of the peace and preacher) came and preached. The subject of the text was the meeting of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, but the original manner in which the text was handled, with the attending circumstances, called forth some humor on the part of the pioneer audience. The speaker, enraged, changed his tactics, and charged on the people, threatening them with the terrors of the law, and the general judgment, in *hoc mundo*. "You may laugh now, you brats of Babel, but methinks I see a dreadful time approaching; yes, see it a-coming, there will be a terrible time. Volcanoes will burst forth hither and yon, and

George Tubbs settled in 1800. He girdled Middleton's apple trees excepting two, which can be pointed out to this day. The Valentines have all removed from this section. Poland Hunter came from Westmoreland county and settled at Tionesta in 1805. He had a large family. He died in 1840, at a good old age, in the midst of his kindred. Of his children, William Hunter is the only survivor. His first settlement was on the island known by his name. He afterward removed to the west side of the river, opposite the island. Although not a man of education, he was a man of strong mind. Asa Dodge came in 1815, and settled on the Daniel Stowe place. He lived alone, and followed basket making for a business. Judge John A. Dale tells me he has known of his making an entire set of harness out of oak splints. After living in various places within the limits of this county, he froze his feet, and becoming discouraged, returned to Genesee county, N. Y.

In 1800 the first township officers were elected (said Judge Holeman), when the territory now embraced in the western half of the county was all included in the township of Allegheny. It was about this time the first taxes were assessed. Col. Samuel Dale was the deputy surveyor. Dale was succeeded by John Irwin, who carried on the surveys from 1802. Ebenezer Kingsley (after whom Kingsley township was named) was one of the pioneer settlers on Tionesta creek. He had wandered from Genesee county, N. Y., came down the river on a raft, and was not slow in perceiving that all kinds of game abounded. He first settled at Oldtown, but soon removed to what is now called Newtown. He was a man about six feet in height, and well proportioned, possessing good judgment, yet lacking education. His kindness and hospitality are well remembered by the early settlers on Tionesta creek. He gave most of the names to the streams in the vicinity of his settlement. As for instance "Jughandle," because he broke the handle of his jug there, "Jake's run," from the name of a man who built a shanty on its banks. "Bear creek," so named because he killed a bear near its water. "Salmon creek," because he shot a salmon near its mouth. "Lamentation run," because the pioneer heard doleful cries of animals near its mouth, etc. Kingsley wanted no neighbors, two or three settling within a mile of him. He sold out his lands to Hamilton Stowe, who was a man of great energy of character, and correct business habits. He was joined by Wheeler & Dusenbury, who turned the resources of the forest to account, as they lumbered on a scale that had not been known before their time.

Another of the early settlers was Henry Gates, who came to the country and settled near Oldtown about the year 1806. That year was a very cold one throughout. The settlers were obliged to dig up their seed potatoes to subsist on. He came with his son, John, and his son-in-law, Anthony Cousin, and for many years after, in conjunction with Holeman and Hunter, supplied the surrounding country with corn, and gave the Tionesta creek settlement the name of "Egypt." He died and was buried on the mountain side near Oldtown.

About the year 1816 John A. Dale and his brother, Joseph G. Dale, now an associate judge of Forest county, and grandsons of Henry Gates, came to the county from Centre county, and they attended the first school on Tionesta creek. Mark Noble and his family strayed into this region shortly after Gates came, and, with his family, settled near the mouth of Tionesta creek. Maj. James Hulings* came here from Allegheny county. He took an early and active part in the settlement of this section. At Tionesta, he built the first hotel in 1824. He is well remembered by our oldest inhabitants. He died at Tionesta in 1860, at the advanced age of seventy-three. Contemporary with Maj. Hulings came Rev. Hezekiah May, who settled first near Oldtown, which was the site of an Indian village. He brought with him all the energy peculiar to New England, clearing a farm at Oldtown, he left it with a couple of sons, and moved to Tionesta village and purchased the James Range farm. Before coming hither he preached at Franklin for a year, and wrote the description of the burnt woods of Maine for Morse's geography. This, when it is considered that he was said to be a graduate of Yale college, is not surprising. He died July 4, 1843, aged seventy years. His widow, Margaret White, a descendant of Peregrine White, died July 4, 1868. Three sons and one daughter of Hezekiah May are yet living. Benjamin May and Selden T. May removed to Norristown, Penn., where they now live. Huntington H. May and Mrs. Thomas, his sister, still live at Tionesta.

Cyrus Blood†, the founder of Forest county, was born in New Hampshire, in March, 1775, and in 1797 was a teacher in Chambersburg Academy. In 1833 he moved into this wilderness to seek health as well as a wider field

* S. S. Hulings, son of Maj. James Hulings (who died April 27, 1830), was born at Tionesta, October 27, 1832, and resided there until his death, November 27, 1888. In 1845 he married Miss Lizzie A. Wagoner, of Philadelphia. In politics he was a strong Democrat, and to him many of the *antebellum* victories of his party in this county are credited. His political and business character won him many friends and honors.

† John D. Hunt, born in Vermont, in 1811, came to Marienville in 1833, with Cyrus Blood, died September 18, 1887. He married Marlen Blood in 1843.

for money-making, and established Blood's Settlement, named in later years Marienville, after his daughter who married John D. Hunt. The pioneer died here January 12, 1860, after twenty seven years devoted to building up the interests of this section. He was a scholar, farmer, surveyor, commissioner and associate judge. Col. Hunt accompanied him into this settlement, hewing a road thereto through the woods. Within a few years came James Eldridge, Jacob Mercelliott, John F. Gaul, S. F. Rohrer and Aaron Brockway—all often referred to in this volume.

Major Goodman and Alex. Henage were soldiers of the Mexican war, serving under Taylor and Scott, and doubtless in the desperate battles under Shields. The former was in Garland's regiment, and the latter in the Fourth United States Infantry. . . . Quintain Jamison came in early years, and settled on the Middleton land. Gilbert, his son, lived there in 1876, among the apple trees planted by Middleton, which escaped the vengeful hand of Tubbs. . . . George Siggins* came from County Sligo, Ireland, in 1793, and in 1800 married Jane Young of Centre county. In 1801 he settled at Stewart's run, but, finding that his farm was on lands claimed by the Holland Land Company, moved to West Hickory. During the war of 1812, at its close, he marched to the frontier; returning, he cleared the flats at the mouth of West Hickory, where he resided until his death in 1865.

The first coal mine in the county actually worked, was that at Balltown. In 1875 William Heath opened the second on his farm, and Peter Youngk a third on Coon creek. . . . The first mills were built by Middleton in 1800, just below the Jesse Dale farm. In 1803 George Siggins built one at the mouth of West Hickory.

Daniel Harrington came to this section in 1828, and same year visited the Tionesta valley, ten miles to the saw-mills (then just completed by Kinnear, Stockberger & Noyes), where in 1868 stood the Green & Gordon mills. At that time there was no such thing as a wagon road—the canoe or bridle path meeting all the requirements of travel. At Oldtown a preacher named Hezekiah May resided; Hyner's cabin, or reach, was just above, occupied by the hermit old Dodge. John Elder's cabin was just below the mouth of Ross run (named after the half-breed, John Ross), and Ebenezer Kingsley's cabin, at Newtown, later known as Stowe Flats. The Dodge cabin was on land owned by Henry Bottsford, and the latter, finding him there, evicted him so summarily as to win from the hermit the following description. "Bottsford talked like vengeance, kicked me out of doors and took peaceable possession." Writing in 1881, this pioneer says: "My first experience on Tionesta creek, fifty three years ago, was at Pearson's mills, four miles below Sheffield. Henry and William Pearson had built a double saw mill, ten miles above Balltown, and I went there to superintend that lumbering establishment, and was there until they sold the property to Mead. I remember the fine sport I had in those days catching trout below the dam. I could catch them as fast as I could throw in my line and pull it out. The main creek was full of them—the largest trout I ever saw. Then a man could catch ten pounds in half an hour, and when you were tired of trout you could go to a lick and kill a deer at any time you wanted venison. The woods were full of deer and other game. While sitting there I have seen trout trying to swim up or over the dam, where the water fell at least three feet perpendicularly. They would sometimes have to make three or four attempts before they could succeed. The trout is the most active fish that swims. Our best deericks were on Blue Jay, two miles from the mills. That was long before oil was thought of.

* Isaac Siggins, who died at West Hickory in 1883, was there in 1812.

Blue Jay is about twice the size of Two-Mile run, above Franklin. That is my recollection of the stream, though I have not seen it for forty years, and my memory may be at fault."

In the fall of 1889 the old gentleman moved away. His celebrated old rifle—five feet two inches in length—was presented to S. H. Haslet. This lengthy instrument of destruction was built by Henry Elwell as a flint-lock, but the date is not inscribed.

Mr. Harrington further says in his interesting narrative: "James Hulings was an old keel-boatman, who, with his brother Samuel, boated the munitions of war for Perry's fleet from Pittsburgh to Waterford, by way of Allegheny river and French creek. James built the first hotel in Tionesta, and kept it a number of years. Samuel kept a hotel in Pittsburgh, and also about ten miles up the Allegheny for several years. Both died of inflammatory rheumatism, produced by exposure. The next of the keel-boatmen were John and Joseph Kelly. They lived at Kelly Station, below Kittanning on the Allegheny Valley Railroad. James Hulings was an eccentric man. At one time, when the common price of a drink of whisky was three cents, a man who was in the habit of getting the worth of his money called for a drink. Hulings set down the bottle, and the man poured out a tumbler-full and swallowed it. 'How much is it?' asked the customer. 'Two cents,' said Hulings. 'How is that?' said the man; 'I thought you sold it at three cents.' 'So I do,' said Hulings, 'but I can afford to sell it a little cheaper at wholesale.'

"Poland Hunter was the father of the late William and David Hunter. His residence was on Hunter's Island at the mouth of Tionesta creek. He was a pretty rough specimen of Irish humanity. He would sometimes take on board more tanglefoot than he could walk straight under, and staggering against a stump would say, 'H—l agin a stump and Poland agin that.' Hunter's Island was once a fine piece of land and very productive, but the wash of the river has destroyed it. Poland Hunter shot a man by the name of Kinnear, who had a warrant for his arrest. Hunter peppered him with shot about the legs. The wound was not mortal. Hunter said that shooting him had made him a store-keeper, and, if he would let him shoot him again, he would make a wholesale merchant out of him. William Hunter was a chip of the old block. Whenever he took too much crooked whisky his temper got the better of him, and everybody was in his way. He and a man by the name of Groff always fought when they met. Groff was small, but full of grit. In one of their fights Hunter bit Groff's finger. The next day Groff was crossing the river to Hunter's grist-mill. He halloed to Hunter when half-way over the river, 'I'm bringing you another grist of finger nails to grind.' During the war of 1812, William Hunter, Green Elder and others were called out to resist the landing of the British at Erie, and had it not been for the capture of the British fleet on the lake, the bravery of those pioneers would have been tested.

"Ebenezer Kingsley* was another old settler, hunter and trapper. He camped at the Big Meadows, on the head waters of Horse creek. When I

*Ebenezer Kingsley, said to be the pioneer hunter of Tionesta creek, settled at Newtown, but so soon as other pioneers came into that vicinity he sold his clearing and moved twelve miles north to Blue Jay (now Foxburg), where he resided until the sale of his farm to Fox, and his removal to Missouri. Of his two sons, Elijah caught a young panther, which he carried home and sold to a fur dealer, who in turn sold him to the owner of a menagerie. In after years this Elijah visited Waterford, and there saw the panther, which he caught two years before a circus captive. Another son named Pil Perry accompanied his father to the hunting shanty, when twelve or thirteen years old. On one occasion the father did not return until after dark, when he missed the boy. The old hunter concluded that the youth had left for home seventeen miles distant, and set out to overtake him. The boy seeing himself pursued, and forgetting or thinking it impossible that his father could be the pursuer redoubled his gait, but after a chase of nine miles was overtaken. At Broken Trap Eddy he came within a few feet of the boy and called to him, but this had only the effect of hastening the frightened youth's steps. Even after being caught, some time ensued before he could realize that his father was the pursuer. As a memorial of this chase the creek is called "Pil's Run."

came to Tionesta, in 1828, he was living on Newtown Flats, which he held by virtue of squatter sovereignty. Kingsley was a very eccentric man. Nature had done her full duty by him. Had he been educated, his destiny would have been different. An incident between Kingsley and John Siverly caused some fun at the time. Judge Moore, president of the court at Franklin, had been up at Kingsley's and staid all night. Of course he partook of Kingsley's hospitality, which consisted of unlimited bear's meat and venison. A short time afterward, Kingsley and Siverly were going to Franklin to attend court. On the way down Kingsley made a bet with Siverly that Judge Moore would recognize him, and come down from the bench to shake hands with him. The wager was a hat. After court was called, Kingsley placed himself in such a position that he thought the Judge would surely see him, but the Judge was so deep in official business that he did not see Kingsley. Siverly said he thought he had won that bet. 'Yes,' said Kingsley, 'he has forgotten when he was into my bear's grease up to his elbows.'

William and Henry Pearson built a double saw-mill at Mead's Island, twelve miles above Balltown, and six miles below the forks of Tionesta. I superintended the mills until they sold them to David Mead. At that time there were no wagons nor roads to run a wagon on. The only mode of conveyance was a canoe, and supplies were carried in canoes from Franklin to Tionesta, and up the creek to the mills. Johnson Smith and J. L. Williamson were once pushing a loaded canoe up to the mills, and staid all night at Kingsley's, the usual stopping place. It was warm weather, and each of them had a new pair of buckskin moccasins, made of skins not very well tanned, and little better than raw hide, when wet. They left their moccasins in the canoe over night, and the dogs ate them. On discovering their loss in the morning they said, 'whether they be easy to digest, or not, it is the dogs' lookout not ours.'

Isaac Ball, Luther Barnes and William Manross, were manufacturing lumber at Balltown. Manross, while drawing up a log one night caught his hand between the bull rope and the shaft. His arm was drawn into the shoulder, and how many times he went over the shaft before he could make them hear him at the house, he never knew. His arm was useless afterward, except as an ornament. It used to be said that the usual supply of the necessities of life at Balltown was one barrel of flour and two barrels of whisky. Deer, bears and wild turkeys were very plenty. I was watching Blue Jay licks one evening and a flock of turkeys at least a hundred in number, passed close by me. They looked so pretty that I did not shoot among them at all. Stockberger and Noyes used to make boards at a mill at Bear creek, since owned by Green & Gordon. Noyes used to say that it was his business to get what he wanted, and it was the people's business to get their pay for it.

John Elder came from the east of the mountains at an early day. He first settled in Warren county, near what is now Thompson Station. In 1813 he, with others, was called out and marched to Erie to resist the landing of the British, but Perry's victory on the 10th of September enabled the defenders to return to their families. John Elder taught the first school in Deerfield township, Warren county. In 1823 or 1824 Elder moved to Tionesta township, on Tionesta creek, near the mouth of Ross run. This run was named after an Indian. Elder bought a small improvement of Jacob Gates, which Gates held by virtue of squatter sovereignty; Gates went to Rockland township, Venango county. He was a good woodsman, and was frequently employed by land owners to help them to find their land. He would sometimes lead them over very rough places—over some rocky knob or through a laurel thicket—on purpose, to make them abandon the land, thinking it was worthless, which the most of it was for any

other purpose than to hold the world together. I may mention, as I go along, that no water ever ran out of the earth equal to that which flows from these hemlock side hills. In 1840 John Elder went west in search of better soil or sunset. He settled in Iowa, and killed himself trying to become acclimated.

"Asa Dodge was one of the old settlers of Tionesta township. In 1828 he lived at the foot of Hyner's Reach, in a small log house. He had no family with him. He was an old man then—somewhere about sixty five or seventy—and his physical strength was impaired, as well as his mental capacity. Dodge had the foolish idea that his feet would be warmer without stockings than with them, and to test his theory undertook to walk from Tionesta home one cold day, without stockings, and froze his feet so badly that he lost his toes.

"Robert Hyner, who came into possession of the Dodge improvement, lived on it for a number of years, and then traded it for a house and lot in Tionesta village. Before the oil excitement he traded his Tionesta property for a farm on Pithole creek. This Pithole property he sold for a big figure—\$75,000. Mr. Hyner went west, but came back. The last that I heard of him, he was living in Vineland, N. J. He was one of those that money did not make a fool of. Thomas McCalmont had a little log grist-mill at the mouth of Stewart's run, five miles below Tionesta. Many times have 'I been to mill' there. Mill and miller are both gone, but whether the dust of the old gentleman's coat was a cure for sore eyes or not I don't know, but I never heard of him making the mistake of giving a customer the toll instead of the grist. The run is there yet. James Dawson had a mill where the Tionesta road crosses Stewart's run, five miles above McCalmont's mill. That mill and miller are also gone. Mr. Dawson was one of the early settlers, and a very sociable man. He could tell some of the richest of hunting stories. He must have settled on that old farm as early as the beginning of the century. The woods were then alive with all kinds of game. He was also among the patriotic band that went to Erie. His house was always open to the tired traveler; the latch-string was never pulled in. Always in a good humor, nothing ever seemed to roughen his temper. He died about 1844. Just above the mouth of Stewart's run, on the side hill, was a big deer-lick, within gun-shot of the road. I have sat there in the night, when it would seem as if that lick was full of deer.

"Robert Elliott lived where President village now is. He was one of the early settlers of the county. He had a grist-mill seven miles below Tionesta, and a good farm on the river bottom. William Elliott, son of Robert, was in business in Franklin in company with Hugh Henry, and afterward in the foundry business, as Elliott & Eply. He was prothonotary of Venango county and a good man. The grist-mill was a water-power at the mouth of Hemlock creek. The property now belongs to E. E. Clapp. Mr. Clapp has expended considerable money in making roads, and in the erection of a large hotel on the river bank. I should have mentioned that Mr. Ralph Clapp, the father of the present owner, had a furnace on the property, and manufactured pig-iron for a number of years. He sometimes preached the gospel to his neighbors, and was an able and eloquent man.

"The next settler on the river was Edgar McCrea. McCrea was a great hunter, but unfortunate with a gun. He mistook his brother-in-law for a bear, and shot him. A short time afterward while drawing his gun out of a canoe, with the muzzle toward him, the hammer caught on something, raising it high enough to explode the cap, and the charge entered his thigh. The wound was terrible, but careful nursing brought him through safely. The hills along the Allegheny and its tributaries no longer echo the report of the rifles of the early

hunters. They, with few exceptions, sleep the sleep that knows no waking. Hugh and John McCrea occupy the old farm at McKee's Rocks. The farm was sold for oil purposes, but as very little oil was found on it, they repurchased it.

"At Henry's Bend lived John Henry. His was the first house above Pithole rifle, and a good place of entertainment. John's son Hugh I have already mentioned as a partner of William Elliott in mercantile business at Franklin. William, another son, was in partnership with Mr. Pickersgill, in the shoe business, in Pittsburgh. I think he is now in Philadelphia. Michael, another son, died at Tionesta, a few years ago. There was one brother in the Henry family that was an invalid and never walked. His head and shoulders were those of a full-grown man, while his legs, from the hips down, were those of a boy. The cause of his helplessness, I think, was rheumatism. He always seemed cheerful, and he was certainly intelligent. He was well-educated, and spent the most of his time reading. The Henrys were a good family of men—sociable and intelligent. William Henry was somewhat of a hunter while he lived at the river. There was plenty of deer in the woods. Wild turkeys were plentiful, also, up to 1840, when the deep snow of that year exterminated them. The wolves were starved out that winter. On the last day of December I went to Balltown on business. The creek in some places was frozen clear across, and in other places there was only a little ice along the shore. The snow on the ground was about knee deep. I took my rifle, thinking I might get a shot at a wolf. I saw one on my way but too far away to shoot. That night I staid at Balltown, and it snowed twenty-two inches, making four feet of 'the beautiful' for me to wade through ten miles to get home. But I was young then, and not easily discouraged. Where there was ice on the creek the snow had turned into slush, and did not come over my boot tops; where there was no ice I had to take the shore, and then it was wallowing rather than walking. About a mile below Panther Rock there was a house. There the woman of the cabin got dinner for me, and I thought it was the best meal I ever ate. I reached Newtown, three miles from home, the next day about noon. My wife was not much frightened about me. She said she thought I would get home. And during that winter and in that snow the wolves and the wild turkeys all perished.

"Erastus Gibson was one of the old settlers of Tionesta. He lived, with his family, one mile above Balltown, on the south side of the creek. A man named Shephard and myself had been rafting over an old piece of lumber that had lain in the water all summer. We had worked hard, but darkness came on us before we got to Gibson's, and we could not see to navigate through a windfall that was in our way. We halloed to Gibson, and he pushed up to us in a canoe and took us down to his house, where we staid all night. Some time after that I was at a certain boarding-house at Tionesta, and Gibson was there also, with a number of others. It was said that the landlady was not quite as tidy about her cooking as some other housewives. We had buckwheat cakes for dinner, and Gibson was what a sailor would call 'three sheets in the wind.' He took a cake on his plate and was picking it all to pieces. Some one asked him what he was doing. Said he, 'I'm trying to see what this d—d pancake is made of.' Gibson emigrated to the west, in search of the place where the sun sets.

"William White* was an old settler on Tionesta. He owned some land on

*Wm. White, who died at Delphos, Kas., October 26, 1875, came to Forest county in 1837, and with John Hunter took a raft down Hunter's run. The following spring he took a raft from the Tionesta to Pittsburgh in safety. In 1838, when Hamilton Stowe commenced lumbering at Newtown, White rafted and loaded for him, and afterward for Wheeler and Dusenbury. In 1871-72 this pioneer craftsman moved to Kansas.

the creek, and sold it when the people were crazy about oil, for \$10,000. The company put down a well on it, but did not get enough oil to grease a gimlet. But White got the money, and he was one of the few that money did not make a fool of. He invested his cash in bonds, and emigrated to Kansas. He was a man of more than ordinary intelligence. He used to say there were three classes of professional men that he wanted no dealings with—lawyers, doctors and preachers. I once heard a joke that occurred between him and John A. Dale. Dale met White in company, and said: 'White, when I first saw you I thought you were a fool, but when I became acquainted with you, I changed my opinion.' White replied: 'When I first saw you I thought you were a fool, and when I got acquainted, I did not alter my opinion a bit.'

"Thomas Nugent lives in the woods, ten miles south of Balltown and five miles north of Marienville. He is now about seventy years old, and has been in the wilderness upward of thirty years. He says he is half German and half Irish. He was born on the Alleghany mountains, and came to Forest county with his parents when he was only five years old. Their mode of travel was on pack-horses, over a bridle-path through the woods. He remembers that he rode on an old mare that had a mischievous colt that amused itself on the way by catching in its teeth the clothing on which he sat, and trying to pull it from under him. In one year he killed forty deer, and thirty-six the next. After that, as game became scarcer, his quantity was reduced. Perhaps the deer became better acquainted with his skill, and kept themselves at more respectful distance. Several old bucks that he wounded tried to use their horns on him, but he was never seriously injured. Once he caught a bear in a trap, or rather the bear caught the trap and walked off with it. Nugent followed him for eight days. He came in sight of him once but was unable to get a shot. The old gentleman thinks that bear may yet be carrying that trap around the country. One day he caught a bear in a pen, and when he discovered him he killed him with his knife, for, like the Dutchman's anchor, his gun was at home. These bear pens were built of solid logs, with a log floor. Without the log floor a bear could dig out as fast as a man with a grubbing hoe. Sometimes bruin will eat his way out of a pen built of good-sized logs, if he has time enough before he is interviewed by the trapper. Mr. Nugent was out one day and started a buck, which ran across a hollow and stopped one hundred and fifty yards away. He shot at him and dropped him. Then, instead of reloading his rifle, which a hunter should never forget to do, he ran up to the buck to cut his throat. But, when he reached the spot, the buck had so far recovered as to get upon his fore feet. Mr. Nugent stuck his knife into his game, and the handle catching in the skin, the deer was in a fair way to take it from him. The buck kept getting better and better, and was soon able to run as fast as Nugent. At length they came to a high log, on top of which was a fallen birch. In jumping the log, the buck's horns became tangled in the brush, and Nugent succeeded in stabbing him to the heart. He was almost entirely out of breath, and thought he would never regain it. At another time Mr. Nugent was hunting with a comrade named Sam Kirkpatrick, on Spring creek. Sam had slightly wounded a buck, and sent a young dog after him. The dog was slowly following the trail, just ahead of Sam. Coming to a fallen tree, the dog put his fore feet on the trunk to look over. The buck was lying on the other side, but little the worse for Sam's shot. He jumped up and ran after the dog, and the dog ran after Sam. It was a race for life, with the chances in favor of the buck. Sam used his legs to good advantage, expecting every moment to feel how sharp that buck's horns were. The buck ran past the dog and turned his whole attention to Sam, as the larger

object of the two. At last the dog, recovering courage, caught the buck by a hind leg, and drew his attention from Sam. This enabled Sam to put a tree between him and the buck, when he loaded his gun and ended the difficulty.

"Daniel Fleming was one of the old settlers of Tionesta township, Venango county. He made the improvements on Fleming's Bottom, and lost his labor by a defective title. He also had the misfortune to lose a leg at Miller's Eddy, by getting caught in a raft line. He owned a farm situated about half a mile from West Hickory, on Fleming hill; so he was not a tramp. Who would be a one-legged tramp? John K. Andrew, William and Daniel were sons of Daniel Fleming, Sr. They were all good, steady men—not a black sheep in the flock. Andrew Fleming had a good education, backed by good sense, and he became a first class pilot on the Allegheny and Ohio rivers—following that for an occupation. In the latter part of his life he had poor health and became a dyspeptic, dying about two years ago in Crawford county. The next in order is the Siggins family. George Siggins, Sr., emigrated from Ireland and settled on the west side of the Allegheny river in an early day, and the farm on which he settled showed his good sense in choice. No better body of land lies on the river between Irwin's farm, at the mouth of Brokenstraw, and Kittanning. It is so high that it is not subject to overflow by the river, and raft freshets do not destroy the fences or wash off the soil from the plowed fields. James and Isaac are the only two living.

"Thomas Hicks Prather, who owned a farm on the Allegheny river at the mouth of East Hickory creek, was a noted man in his day. The farm is known far and near as the Prather homestead. Hicks Prather (as he was always called) had acquired it by inheritance from his father, who was, perhaps, the original settler. At least two generations of the Prather family lie buried on the place. Hicks Prather lost his first wife, and married a second. By that marriage he got a woman several years younger than himself. It was a very fortunate venture for him, for when he broke down physically and became superannuated, she took his place at the plow and elsewhere, where work and oversight were needed. She managed the farm better than it had ever been managed under his own superintendence, and proved by practical demonstration that she knew something about farming. She made a good living for the family, and he, appreciating her worth, left the farm to her when he died. Hicks Prather was an eccentric character. He could not do too much for a man he liked, and he could not do too much to injure a man that he disliked. He had an ungovernable temper, that he could not control. That temper often got him into trouble. Hicks Prather died about twenty years ago. The old homestead was sold for oil territory, but its only production in that line was dry holes.

"Robert Guiton, an old trapper and hunter, now living in Green township, has killed more deer and bears than any other living white man. He thinks he has averaged fifty a year. I should think he exaggerates a little, for since deer have become comparatively scarce, an average of fifty is more than I should want on my conscience. Guiton is about sixty years old, and there is yet greyhound enough about him to run down a deer.

"Samuel Felton, with his young wife, Catharine Felton, came to Tionesta about 1833 or 1834. He became an expert hunter and trapper. A deer had to look sharp if Sam did not get a shot at it, and a shot from Sam generally counted. He had a long, heavy rifle, made somewhere in Kentucky. It carried a heavy charge of powder, and when I heard the report I could tell it from any other gun. Felton and myself once went on a hunting tour, to be gone from home over night. It was some twenty eight years ago, when game

was plenty. In the evening Felton killed a buck. It was pleasant weather in October, and we camped under a bushy hemlock, and roasted a part of the buck for supper, after which we lay down, hunter fashion with our feet to the fire. In the night Felton awakened me, saying, 'Hear the wolves!' There appeared to be two gangs of them by their howling—a pack on each side of us. They came so close that we could hear them walking on the leaves. We kept the fire burning brightly, which kept them off. Had they attacked us they might have got into trouble. When it became light enough to see objects, we took our guns and got in behind a fallen tree top with the leaves on, between the two packs, and while lying there could hear them walking around at the butt of the tree. But the leaves were so thick that we could not see them, and we did not get a shot. Wolves were plenty in those days. I remember killing one with a club that I cut with my jack knife. I had run a raft to Pittsburgh, and on my way home thought I would look at a trap that I had set some time before. The trap was about a mile off my direct route home. When I got to the spot I found that some animal had taken the trap away, and I had trouble in following it. The chain attached to the trap was only about eighteen inches long, with a clog run through a ring at the end of the chain. The snow was frozen hard and the trail could be seen only now and then. At last I found where my game had been fast, and discovered some gray hairs. Then I knew that I had business with a wolf. I did not follow far until I started him. The trap bothered him so that I could easily outrun him, and he was the largest gray wolf I ever saw. He jumped over an old hemlock log, and one of the springs of the trap caught on a knot and held him. I cut a witch hazel about five feet long, and went over the log to get a rap at him. The wolf jumped back over the log and got loose. We had another race, and I ran him into Little Coon creek. The stream was frozen over, but not hard enough to carry him, and he broke through the ice. I walked out on a log, and knocked him on the head. I took his twelve-dollar top-knot and left the rest of the carcass in the creek. The wolf and the lamb did lie down together that night.

"Evan Roberts was a native of one of the eastern counties of the State. He was master of the German and French languages, and could tell as good a Dutch story as a Dutchman himself. The early settlers were not particular about boundary lines. Eli Kingsley thought that Roberts & Hendricks were cutting timber on a lot that he held by virtue of squatter sovereignty. Kingsley called on Roberts, and said: 'Mr. Roberts, where does your line run?' Mr. Roberts replied: 'Wherever there is good timber.' 'Dad! I thought so,' said Kingsley, and that was all the trouble there was about it—no sheriff's fees, no court charges nor lawyers to pay. A few words between the two men, in good humor, settled it all.

"During the winter of 1824-25, Sheriff Robison, of Venango, and Sheriff Littlefield, of Warren, visited Kingsley's cabin, while surveying the State road from Tionesta to Sheffield. The owner recited for them the following story: 'Soon after I came to the flats [meaning the low ground where he then resided], I had an adventure that I shall never forget. About four years ago I started out one morning for a hunt, taking provisions for a two days' stay. The first day out, just in the evening I killed a four-pronged buck, which I dressed and hung up out of the reach of wild animals. I then built a fire close to the spot where I had hung the deer, and, after eating a hearty supper, rolled myself up in my blanket, with my feet to the fire, and was soon asleep. In the middle of the night I was awakened by a great noise, and on turning over discovered a large bear, trying to pull the dead buck out of the tree where I had

hung it. I grasped my rifle, and taking as careful aim as I could, in the dim light, I fired at the bear, who went off with a growl. In the morning I saw stains of blood on the ground, and started on the track. After following the trail some distance I came to the mouth of a cave among some rocks. There I saw a pool of blood, and had no doubt of my game being in the cave. I procured a pine knot, out of which I made a torch, and after the manner of Gen. Putnam proceeded to enter the opening. The entrance was small, and I was obliged to crawl in on my hands and knees, but as I advanced the cavity grew larger, until finally I could stand erect. I was feeling my way along cautiously, when I heard a growl, and before I could use my rifle the bear sprang upon me from behind a projection in the rock, knocking me down and severely wounding me on the left shoulder with her claws. The torch that I carried was extinguished by the shock, and I was left to fight for my life in the dark. I succeeded in getting out my hunting knife, and made several vigorous thrusts in her neck and sides. The blood from the bear's wounds spurted in my face and nearly blinded me. The bear finally relaxed her hold and made for the opening of the den. I followed, but in the darkness could not find my gun. At the mouth of the cave we had another close encounter, that lasted, as near as I could judge, about fifteen minutes. After the bear had stripped me of all my clothing, except a pair of buckskin breeches, I succeeded in killing her. I then hunted another pine knot, made another torch, and went into the cave again to get my rifle. I found it in the far end of the cavern, and also found two little cubs, about two weeks old. The floor of the cave was pretty well covered with bones. I was unable to hunt for three or four weeks after this rough experience, and was never in my life so near hanging in my checks.'

"John White, who also lived in Tionesta in those days was a native of Ireland. He was an excellent mechanic, and could make almost anything that was to be made of wood. He was at work at the mills during the above-mentioned fight. Many old settlers will still remember Johnny White, as he was familiarly called, and his eccentricities. He, too, was fond of a 'drop,' as he termed it, and when he took one, that drop became very lonesome and required company, and before Johnny knew it, he was half seas over, not to the old country, but to the tipplers' paradise. There was a young man at East Hickory, named Sylvester Bailey, who had practiced so successfully in mimicking White that Johnny used to say: 'Be jabers! Bailey can talk more like Johnny White than Johnny White can talk like himself.'

"John White owned property on West Hickory creek—a saw-mill and some land. During the oil fever he sold it for \$20,000, and emigrated to Canada. That windfall enabled him to live very fast while he did live, which was not long.

"William Armstrong, who settled at Clarrington in 1828, was the true founder of that village, and one of the great lumbermen of sixty years ago. On the point, one mile above Horse creek, on the north bank of the Allegheny river, lived James Downing, in a log-house sixteen feet square, more or less. In this humble cabin Mr. and Mrs. Downing made raftmen welcome to the best they had, generally got up in good shape, and plenty of it. The lodging was not what would be termed first class in this age of the world. Instead of spring bedsteads, mattresses and feather-beds, it was two deep on the floor. But, to make things balance, there was no charge for beds. Raftmen, as a rule, never complained about the lodging. If they could get enough to eat they were always satisfied. They would build a fire on the shore, if they had no shanty on the raft, and sit around it all night, or lie down, hunter fashion,

with their feet to the fire. Mr. Downing sometimes kept a jug of something—which we would now suppose was hop bitters—for raising the spirits when a man had the blues. Sometimes he would take a dose of his own medicine, and then he would be full of good humor. Liquor never made him cross, but he would get as independent as the boy who didn't care whether school kept or not. The little log-cabin and its owner are both gone, and, like the Mound Builders, they have left no history behind them.

William Connely came to Franklin in 1804, and was among the earliest settlers. In 1819 and 1820 he represented the district in the legislature, served as a justice of the peace for many years, and was appointed by Gov. Curtin an associate judge. My first recollection of him dates back to 1824 or 1825 (I will not be positive as to the exact date), when I heard him preach to a little congregation at Tubbs Run Flats, about a mile above Tionesta, on the west side of the Allegheny river. He possessed two of the requisites of a public speaker—self-reliance and cheek. I do not use this last word in its offensive sense. For every preacher that I have heard deliver a better Methodist sermon than he preached that day, I have heard a dozen that did not acquit themselves as well. He seemed to possess the entire confidence of his hearers, particularly the female portion of them. He was an admirable judge of human nature, and knew that it was good strategy to secure the good-will of the ladies.

Paul, William and Joseph Wolcott were three brothers among the earliest settlers. Paul lived at the mouth of Fork run, on Tionesta creek. He was quite a hunter and trapper. All are now gone. Paul was a very intelligent man, and his conversational powers were excellent. In 1828 the Mays were building a saw-mill at Panther Rock. On my way up Tionesta I staid there one night, and saw H. H. May for the first time. He looked as though he had performed a hard day's work. He was a tall, slim boy, and very bashful; he sat back, like a bound boy at a husking, and had nothing to say. Panther Rock is a large rock, about ten feet out of water, in the middle of the creek, and has a rafting channel on either side. Uncle Sam has a post-office there, and the mail arrives and departs twice a week. Panther run comes in on the south side of Tionesta creek, not far above the rock. It is said that Elijah Kingsley, son of Ebenezer Kingsley, caught a panther on that run, tied it and kept it for a pet for his wife and children. It was only a kitten, but it is natural to suppose that it would grow to be an old cat.

Some time previous to 1828 Col. Williamson and his brother, John L. Williamson, came from Mercer county to Pearson's Mills, on the Tionesta. They were both active and intelligent men. They cut logs, canoed on the creek, and ran rafts when there was enough water. I worked with them, and we all shantied together and slept in the same bed, made of hemlock boughs. Sometimes we drank tea made of the same material as our bed, and I liked it, probably because it was a home production. We were all single then, with no wives or children crying after us. There was no home sickness, for the woods were our home. Our nearest neighbors were at Balltown, ten miles away, or at Sheffield, six miles distant. Strange as it may seem, one of us could sleep in Jefferson county and another in Warren county, and both be in the same bed. The shanty was exactly on the line between the two counties. It was a capital place to dodge constables, if there had been any such officials to dodge. Each of us had his gun and ammunition, and when we ran short of meat the deer might expect us. We didn't have to go far in those days to see a deer. I remember that I counted twenty deer at a time, one day. I came to the head of a hollow, and got upon a high rock. In the valley below

me I saw at first a buck and a doe. Soon I saw more, and counted twenty in all, some feeding and some lying down. I killed the doe and wounded the buck.

James Green was a resident of Tionesta township, and owned the farm at the mouth of West Hickory creek, on the Allegheny river. The farm contains some sixty or seventy acres of river flat, and was valuable property. It adjoins the Siggins farm, and is, perhaps, only second to it in value and importance. Green lived on that farm in 1812-14, and was one of the able-bodied yeomen that was called out to defend the country, and responded by marching to Erie to prevent the British from landing there and making kindling wood of that little hamlet, as they did at Buffalo. Commodore Perry's victory over the British fleet slightly changed the programme. James Green, John Elder, William Hunter, James Dawson and many other equally good and true patriots, left their young families to fight their country's foes. Had the enemy succeeded in conquering this country in 1812, instead of the Fourth of July being our great national holiday, we might to-day be playing second fiddle to the British House of Lords; or, so far as liberty is concerned, we might be enjoying our share of it with poor Ireland. Then what does the present population not owe to those early patriots who shouldered their old flintlocks and marched to the northern border, the post of danger? I wish that I could write their names in letters of gold. But to return to the history of James Green: He was an old man when I was a young man. He was one of those unfortunates that acquired an appetite for strong drink, which he could not resist. Yet he was the father of the late James Green, of East Hickory: of Thomas, Robert and Joseph Green, all good and steady men. The end of James Green, Sr., was a sad one. He was found dead by the side of the road that leads from Tionesta to Hickory, about half a mile above the mouth of Tubbs run. If the end of this old man was bad, it must be acknowledged by an impartial community that in his life there was much that was good.

Ezekiel Green came to Tionesta from Allegany county, N. Y. It was said that he immigrated to this country with a woman whom another man had a mortgage on. As they are both gone we will let that story go with them. When I came to Tionesta, in 1828, Green was living on what was called the Dodge place. He had an impediment in his speech, and like many other old settlers was fond of old Monongahela. When he found himself outside of a pint or so of the fluid, he never could get a word out without emphasizing it by slapping his thigh. Another of his peculiarities was that he could never take a drink of whisky without sneezing in the glass. The smell of the stuff or the taste had the same effect on him that snuff has on a snuff-taker. Green owned a farm just below Minister creek, that empties into the Tionesta fifteen miles from the mouth. About four or five years before his death he had accumulated about \$300 in paper money, which he always carried with him in an old wallet, stowed in his breeches pocket. That pocket was his safe, and I think I can convince you that it was burglar proof. One night two men broke into his shanty and tried to rob him, but Green made such an outcry that they left without the wallet, although one of the robbers had hold of it and tried to capture it. But Ezekiel's grip was like the grip of a vise, and the thieves could not get his money. They did not want it bad enough to murder him, and that was the only way they could have got that wallet. In his old age Green became very miserly. He had a daughter living with him. I have seen her driving a yoke of oxen, hauling saw logs. Her dress, which had been a bright calico pattern, was about the color of the soil. I don't think it had ever been introduced to water. The girl may have been baptized, but the



James Blood

dress never was. At Green's death he left what the robbers failed to get to his daughter, but the trustee was unfaithful and applied the money to his own use. The poor girl had to do the best she could without it. She always had to work for her living, and I think she was about as well off as the man who robbed her of her patrimony. Mrs. Green died some years before her husband. She was a very smart woman. She could out-talk any person that I ever knew. When her tongue was fairly started it was the next thing to perpetual motion, for it never ran down and never wanted to be wound up. It stopped only when the owner fell asleep.

"Joseph Green was in every sense of the term a self-made man. He acquired a good common education, commenced lumbering in a small way, and by industry and economy accumulated half a million dollars. No worthy man ever got into a tight place and called on Joseph Green for assistance without getting it. His helping hand was always ready. I will relate one instance that I knew: A poor darky wanted to get a cow and pay for it in work. He had a wife and two little children. Green bought a cow for him from me, paying me \$25 in cash for the same. That same fall Mr. Green was lost by the collision of two steamboats on the Ohio river. The boat on which he was a passenger was on her way down and ran into a boat coming up, near Rising Sun, Ohio. One of the boats had a lot of refined oil in barrels on board. The oil caught fire, and the boat was a sheet of flame in a moment. The passengers were either burned to death or forced to jump into the icy cold water, where they perished. Mr. Green's body was never found.

"I was once hunting at the head of the Branch (Salmon creek) with two companions. I went east from the camp by myself, and soon got on a bear track. I followed till I came to the site of an improvement. It was where William Patterson* lived. As it was raining and I was wet, I staid there all night. Mr. Patterson was an old soldier of the war of 1812, and had fought at the battle of Baltimore. I had one of Colt's navy revolvers with me, and showed it to the old man. It was the first revolver he had ever seen. I explained its working to him, and as an offset he showed me a butcher knife, which he said was made to drive the British out of Baltimore. He was then a very old man, over ninety, and age had begun to tell on him. He lived in that lone spot, a considerable distance from any neighbor. The ground at the mouth of Hazelton run on Tionesta creek is of ancient memory. Philip Siverly lived there fifty years ago. He was one of the family that gave the name to the village of Siverly, near Oil City. On the point, below Crooked Chute, lived John Siverly. These two brothers were among the first lumbermen on the Tionesta. John built the first saw-mill at Newtown mills. He sold it to H. Stowe & Co., and emigrated to the West. . . . Hamilton Stowe came to Tionesta about 1844. He was the first man that got a wagon road made from the mouth of the creek to Newtown, twelve miles from the mouth, where he had his mills. About the same year Mr. Stowe established the first school, and, if I am not mistaken, Miss Mary Fleming was the first teacher. I think she taught two terms before her health gave way, and consumption claimed her as its victim. Her death caused regret to all who knew her. Mr. Stowe was a very energetic man. He could tell to the fifteenth part of a cent what a job of work would cost, and if there was any money in it he generally made it. He was not parsimonious, but gave liberally to all who deserved assistance.

"Robert McBride came to Tionesta in 1837 and built the Tionesta House, which he kept as a hotel for a number of years. He was a hunter and trapper,

*William Patterson settled in 1834 in Howe township. The house of cherry timber, with a punchoon floor of the same wood, was his home until his death in 1879.

and made those branches of forest industry his occupation. The history of those who have made large fortunes invariably tells us that they made them in some other way than by hunting, trapping or fishing. Mrs. McBride was a very industrious woman, always doing something that would advance the comfort and welfare of the family. Some twenty years ago she was rendered entirely helpless by rheumatism, and it has been at least that length of time since she has stood on her feet. . . . Paul Berlin came to Kingsley township about the same time as Mr. Beck. They both came from Clarion county to Forest. Berlin, like Beck, was of German descent. He bought land on Hazelton run, about one mile and a half from Tionesta creek. The farm was once covered with heavy pine timber, and the stumps now tell where the trees stood. Mr. Berlin died four years ago. . . . Chauncey Stanley was at Tionesta when I first came there, in 1828. His birthplace was in one of the Eastern States. Stanley passed his life in single blessedness. It was said of him that he was afraid to look a woman in the face. He lived in a shanty, all alone. It was the report that he was not only his own cook and housekeeper, but his own tailor as well. Certainly his garments looked as if they might have been of home production. When he had occasion to build himself a pair of trowsers he would spread the cloth upon the floor, sit down on it, and with a piece of chalk mark around that part of his anatomy which the projected garment was to enclose. There was one advantage in his system of cutting—he was always sure to have the pattern with him, and would never go off in a hurry and leave it lying around home. Does a man in that condition of life fill the position which the Creator intended him to fill? Yet Stanley was a virtuous man, if he was odd, and he passed to the other shore with clean hands and a pure heart.

“George Hamblin came from Warren county. When I enumerate the amount of work he performed in Venango and Forest counties, I think you will agree with me that his name deserves a place in these sketches. Mr. Hamblin built the saw-mill at Balltown; he built the mill for H. Stowe & Co., at New-town. In 1852 he built the mill for Green & Gordon on Bear creek, and shortly after another mill on the same stream for the Lacys. He put up a saw mill and grist mill for Hull & Lacy on Big Coon creek, at what is now called Nebraska. No better mechanical head than his ever adorned any man's shoulders. How many mills on Conewango and Brokenstraw owned his handiwork, I cannot say. I only know what he did in Venango and Forest. . . . One of the earliest settlers of Forest (then Venango), George W. Dean, deserves a place in this record. He was a man of great industry. In opening farms and cutting logs he performed enough work in his day to clear a township. He had his share of life's disasters by having his dwelling burned with all his earthly possessions. Mr. Dean died last fall, but little better off after all his labors.”

In 1886 the reminiscences of Abner Phelps were published. At that time he was a resident of Nebraska, in this county, and on June 14, of that year was eighty years of age, being born in Delaware county, N. Y., in 1806. He moved with his father to West Hickory (then Venango county) about the year 1818. After living there a few years they moved to Tionesta creek, on what was afterward known as the Harrington place. His father, himself and brother camped and hunted at the mouth of what is called Phelps run, on the south side of Tionesta creek, a little below Balltown. The Kingsley's camped about a mile below them on what is now called Kingsley run. Game was very plentiful in those days; trout abundant in all the streams. No person need want for venison or trout. The Phelpses and Kinsleys were real woodsmen. When they struck the trail of a bear, elk or panther, there

was no let-up until they captured the animal. They followed a large panther, about the year 1822, up to the head waters of Big Coon creek, before getting it, a journey of two days without food of any kind. Their hunger was satisfied by roasting on the end of a stick, and eating part of one of the hams of the panther, which to them tasted good. When a boy he was blamed for putting fire into the woods opposite Tionesta, and was prosecuted by Poland Hunter, but to compromise the matter he cleared four acres of ground for Hunter, on the hill side opposite the village where Tionesta now stands. He walks from Nebraska to Tionesta, a distance of six miles, and back in a day, and does it easily. He always used liquor moderately, was intoxicated but once in his life; says he never to his knowledge cheated, stole, meddled with other men's families, or belonged to a church. He married Susan Kennedy in the year 1831, and reared a family of eight children, five of whom are now living. There was no saw-mill on the creek when they moved to it. The Balltown mill was built by Ball, Barnes, Manross & Gilson, in the year 1823. The Bear Creek mill was built by Kinnear, Witherup & Co., soon after. Beautiful pine timber, which could have been purchased for a song, stood in abundance along the creek at that time.

The German settlement of this county was begun in April, 1842, when, Herman Blume, of Hesse Cassel, came to Tionesta. He learned the American language here, and in 1848 was independent enough to take his family out. In 1846 he was joined by Jacob Wenk and John Shellhouse, and they, with Adam and Henry Zuendel and Bernard Busch, who came in 1840 to Tionesta, formed the pioneers of the German colony with H. Eichenburg, an immigrant of 1844; Nicholas Mater, Henry Glassner and George Babendorf, of 1846, and Deitrich Weyant, Sebastain Blume, Adam Frank and Chris Sewer.

Joseph Allender, who came to Forest county with his parents in 1805, died June 25, 1878; in 1822 he joined the Methodist Church here. T. W. Allender, of West Hickory, and his brother, now of Cleveland and a soldier in 1861-65, are the only sons known to be living. . . . Joshua Davis, born in Maine in 1795, served in the war of 1812, came to Tionesta shortly after the war, and died at Frankford, Del., in 1886. . . . Mrs. Mary Hunter, who died June 5, 1872, married Joseph Dale in 1807. He dying in 1815 or 1816, she moved with her father, that year, to Oldtown Flats, two miles up Tionesta creek, and in 1831 married David Hunter, and moved to the farm on which Hunter's station is. . . . John A. Dale died June 25, 1877. He came to Oldtown Flats with his mother in February, 1816, where Henry Gates, her father, had hitherto resided. In 1825 Judge Dale taught a school in Clearfield county, and in 1827 studied medicine under Dr. Marvin Webster, who settled at Tionesta soon after. In 1847 he was sheriff of Venango county, and later prothonotary. Subsequently he took the several parts credited to him in the political chapter.

Mrs. Jane Eliza (Dale) Clark, who died May 14, 1877, was born in this county in 1821, and married Samuel Clark in 1841. She was a daughter of Jesse Dale. . . . Caroline (Dale) Hood, born in Tionesta township, in 1826, died in October, 1882. . . . Mrs. Agnes (Lamb) Reed, was born near Neilltown, in 1804, and in 1826 married William Reed and settled in Highland township, Clarion county. . . . Amaza Purdy, a settler of 1825, died in 1883. . . . Vanleer Watson, born near Newtown Mills in 1822, died November 11, 1877.

Ira Copeland, who, with his father, traveled on foot from Vermont to Pennsylvania, and settled on Stewart's run in 1819, died in Venango county, August 28, 1879. In 1832 he married Lydia Thompson (she died in March, 1888), by whom eleven children were born. The only neighbors in 1819 were John Jones, Joseph Allender, Joseph H. Dawson and Robert Green, the latter being the only survivor in 1880.

Andrew Ditz, who died in June, 1888, came to the Fryburg neighborhood from Baden, Germany, in 1825, with his father and five brothers and sisters. His wife, to whom he was married in 1840, was the daughter of Bertchner, another pioneer; she died in 1881. . . . The pioneer Allio and his wife (both now deceased), natives of France, located nine miles southeast of Tionesta in 1835, and were residents there in 1870, when a note of their ages was made—one one hundred and six, and the other one hundred and four, years of age.

John Cobb, born in Vermont in 1815, came to Lower Sheffield in 1841, moved to Ridgway in 1842, entered the lumber business there, and died in August, 1888. He and his sons were the pioneers of modern lumbering methods in Forest county, the location being at Lacy's mills. . . . Samuel Dempsey died in November, 1887. From 1835 to 1847 he worked in the furnace at Rockland, and afterward in the furnace on Little Hickory for William Cross. After taking ore from the neighboring hills for some years, he opened a farm in Hickory, which he occupied until his removal to Iowa in 1865. He returned a few years before his death. . . . Thomas Selders, the river pilot, born in the French Creek settlement in 1808, moved to Tionesta in 1850, and died in July, 1880.

Frederick Hyren, the prophet, said to have been an exiled Russian baron, resided at Tionesta for some time, preaching a new dispensation throughout this section, fasting twenty-one days in a cabin, which stood where the Haslet scales now are. He moved to Venango county, where he died in the county poorhouse. . . . Edward Lyman, who came in 1833, died in June, 1888.

The petition of February, 1817, for the establishment of a branch of the United States Bank of Pittsburgh, was signed by the Gateses, Sigginses, Dawsons and Allenders, then residing within what is now Forest county. A copy of this petition is in possession of Mr. Dale.

Among the pioneers of the southern townships of old Forest were the Agnews, Armstrongs, Cooks, Reynoldses, John Wynkoop, James Irwin, the Coons, Noltons, Munns and others referred to in this work, and Ferdinand Smearbaugh, of 1847; John Weyant, M. Holebine, Henry Sipple, N. Mater, Jr., and Henry Klinestiver, the blacksmith, of 1848. In 1849 Henry Kiser arrived, in 1852 Ernest Behrns and Rudolph Kaman, Hanoverians, and Edward Walker, settled north of the Zuendel location, and the Kopps lived at the old Tubbs run settlement. In November, 1868, Fred W. Blume arrived from Hesse Cassel. In the "fifties" Bartholomew Church was erected on the hill, but up to 1869 the members of the Reformed Church contested its ownership with the Lutherans. At this time other troubles came among the two peoples—a spook or ghost being said to inhabit the building.

Daniel Harrington, referring to Herman Blume, says: "Mr. Bloom was one of the most courteous German gentlemen that I ever met. He owned a house and lot in the village, and worked at his trade as a tailor. The clothing he made for his customers was always honestly put together; the wind never blew the buttons off that he sewed on. I was at Franklin when he made application for his naturalization papers. He would sometimes take a little hop bitters, or a substitute thereof, and get in a jolly good humor. I remember one time he said to me, 'Mr. Harrington, oh put I do feel good.' He resigned his earthly commission in December, 1879, at nearly ninety years of age. A number of his grandsons are citizens of Dutch Hill."

Recently a citizen of this county learning of a treasury certificate issued to one of his ancestors in 1793, brought the matter before the old historian of Forest, who addressed the following letter to the department:

DEAR SIR: My attention was called by J. H. Nourse, of this county, to a paragraph

in a newspaper, stating that an unpaid warrant on the treasury has been presented to you, dated February 14, 1793, for \$17.45, bearing 6 per cent interest, in favor of Jos. Nourse, and that there was something for claimants. Mr. Nourse has brought the family records, showing that he is a direct descendant from Rebecca Nourse or Nurse, who was condemned and executed as a witch at Salem, Mass., July 19, 1690, and among her descendants are Jos. Nourse, from whom J. H. Nourse and his brother, Orsenius Nourse, are descended, according to family history. Will it be too much trouble to send me a copy of said warrant for investigation?

Very respectfully,

SAMUEL D. IRWIN.

*Hunting Adventures and Casualties.**—As early as 1820 two hunters were encamped on the Tionesta, near the spot now occupied by Newtown Mills. The men had come less for the purpose of hunting than to see the country, to examine the streams, to search for pine timber and ascertain what facilities there were for getting it to market. The only settler in that region then, above Oldtown, was Kingsley. Hezekiah May lived at Oldtown, three miles above the mouth of the Tionesta. It was at or near Kingsley's shanty where these men had their camp. One bright moonlight night, one of the hunters, a young man of twenty three years, concluded to have a little pastime on skates, of which exercise he was very fond. A severe cold snap had made three or four inches of smooth, solid ice, and Smith, the young explorer in question, had not forgotten his skates among his other traps. On this bright December night he calculated to have a little sport all by himself. After a few preliminary flourishes in front of his camp to see that his skates were securely fastened, he started for a run of a few miles up the creek. In telling his own story, as I heard it shortly after the occurrence, he said: "I had gone perhaps two miles up the large stream. The night was almost as light as day and very calm. I could hear the echo of the ring of my steel skates on the shore as I passed swiftly along. Coming to the mouth of a smaller stream on my right, I concluded to explore it a short distance. It was very crooked. In going up it some three-quarters of a mile, I think, I must have traveled fully two miles. Its average width was about sixty feet. Both banks of the stream were heavily timbered, principally with hemlock, and the branches interlocked, forming a complete canopy over my head, making it quite dark in comparison with the broad creek I had just left. How long I might have enjoyed the delight of the exercise and the beautiful scenery of this little stream I can not tell. I was unpleasantly interrupted by a strange sound which I supposed at first was the hooting of an owl. As I listened the conclusion came to me that the noises came from wolves, and boded me no good. Keeping my presence of mind, I started on the back track for the mouth of the creek. I had not gone far before I heard the howls unpleasantly near. In my race for safety I had to follow the course of the windings of the stream, while my pursuers traveled not more than half the distance that I was forced to get over. It was a race on my part for life, and for supper on the part of the wolves. To make a meal for a gang of those savage animals is not a pleasant prospect. At about forty yards from the mouth of the little creek they tried to head me off from the big stream. The bank was quite a bluff, and I could see them on shore ready to spring upon me as I passed. I bent my head and brought every nerve in play in the effort to pass this point of danger. As I passed under full headway they jumped at me, but miscalculating my speed they struck the ice quite a distance behind. I glided out on the broad Tionesta, and felt relieved, but the race was not over. They followed me on down the stream. I was perfectly at home on skates, but all my fleetness and skill were necessary to enable me to escape their fangs. When they came so near that I could hear their pattering on the ice I would

* D. Harrington.

wheel to the right or left and gain upon them, for they could not turn as short as I could, but were compelled to keep on for several rods before they could change their course. By this manœuvre of frequent tacking I kept out of their reach until our camp was in sight. We had two dogs chained up in the shanty, and when they began to bark and raise an uproar the wolves turned back, and I was safe. How long the race lasted I do not know. It seemed an age, but was probably not more than an hour—perhaps not so long as that. Had one of my skates got loose or had I tripped on a stick, this story would have never been told by me. From Smith's description of the little stream and its zigzag course near its mouth, he undoubtedly went up Salmon creek. It empties into the Tionesta fourteen miles from its mouth and two miles above Newtown.

In the winter of 1836-37 a woman by the name of Appleton, some fifty-five years old, started from her home on what was known as the Hoffman place, at the foot of Oldtown bottom, one mile and a half above the mouth of the Tionesta. She wished to visit some friends in Washington township (now Clarion county) and by going through the woods a mile and a half she could save about three miles' travel. So she crossed the creek on the ice at the big eddy. There had been a thaw, and the surface of the snow had frozen hard enough to bear her weight. She therefore left no trail by which she could be followed. In two weeks after her departure her husband received information that she had not reached her destination. Search was immediately made for the missing woman, but the search was in vain. At that time the woods were full of ravenous wolves and other wild animals. Did they devour her, or did she perish by the lingering death of starvation? She perhaps crept into some hollow log or into some crevice in the rocks, but where or how she died remains a mystery to this day. The contemplation of being devoured by hungry wolves is not pleasant. They would not wait for their victim to lose consciousness, but would tear him from limb to limb. Facts are sometimes stranger than fiction, and this is a case in which it is not necessary to draw on the imagination to make the reality more horrible. None but the All seeing Eye can explain the mystery of this poor woman's disappearance—a disappearance so complete that not a vestige of her remains or clothing has ever been found. It is said murder can not be concealed; that it will not stay buried, but will some day rise to confront the perpetrator of the deed. But this was not a murder, it was one of those casualties for which nobody was to blame, and in which no law of the land was violated.

The second casualty was the death of Ernest Quartier, a young Frenchman whose home was in Philadelphia. He had been visiting friends in Youngstown, Ohio, and came with a party of hunters to the head waters of Salmon creek. On the 23d of November, 1857, he started out with the party to hunt, and parted company with one of them at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. He had not returned to headquarters at dark, and the usual signal guns were fired to guide him if he should be within hearing distance. His companions supposed he had gone to Mr. Blood's house, as he had been told, if he got lost or bewildered, to follow the creek down to Blood's. The next day he was still absent. Search was made for him by all hands, but with no result. The following day the whole neighborhood was aroused and turned out to find his trail. He was found, frozen stiff, about half a mile from Brookway's clearing. He had apparently become exhausted, sat down to rest, and fallen backward, never to rise again. His gun, a six shooter, was lying across his neck with four loads discharged. His revolver, fully loaded, and his watch and compass were outside of his pocket, hanging by the guard. Mr. Quartier was quite

young, not twenty years old, and unaccustomed to the woods. Knowing his inexperience, the usual particulars of the locality and directions had been given him by his companions, better versed in wood-craft. He had been urged to come in early in the day, but refused to do so. There had been a heavy rain, followed by a hard freeze. It is supposed that he became bewildered, which in any wilderness is the beginning of danger. His tracks showed that he had time and again in his wanderings been close to the road which would have lead him to safety. He was supplied with matches, and was fully equipped. An experienced woodsman would have been able to build a fire and take care of himself in such a position, but poor Ernest Quartier lost his life through his inexperience, and his neglect to follow the advice that had been given him. His case was one of the saddest incidents that ever occurred in Forest county. For the particulars of the above history I am indebted to the courtesy of Hon. S. F. Rohrer and his wife. Mrs. Rohrer is a daughter of the late Judge Blood.

About the year 1848 a German, named Henry Klinestiver, settled on Balltown road, at Klinestiver hill, where the road commences its descent to Ross run. The road was made in an early day, when it was thought that the shortest way over a hill was over the highest pinnacle. No man or woman, a little short of breath, who ever traveled up and down that hill, would fail to remember it after the discovery was made that the distance around the base of a hill was no greater than that over the top. The old road was evacuated and a new one was made of easier grade. Klinestiver was by trade a blacksmith. He farmed and did custom work for his neighbors when custom came. During the oil craze he sold his farm, and with his wife went to live with his son George, who had purchased a farm on Whig hill. At about this time Mrs. Klinestiver's mind began to fail, and she soon became insane and unable to take care of herself. One morning in October, the old gentleman arose about 4 o'clock and went to the cellar to get some potatoes for breakfast, leaving the old lady in bed. When he returned to the room she was gone. Eli Berlin, Esq., says that he had commenced the day before to move a building, and had got it into the middle of the highway, when the news came of Mrs. Klinestiver's disappearance, and the call for men to form a searching party. As soon as he got the building clear of the road, Squire Berlin and all the neighbors round joined in the hunt for the lost woman. They searched for a week or more, and people came far and near to join them. It is estimated that on some days over five hundred persons were searching the woods for the lost woman. Tracks were found leading from Whig hill to the watering trough between the two branches of Ross run, and about a mile and a half distant from the house. But beyond that all trace was lost. From Whig hill to Bob's creek, with two exceptions, the whole way was woods—a primeval wilderness. The search was thorough, but all in vain. Squire Berlin rode on horseback down Tionesta creek to its mouth, searching every bend and deep hole where a body might be concealed, but no sign could be discovered. The fate of poor old Mrs. Klinestiver is as much of a mystery to-day as the Everhart murders. There are ledges of rocks, with fissures, into one of which she may have crept, and where her bones would remain undiscovered till the sea gives up its dead.

One of the pioneers, when firing at a duck, killed young Range, who was standing at his door.... Two sad events occurred in the early days of the settlement. One was the death of a man named Shoup. Shoup and a man named Taylor came homeward together from Clarington, and parted company at the corners or cross-roads, Taylor going toward Blood's and Shoup to his

own home. Taylor met a neighbor, and while the two stood talking they heard the report of a gun. Soon after Mr. Blood's family was startled by Taylor, a man named Parker and others, running into the house. Parker exclaimed, "Oh! I have shot Shoup! Oh! dear, I have shot Shoup." "No, you have not," said Mr. Blood, "for I saw him at the creek to day." Parker insisted that he had shot Shoup; Mr. Blood, Mr. Hunt and all the men around there took lanterns—it was a dark, rainy night—and went up the road to investigate the matter. Shoup was found sitting against a tree, with a bullet-hole in his breast, and his dog lying by him. They raised him up, and he said, "Let me die here." Mr. Blood asked him if he blamed Parker for shooting him. Shoup replied, "I forgive him as I hope God will forgive me. Be kind to my wife and children." Mr. Blood and Mr. Hunt went back to the house for a mattress and stretcher, but before they returned the poor fellow was dead. The explanation of the affair is this: Shoup was very superstitious. Some months before he had declared that he heard mysterious noises, and persons talking at the particular spot where he was killed. As Parker came up the road it is supposed that Shoup heard him, and being afraid, he crouched down by a tree, holding the dog under his arm. It was quite dark, and as Parker approached the dog growled. Parker said he thought it was a wolf, and he fired. The bullet cut through the hair on the dog's back and passed into Shoup's breast. Had Shoup got behind the tree, instead of at the side, he would have been safe.

About fifty years ago a stranger was drowned from a raft floating on the Tionesta, between Fox's mills and Balltown. A man named William Sutley was running the raft. The stranger was knocked overboard by being struck by an oak stem. The raft floated away from him, and it was impossible to save him. The men on the raft said that they saw him standing on his feet before they got out of sight. None of them knew who the man was or where he came from. The body was found on Dead Man's Island—which took its name from this occurrence. The island is situated at the mouth of Minister creek, a mile and a half above Balltown. I saw the grave often while passing the spot, when it was quite new. Elijah Kingsley found the body and buried it. Of course he was coroner, coroner's jury and undertaker, all combined. Yet no doubt the unfortunate stranger sleeps as peacefully in that lonely grave as he would in the most thickly populated cemetery. William Sutley, the pilot of the raft from which the unfortunate man was drowned, was a son of George Sutley, who lived on a farm on French creek, just below the mouth of Sugar creek. William Sutley died of consumption some thirty years ago. . . . Daniel Burkett, an old resident of Kingsley township, was found frozen to death on Newtown hill, November 29, 1876, by George Hindman.

In 1857 an accident happened near East Hickory, on the Allegheny river. Mr. Partridge, of Jamestown, N. Y., was running a flatboat, loaded with furniture and farming implements, which he sold along the river on his way down stream. At the bow of the boat there was only one plank on top of the end gunwale, to make it convenient to step over in going on or off the boat. The boat was fastened by a line to a tree that leaned over the river, with her bow up stream. Early in the morning the tree turned out of root and fell upon the plank at the bow, breaking it to pieces and sinking the boat. The tree also crushed in the roof, right over where Mr. and Mrs. Partridge had been sleeping a few minutes before it fell. They made a narrow escape. The furniture and agricultural implements floated out of the sunken craft, and were scattered all over the river. Some pieces were found as far down as Pittsburgh. . . . In 1857 or 1858, Ben Chilson perished in the woods. He was a hunter and

had a camp on the Beaver valley, a branch of East Hickory creek. He was returning from a hunt, on his way to his camp, when he suddenly became ill and unable to walk. He sat down and leaned back against a tree. There was a slight snow on the ground—not over three or four inches. He was evidently not lost, for he crawled some distance on his hands and knees toward his camp. He was found dead the next day. He had no doubt been attacked by heart disease. He was a single man. His remains were brought to Tionesta and buried.

McCollum, one of the pioneers, might have been called a chronic litigant, for he frequently had lawsuits with his neighbors, and seldom lost a case. He could prove almost anything he wanted to prove. It seemed as if he had his witnesses hired by the month, to be always in readiness, and that his cases were prepared a year before they came on, so ready was he to prove every point necessary to his success. I once witnessed a first-class fight between McCollum and another man. Like many great wars, the fight was about a woman. The battle took place at the mills belonging to Kinnear, Stockberger & Noyes, on Bear creek. The two combatants were under a shed that had been put up to protect the millwrights from the sun while repairing the mills, and the weapons used were the tools lying around, which they threw at each other. Hammers, handsaws, adzes, planes, everything they could seize, were flying through the air. Each appeared to be too much afraid of the other to come to close quarters. At last Mose succeeded in landing a goodly sized stone on the other man's head, which knocked him senseless. Mose jumped onto his prostrate foe, but before he could strike, Mr. Noyes interfered by telling him to "never strike a man when he's down," and Mose desisted. While the man was lying senseless Mr. Noyes volunteered the remark that it was a pity that Mose hadn't knocked out his brains. As soon as the man recovered—which was several minutes—he repeated the friendly remark of Mr. Noyes, which showed that, although motionless, he was conscious of what was said around him.

In 1857 occurred what is known to old settlers as the Shreve and Hilands fight. John Shreve had married Mary, a daughter of James Hilands. Mr. Hilands was an aristocratic man, who thought that the Hilands blood was a little better than common, and that Mary had married beneath her station, although Shreve was a well-doing and industrious man. He (Shreve) owned the farm below the mouth of Tionesta, now occupied by Dithridge, and had just built the best dwelling house in Tionesta upon it. Shreve blamed Jacob Hilands, brother of Mary, for making trouble between him and his wife. One day, on going home, Shreve looked through the house for his wife, and could not find her. The child told him that she had gone down to "The Rocks." It occurred to Shreve that she had gone there to destroy herself. He immediately sent to the village for men to come over and look for her. Some four or five answered the call, and went down to "The Rocks." They found Mrs. Shreve sitting there, and prevailed on her to go home. Then Shreve shouldered his rifle, and went to the hotel kept by John Hilands. Jacob Hilands was expecting Shreve, and had armed himself with a double-barreled shot-gun, one barrel of which was loaded with ball, and the other with small shot. As Shreve was passing the door Jacob came out. Shreve jerked his gun to his face, and Hilands jumped behind the door. Shreve fired and missed him. Then it was Hilands' turn, and he emptied his barrel, loaded with shot, into Shreve's legs. Shreve then jumped over the river bank, six or seven feet high, but Hilands followed him up and fired the rifle barrel at him. Shreve turned to face Hilands, and seeing him about to shoot, held his empty gun in front of him. Hilands' ball

struck the barrel of Shreve's rifle, glanced off, and saved Shreve's life. As it was, however, two or three of Shreve's fingers were cut off by the ball from Hiland's gun. In a conversation with Shreve after the fight, he told me that the shot from Hiland's gun smelled just like hot lead poured out of a ladle into a bullet-mold.

One would naturally suppose that both parties would have been satisfied with the fight I have described, but they were not. The next encounter took place in the court at Franklin. Hilands, no doubt, expected that Shreve would go to the penitentiary, but instead of that result, the court sentenced him to pay a small fine and to confinement in the county jail for six months. Hilands thought it would be just as healthy for him in the West as it would be in this country. He went westward, and has never returned. It seems that a higher power than man has been working against human prosperity on the Shreve farm. In a hard break-up of the ice, Shreve's fine house was shoved from its foundation and twisted out of shape. He moved it back to its place, replastered it, and during the oil excitement, sold it. In the spring of 1867 it was burned to the ground. It was on that farm that John Range was shot; it was on that farm that the Shreve family was broken up; it was on that farm that the steam saw-mill of G. W. Dithridge, costing \$70,000, was erected and destroyed by fire.

In closing these reminiscences of the pioneer Harrington, his description of a young lady of sixty years ago is appropriate. Writing to the *Vindicator* a few years since he says: "While in Tionesta recently I called on a lady friend, Mrs. Helen Thomas. She is perhaps about my own age. She is one of those congenial ladies that never grows old. She is a daughter of the late Hezekiah May, and sister of the late Huntingdon H. May. There are only two of the family left—Benjamin May, of Norristown, Penn., and Mrs. Thomas, of Tionesta. Mrs. Thomas appears to possess an inexhaustible source of vitality time itself cannot eradicate. She was as full of fun as an eggshell was of meat, and in her girlhood she was an accomplished skater, not on roller skates but on runners, when a skating rink extended all the way from Tionesta to Panther Rock—sixteen miles. Well, Miss Helen May, often ran up there in the forenoon and back home in the afternoon. I might be accused of exaggeration if I were to say that she made the trip before breakfast, in the morning—so to keep the truth on my side I will say that it was a common practice to take breakfast at Tionesta and dinner at Panther Rock. This took place long before the present Tionesta and Panther Rock mail route was established. It was at a time when the skates carried not the mail—but the female. I never heard that Miss Helen had any races with the wolves, but as the woods were at that day full of those animals, I have no doubt that she often heard their howls."

CHAPTER III.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

SURVEY OF THE LANDS OF THE HOLLAND COMPANY AND SOME OF THE PATENTEES—ESTABLISHMENT OF FOREST COUNTY AND ITS BOUNDARIES—COMMISSIONERS—ACTS OF 1851 AND 1866—FIRST COURT-HOUSE—TOWN OF MARIENVILLE—PETITION FOR THE BUILDING OF A NEW COURT-HOUSE—READJUSTMENT OF TOWNSHIP LINES IN 1867—LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE OF THE NEW COURT-HOUSE, 1868.

IN April, 1794, the lands located by the Holland Company were surveyed into 1,000-acre lots. Gen. Harmer, George Meade, Jonathan Mifflin, Pierce Butler and others were among the patentees. At this time Forest county formed part of Northumberland county; next was attached to the new county of Lycoming; later (1800) it formed a part of Venango, and in 1804, of Jefferson.

The joint resolution, approved April 11, 1848, establishing Forest county, detached the territory, within the following described boundaries, from Jefferson county: From termination of a straight line running west on the south side of Elk county; thence due west to intersection of north and south line on west side of Jefferson county; thence along Jefferson county line to its termination; thence east along the line of that county to the line of Elk county, and along the line of Elk county to the place of beginning, or Barnett, Jenks and Howe townships. The commissioners to locate such lines, as well as the county seat, were Joseph Y. James, of Warren county; W. P. Wilcox, of Elk county, and Hiram Payne, of McKean county, who were ordered to report to the commissioners of Jefferson county, to which Forest was to remain attached for judicial and county purposes until organized, and township elections were to be held without reference to county lines until that period. The act approved April 15, 1851, placed the new county in the Eighteenth Judicial District, when organized. In April, 1850, an act of the legislature fixed the southern boundary of Forest county at the north bank of the Clarion river, from a point where the east line of Clarion county crosses that river to the west line of Elk county.

By an act approved April 3, 1851, an election of three commissioners, three auditors and one treasurer was authorized, Cyrus Blood, Edward Shippen and Charles J. Fox being appointed commissioners, and John D. Hunt, treasurer, to serve until the election of their successors. As related in other pages, the above named and others served the little county of 200 square miles until 1856, when a thorough organization was attained, the small frame, two-story building at Marienville being the court-house.

In 1866, and under the act of October 31, five townships were detached from Venango, and Jacob Zeigler (of Butler), James A. Leach (of Mercer) and Cornelius Fulkerson (of Venango) were named county seat commissioners. They placed the county seat at Tionesta. The townships of Tionesta, Kingsley, Green, Hickory and Harmony were added under this act, thus increasing the area to 445 square miles. A part, at least, of Tionesta township was in Alle-

gheny county up to June, 1825; Hickory was established in 1848; Harmony detached from it in 1852; Green was formed from parts of Tionesta and Hickory in February, 1872; Barnett was formed in January, 1854; Howe formed under the name Tionesta in 1852, changed to Howe in 1869, and Jenks township was established in January, 1852. In December, 1858, John M. Lisle and Bennett Dobbs entered into an agreement with the commissioners to donate twelve lots in the town of Marienville, and expend \$6,000 in erecting a court house thereon, and also to donate 208 lots in Dobbs' addition. On March 29, 1859, Dobbs and Lisle made the deeds in accordance with this agreement. These proceedings led the way to law suits, which ended in the loss of building and lots to the old county, as shown in the following abstract of documents pertaining to this time.

The oldest record of transactions of commissioners in possession of County Clerk J. T. Brennan, is dated Marienville, April 11, 1859. In May of that year Aaron B. Root, with William Patterson and A. Dewoodey were appointed assessors of Tionesta township, John Conrad being then clerk. During the fall and winter, then passed, Bennett Dobbs urged the commissioners to contract with him for building a court house. They at first refused, but on January 4, 1859, a petition signed by eighty citizens was presented, urging them to accept Dobbs' offer, which petition changed their purpose in the matter. The signers of this document were W. R. Coon, E. C. Mayo, William Titus, S. Kinkaid, C. Baker, James D. Flick, W. Bish, Sam. Johnston, J. W. Mays, J. G. Brandon, G. H. Reynolds, William Reynolds, F. O. Updike, George Agnew, S. H. Horton, A. Campbell, J. Richard, W. J. Myers, M. E. Porter, T. E. Henry, W. A. Baker, A. Coventry, S. S. Bish, George Mays, D. L. Swartz, J. A. H. Grant, J. Saxton, H. Wing, J. Neese, Eli Smith, R. Wallace, J. W. Hellsill, C. Martin, R. Black, Peter Nugent, J. J. Reynolds, James Whitelock, J. Ferry, D. Wingard, G. Little, Sam. Hutcheson, William Cook, H. F. S. Shotts, J. Wagoner, J. W. Dobbs, Jonathan Hays, J. Painter, W. H. Brockway, Thomas O'Donnell, Steve Buffum, J. Mercelliott, J. Boyd, D. Altman, J. F. Black, James Irwin, J. M. Irwin, Levi Shauer, W. H. Lockhart, J. Dodge, J. A. Steele, E. Wing, F. Kennedy, S. Wagoner, R. W. Stockton, John Dolson, Sam. Beer, John Beer, Abram Wiles, J. Harshman, Patrick O'Donnell, George Painter, J. P. Hays, T. B. Little, Eph. Lyon, A. Black, C. Kuhns, Jacob Zints, E. Cook and John Fitzgerald. An opinion by L. D. Rogers showed Dobbs' addition to Marienville was as much a part of the town as the original plat, and that the agreement between the Bloods and the commissioners of July 15, 1857, was of no binding value. Other opinions followed, and so closely were the commissioners pressed that the court in May, 1860, enjoined them from observing the contract of 1858. In September, 1860, however, an agreement was made with C. M. Robinson to complete the court house at Marienville for \$1900. This was simply to repair the little old court-house.

S. F. Rohrer succeeded Conrad in 1859 as commissioners' clerk. In July, 1861, the commissioners and associate judges met at Clarion as a board of relief for families of soldiers; but only three families were granted relief during the month. In September the rate of aid was made, being seventy five cents per week for wife, thirty three cents for each child under seven years, and fifty cents for each child between seven and fourteen. In March, 1864, John E. Gaul was appointed agent to ascertain the number of Forest county men in the army. In November, 1867, J. B. Meehling was appointed commissioner's clerk and counsel, and in January, 1870, M. W. Tate succeeded him. On the latter's resignation being accepted in August, 1870, D. W. Clark was

appointed and served until January 12, 1876, when J. T. Brennan, the present clerk of the county, was appointed. In October, 1875, the commissioners voted their thanks to the State Historical Society for the engraving, representing Zeisberger among the Indians of Forest county in 1767.

The passage of the act of 1866 is largely due to the brothers Dale, who used every legitimate means to urge the extension of the county. The proposition to extend the boundaries westward was unfavorably received by many residents of the old county of Forest, and opposed by their friends in the legislature with such force as to defeat the bill. Friends of the measure placed the desperate case before the Dales, and they, proceeding to Harrisburg, with a well-filled pocket-book, had the bill reconsidered, when it was rushed through the house and senate. In February, 1867, S. D. Irwin, George S. Hunter, and Jacob I. Range were appointed a committee by the district court to readjust the township lines in accordance with this act. In March a bill for the repeal of the enlarging act was defeated, and the question of the legality of fixing Tionesta as the seat of justice was taken to the supreme court, where it met the fate of the repeal bill.

In April, 1867, the temporary county office was completed by Col. Thomas, and opened by Prothonotary Mercelliott April 25. This building stood on the east bank of the river below the bridge. The court-house contract was sold to Thomas F. Simmons in November, 1867, and the location graded, but the work of erecting this first brick building in Forest county was not begun until the spring of 1868, and on June 20, the *Forest Press* advertized the ceremony of placing the corner-stone as follows:

JULY 4th, 1868.
LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE
OF THE
NEW COURT HOUSE!
IN TIONESTA.

The Corner Stone of the New Court House will be laid with Masonic and Odd Fellows' Ceremonies. Eminent and able Speakers have been invited, and will be here. The citizens of the county, and elsewhere, are respectfully invited to attend. By order of Commissioners of Forest County.

T. B. MAZE, {
J. F. GAUL, { Com'rs.
A. B. ROOT, }

COMMITTEE.

P. D. Thomas, John A. Dale, J. B. Agnew, T. F. Simmons, Rev. E. D. McCreary, S. S. Hulings, J. Winans, J. A. Proper, S. H. Haslet, S. D. Irwin, J. R. Thomas, W. B. Harlan, J. B. Mechling, W. E. Lathy, D. Black, G. W. Popp, J. W. H. Reisinger, P. O. Conner, D. S. Knox, George S. Hunter, L. H. Davis, A. H. Steele, J. G. Dale, John Reck, William Lawrence, John Shriver, George Sawyer, William Hood.

CHAPTER IV.

COURTS AND BAR.

FIRST COURT HELD IN FOREST COUNTY, 1857—PROCEEDINGS FROM 1857 TO 1860.—
 FIRST COURT HELD AT TIONESTA, 1867—ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR FROM 1857
 TO 1889—FOREST BAR ASSOCIATION—IMPORTANT CIVIL AND CRIMINAL CASES
 —DESPERADOES.

THE first court of Forest county was held at the school-house, Marienville, on the third Monday in December, 1857, Judge John S. McCalmont presiding, with Cyrus Blood and Milton Courtright, associate judges. W. P. Jenks, Lorenzo D. Rogers and B. F. Lucas were admitted to the bar, Thomas B. Mays was appointed erier, and William Walton, tipstaff. On December 21 the rules of the Jefferson county court were adopted, and court adjourned until February, 1858. Tavern licenses were granted to William Shields, Rachel Murray and C. M. Robinson, and later to Peter G. Reed. Very few transactions were recorded in 1859, but in May, 1860, commissioners Andrew Cook, Thomas Porter and A. L. Seigworth were enjoined against executing the contract of December 22, 1858, with B. Dobbs and J. M. Lyle for the erection of county buildings outside the town of Marienville.

The first session of court held at Tionesta was opened February 25, 1867, by Judge James Campbell with W. R. Coon and John G. Brandon, associate judges. A number of the attorneys named in the following list were admitted at this term.

The lawyers admitted to the bar of Forest county, from December, 1857, to May, 1889, are named as follows:

William P. Jenks, L. D. Rogers, B. F. Lucas, Dec., 1857; A. A. McKnight, Feb., 1858; John Conrad, May, 1858; E. A. Brooke, Sept., 1858; Richard Arthurs, C. Heydrick, F. B. Guthrie, J. R. Clark, May, 1859; B. J. Reid, Sept., 1859; W. W. Wise, Dec., 1860; W. W. Barr, Jan., 1861; C. L. Lamberton, Jackson Hodges, May, 1861; A. L. Gordon, James Craig, Sept., 1861; George W. Andrews, Dec., 1861; Isaac G. Gordon, George A. Jenks, Amos Myers, May, 1862; William H. Fetzer, May, 1863; George W. Lathy, David Lansing, Sept., 1863; William L. Corbett, May, 1865; J. H. Patrick, Dec., 1865; Charles Dinsmore, W. E. Lathy, Sept., 1866; J. R. Mechling, Sam. D. Irwin, C. E. Taylor, A. B. McCalmont, William McNair, W. V. Perrine, William G. Grange, H. C. Johns, Isaac Ash, Arch. Blakeley, John Dailey, E. L. Keenan, J. D. McJunkin, Feb., 1867; F. D. Kinnear, J. D. Hancock, A. W. Barry, Darius Titus, Sam. Plumer, J. B. McAllister, S. B. Myers, J. W. Osborn, Hugh C. Graham, William J. Galbraith, R. Brown, May, 1867; S. C. T. Dodd, John L. McCalmont, W. W. Mason, S. P. McCalmont, T. C. Spencer, Joseph Shippen, Roger Sherman, T. S. Zuver, J. K. Hallock, J. A. Neill, C. W. Stone, O. O. Trantum, James M. Bredin, Sept., 1867; J. G. Elliott, J. H. Osmer, H. B. Plummer, Dec., 1867; J. S. Myers, C. W. Gillman, William R. Dickenson, Samuel T. Neil, May, 1868; Miles W. Tate, J. W. White, Sept., 1868; Nelson B. Smiley, G. B. McCalmont, J. W. Lee, David Barclay, May, 1869; John M. Thompson, F. D. Reeves, Julius Byers,

Isaac Myer, S. N. Pettis, Laurie J. Blakeley, Sept., 1869; Henry Souther, William D. Brown, G. M. Osgoodby, Dec., 1869; B. S. McAllister, L. D. Wetmore, May, 1870; G. S. Berry, A. B. Kelly (student), July, 1870; James Boggs, G. W. Allen, Daniel D. Fassett, W. P. Mercelliott, Sept., 1870; M. C. Beebe, Feb., 1871; DeWitt C. McCoy, James B. Kuox, May, 1871; George F. Chester, July 1871; Theo. S. Wilson, Sept., 1871; E. H. Clark, Dec., 1871; A. S. Moore, Manly Crosby, May, 1872; R. G. Lamberton, George F. Davenport, H. E. Brown, George T. Latimer (student), Dec., 1872; John P. Parks, Feb., 1873; H. A. Miller, Charles H. Noyes, May, 1873; A. B. Richmond, David Sterritt, James H. Bowman, R. Mackwood, Dec., 1873; C. O. Bowman, Harry White, L. S. Morton, May, 1874; William H. James, A. W. Covell, Sept., 1874; J. B. Agnew, J. A. Stranahan, E. L. Davis, Dec., 1874; Charles Corbett, Feb., 1875; S. P. Brigham, —; Henry McSweeney, May, 1876; S. A. Craig, Thomas A. Morrison, P. M. Clark (student), Dec., 1876; Samuel Grumbine, James Q. Sweeney (student), Sept., 1877; William A. Hindman, James A. Beaver, Feb., 1878; William Schnur, W. W. Wilbur, May, 1878; T. J. Van Giesen, Samuel Miner, Dec., 1878; D. J. Ball, Sept., 1879; S. W. Calvin, Dec., 1879; W. M. Lindsay, Feb., 1880; Joshua Douglass, Mark J. Heywang, May, 1880; J. D. James, M. A. K. Weidner, Joseph Buffington, L. R. Freeman, T. F. Ritchey, Sept., 1880; B. W. Lacy, Oct., 1880; F. P. Ray, May, 1881; George A. Rathbun, June, 1881; John B. McKissock, May, 1882; A. S. Davenport, Sept., 1882; A. C. Bowers, Feb., 1883; W. G. Trunkey, H. N. Snyder, May, 1883; George A. Sturgeon, P. M. Clark, Sept., 1883; George W. Higgins, Dec., 1883; R. D. Campbell, May, 1884; H. W. Fisher, June, 1885; C. W. Benedict, M. C. Benedict, Sept., 1885; C. M. Shawkey, Feb., 1888; W. H. Ross, Sept., 1888; W. E. Rice, Dec., 1888; M. F. Elliott, George F. Roberts, F. J. Moffatt, John S. Ferguson, May, 1889.

C. McKay Agnew, son of J. B. Agnew, was admitted to practice in the several courts of Forest county at the February term of 1890, on motion of S. D. Irwin, president of the board of examiners. Mr. Agnew passed a very creditable examination.

In November, 1884, the Forest Bar Association was organized with S. D. Irwin, president, and P. M. Clark, secretary. E. L. Davis, J. B. Agnew, M. W. Tate, T. F. Ritchey, Samuel Calvin, T. J. Van Giesen, and the officers named were then the resident attorneys of the county.

Many important civil suits have been begun before the Forest county courts, such as the suits *in re* title to oil territory, and some heavy criminal cases tried here. Matthew Turner was murdered by William Barnhart, in Howe township, in September, 1871. He was tried at the December term of court, before Judge Wetmore, adjudged insane, and sent to the asylum, to be held there during his insanity, at the expense of Forest county. He entertained a hatred against red haired men and women, and even after imprisonment tried to kill a red haired guard. Turner served in the Civil war, under another name. . . . J. A. Mexly was shot and killed by Ed. S. Walton, outside Reynier's store, at Marienville, February 9, 1886. He was tried for this crime in May of that year, and sentenced by Judge Brown to \$200 fine, the costs of prosecution, and two years and four months' solitary confinement in the penitentiary, at labor. M. W. Tate, J. B. Agnew, Richmond and District Attorney Clark represented the State; E. L. Davis and Osmer defending the prisoner. . . . Mrs. Jane Gilfinnan and Mrs. Jemima Everhart were murdered in sight of Lickingville, in March, 1886, but fortunately the deed was not perpetrated within the boundaries of this county.

In November, 1884, the curtain dropped on the last scene of the celebrated

Ford and Lacy case. The case was completely closed, deeds delivered, papers exchanged by the contending parties, and the money paid. After over five years of war, during which over \$50,000 of the \$250,000 at stake were spent in litigation, a treaty of peace was consummated. The case has an interesting history, which is dotted with many points peculiar in their nature. The case first came into prominence in the middle of May, 1883, when Judge Brown of Forest county, who had appointed S. V. Davis receiver, made an order, which virtually placed the management of the estate in dispute in the hands of Samuel Lewis, the receiver appointed by the Allegheny county court. On June 8, 1883, Judge Brown reversed that order, and thus brought the two county courts into conflict. The fact that both receivers had full sway over the vast amount of property involved resulted in bringing them in contact with each other and complicating matters very much.

On June 15, 1883, Samuel Lewis filed a petition asking that an attachment be issued against Davis for contempt. The petitioner stated that his appointment had been sustained by the supreme court, but that by some legal proceedings in Forest county, Davis and several defendants had entered into a collusion to keep him from performing his duties as receiver. An answer was filed by the opposing counsel, but on June 22 Judge Stowe ordered the issue of an attachment against Davis. The question then arose whether, since Forest county had endorsed and complied with the Allegheny county court in appointing Davis, the sheriff or his deputies could not have prevented him from serving the attachment. A strategic movement was then planned. The writ was placed in the hands of Detectives Harrison and Snyder, who after lounging about Warren for a couple of weeks, seized Davis at the depot one evening, and rushed him off on a train. Davis' friends got a writ of *habeas corpus* from Judge Brown, and started in pursuit on a special train. The news had been telegraphed ahead to Kane, and when the two officers arrived there they were attacked by a mob, and their prisoner taken from them. A deputy from Forest county afterward came to Pittsburgh to arrest the officers for the attempted abduction, but only succeeded in arresting Snyder, Harrison escaping by jumping out of the window of the mayor's office. Snyder was soon after released.

A few months before the final settlement, the parties to the suit, seeing that the litigation would be endless, petitioned the common pleas court of Allegheny county to issue an order allowing a settlement by amicable agreement. The order was allowed, the settlement was made, and, as stated, all was completed. The sum paid by the Lacy party, in consideration of the deeds and papers involved was \$75,000.

In September, 1889, was begun the trial of Aquilla Mong and his son "Sie" for complicity in the noted Wagner burglary, which occurred in Tionesta township about three years ago. During the fight that ensued, in which the Wagner boys successfully vanquished the burglars, McClary, one of the attacking parties, was killed. Thomas Haggerty and Sheldon Wilson were tried, convicted and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. These prisoners were brought from the western penitentiary on a writ of *habeas corpus* to testify against their confederates. The story of the participants of the inception, attempt and failure of this heinous felony was eagerly listened to. So great was the desire to see and hear, that the crowd pressed forward into the bar of the court. According to the evidence of these convicted men, Aquilla Mong, the father, planned the burglary, and the son "Sie" assisted in the actual attempt. It was the latter that held old Mrs. Wagner with a pistol pressed against her head out in the yard during the fracas. The Mong's denied all complicity in



Very Truly
E. L. Davis

the matter; declared they had never seen either Haggerty or Wilson in their lives, and set up the defense of an *alibi*. The jury, however, brought in a verdict of guilty against both defendants. The father was sentenced to eight years' and the son to ten years' imprisonment.

George W. Lacy, of the lumber firm of Lacy Brothers, was shot by a boy named Charles W. Hewitt in October, 1889. The wound proved fatal. Hewitt was tried for the murder of Lacy in December, 1889, found guilty and sentenced by Judge Brown to a ten years' term in the penitentiary. The State was represented by District Attorney Clark; Agnew and Davis, of Tionesta; Ritchey, of Oil City; John W. Reed, of Clarion, and A. B. Richmond, of Meadville. Messrs. Bible and Osmer defended the prisoner.

A gang of desperadoes came under the rule of Sheriff Sawyer recently, and more recently, still, escaped from that rule; but his energy caused the return of most of the alleged criminals to Tionesta, there to await trial. In Chapter II, and in other parts of this work, references are made to pioneer litigants, pugilists, and others who became familiar with the rules of court in the old counties.

CHAPTER V.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE LITTLE ORIGINAL COUNTY OF FOREST—THE JOINT RESOLUTION—JUDICIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNMENT UP TO 1856—BIRTH OF THE GREATER FOREST COUNTY, 1866—LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM 1800 TO 1866—OFFICERS OF VENANGO COUNTY PRIOR TO 1866—ELECTIONS FROM 1856 TO 1888—PROHIBITORY AND SUFFRAGE AMENDMENTS, JUNE, 1889—REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES SELECTED, JULY, 1889—DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS, JULY, 1889—ELECTIONS IN 1889.

THE establishment of the little original county of Forest was due to the influence of Cyrus Blood and his son-in-law, Col. Hunt. James L. Gillis and other friends of the "Wild-cat District" worked earnestly for this measure, but the prospects of a bill, asking for the establishment of 200 square miles of wilderness into a county, were very poor, and, for this reason, the friends of the measure determined to carry it by joint resolution. This plan carried, making it the only county, known to the writer, ever established under such a legislative plan. From this period to 1856, the little county was attached to Jefferson for judicial and, it may be said, for administrative purposes, although commissioners, auditors and treasurer existed, as related in other pages. In 1856 this irregular and disagreeable method of local government was changed, and after a hard struggle for autonomy, the little county claimed a complete government. In 1866 the greater Forest county came into existence by the addition of the extreme eastern part of Venango. The representatives of this section from 1800 to 1866, and the names of those connected with it who served as officers of the old county of Venango prior to 1866 are as follows:

IN 1800 Samuel Ewalt and Thomas Morton were representatives of this district in the XIth House of the Pennsylvania legislature; Alex. Buchanan,

in 1801; John Lytle, Jr., in 1802-04; Wilson Smith, in 1805-07; Samuel Dale and Bevan Parson, in 1808; Samuel Dale and James Montgomery, in 1809-12; Samuel Hays and Jacob Harrington, in 1813; David Dempsey and Jacob Harrington, in 1814; James Weston, Ralph Marlin and Jacob Harrington represented Venango, Mercer, Erie, Crawford and Warren in 1815; Samuel Hays took Weston's place in 1816, and with Thomas Wilson and Marlin represented the district in 1817; Messrs. Harrington, Cochran and Hackney, in 1818; Wilson Smith took Hackney's place in 1819, and William Connelly that of Harrington, while the last named, with Smith and Connelly, were the representatives in 1820; David Brown, George Moore and James Cochran were representatives in 1821; James Cochran (Venango and Crawford), in 1822; Samuel Hays, in 1823; William Foster, in 1825; Thomas Atkinson, in 1826; G. R. Espy, in 1827; John Galbraith (Venango and Warren), in 1828-31; James Thompson, in 1832-34; Hugh McClelland, in 1835; G. R. Espy, in 1836; James R. Snowden, in 1838 and 1841; Alex. Holeman, in 1840; D. B. Long, in 1842. From 1843 to 1851 Venango, Jefferson and Clarion counties formed the district, J. R. Snowden, Robert Mitchell and William Perry being the representatives during all that period. In 1851 Morris Leech, J. W. Shugert and G. W. Schofield represented Venango, Mercer and Warren counties; in 1852, Joseph Y. James, J. W. Shugert and Lewis N. McGranahan; in 1854, L. T. Parmlee, John J. Kilgore and Robert M. De France; in 1855, S. P. McCalmont, Daniel Lott and Ralph Clapp. In 1856, Samuel Kerr, Daniel Lott and S. P. McCalmont; in 1857, Messrs. Kerr, McCalmont and Thomas Struthers; in 1858, W. G. Rose and C. P. Ramsdell, for Mercer and Venango counties. In 1860, G. D. Hofius, Elisha M. Davis; in 1862, M. C. Beebe and James C. Brown; in 1864, William Burgwin and Charles Koonce. In 1865 Venango and Warren were formed into one district.

Among the officers of Venango county, prior to 1866, were the following, whose names are connected with old eastern townships: Alexander Holeman, associate judge in 1850, and Joshua Davis, in 1861; John A. Dale, prothonotary in 1857; Alexander Holeman, commissioner, 1825-28, Joshua Davis, 1830, and William Siggins, 1849-51; John Haslet, treasurer, 1839-40.

The elections of October, 1856, show 67 votes for Andrew Cook (W.), 48 for J. D. Flick (K. N.), and 27 for Oramil Thing (D.), candidates for commissioner; E. Shippen (W.), 154, H. Raught (W.), 88, and James McNeal (D.), 70 for auditor; Cyrus Blood (D.), 93, and Bennett Dobbs (W.), 55 for surveyor; Peter G. Reed (W.), 64, and Charles J. Fox (A. M.), 87 for treasurer.

In 1857 James McFarlane received 59 votes, and W. M. Abrams, 5 for the legislature; Cyrus Blood (D.), 75, Milton Gibbs (W.), 62, John Wynkoop, 55, Jonathan Hays (D.), 61, and Sylvester Noltan (W.), 28, candidates for office of associate judges; Samuel Johnston (W.), 80, and John F. Gaul (D.), 62 for sheriff; G. W. Rose (D.), 76, and Thomas Porter (W.), 62 for prothonotary; John D. Hunt (D.), 43, Samuel Kinkead (D.), 43, James McNeal (D.), 97, and E. Mays (W.), 54 for commissioners; E. Shippen (W.), received 64 votes for district attorney; Archibald Black (D.), received 64, and Homer Wing (W.), 52 for coroner; and Timothy Caldwell (D.), 110 for auditor.

In October, 1858, Chapin Hall (R.) received 107, and James L. Gillis (D.), 69 votes for congress; Thomas McCullough (R.), 104, and Kennedy L. Blood (D.), 74 votes for State senator; M. B. McDowell 97, and John M. Fleming 69 for representative; A. L. Siegworth (R.), 151, and Thomas Porter (R.), 88, defeating Kinkead (D.) and Hunt (D.); John G. Brandon (R.) was chosen treasurer; C. M. Robinson, auditor; John Gilfoil (D.), surveyor; while E. A. Brooke (D.), for district attorney, received 114 votes.

The elections of 1859 show 61 votes for J. C. Wynkoop (R.), 47 for Jonathan Hays (R.), and 13 for Thomas Nugent, candidates for commissioner; Aaron B. Root (D.), 120, Samuel Kinkead (D.), 91, and H. Wing (R.), 36 for auditor; E. A. Brooke (D.), 96 for district attorney; John M. Fleming (D.), 57, and Samuel Young (R.), 35 for representative in assembly; and John Gilfoil (D.) was elected surveyor.

In 1860 Henry Souther (Republican elector) received 107 votes, and Byron D. Hamlin (Democratic elector), 47 votes; John Patton (R.), 125, and James K. Kerr (D.), 66, for congress; Jacob Black (R.), 110, and William Devins (D.), 72 for representative; W. R. Coon (R.), 102, and C. M. Robinson (D.), 69 for associate judge; Amos Eldridge (R.), 65, G. W. Rose (D.), 57, and J. W. Dobbs (R.), 58 for prothonotary; William Fox (R.), 101, and James Painter (D.), 87 for sheriff; Jonathan Hays (R.), 79, J. D. Hunt (D.), 57, and Robert M. Stewart, 49 for treasurer; Thomas Porter (R.), 118, and Daniel Black (D.), 61 for commissioner; William Steele (R.), 92, and Everhart Mays (R.), 78 for auditor; Hiram Thing (R.), 80, and Jesse Ferry (D.), 45 for coroner.

In 1861 Samuel M. Fox (R.) received 74 votes, and C. L. Lamberton (D.), 29 for senator; Jacob Black (R.) received 71, and William Devins (D.), 37 votes for assembly; James Campbell (Ind.), 68, and William Stewart (R.), 37 for president judge; A. L. Seigworth (R.) defeated Arch. Black (D.) for the office of commissioner; C. M. Robinson (D.) was chosen auditor, and M. E. Porter (R.), coroner.

In 1862 G. W. Schofield (R.) received 82, and Milton Courtright (D.), 59 votes for congress; Bernard J. Reid (U.), 90, and W. T. Alexander (D.), 34 for assembly; John G. Brandon (R.) and Cyrus M. Robinson (D.) were elected associate judges; James M. Rose (D.) received 68, and Sylvester Nolton (R.), 57 votes for commissioner; Andrew Cook (R.) was chosen auditor; Samuel F. Rohrer (D.), surveyor; Jacob Mercillott (R.) defeated J. D. Hunt (D.) in the contest for the office of treasurer; Isaac Long (D.) was elected sheriff. The elections of 1863 show B. J. Reid (D.) receiving 91, and W. T. Alexander (D.), 55 for assembly; E. C. Mays (R.), 83, and Peter Heasley (D.), 57 for sheriff; G. W. Rose (D.), 70, and Sam. Kinkead (D.), 67 for prothonotary; John F. Gaul (R.), 79, and Daniel Black (D.), 61 for commissioners; H. W. Raught (R.), 85, C. J. Fox (R.), 74, and John D. Hunt (D.), 53, defeated Clyde R. Long (D.) and Rohrer (D.) for county auditors.

In October, 1864, William Bigler (D.) received 53, and G. W. Schofield (R.), 68 votes for congress; T. J. Boyier (D.) had no opposition here for the assembly; John W. Miller (R.) received 63, and S. F. Rohrer (D.), 57 votes for treasurer; Salvius Zents (R.) and Peter V. Mercillott (R.) were chosen commissioners; R. M. Stewart (D.) and Samuel Coon (R.), auditors; and Jesse W. Mays (R.) defeated William Burton (D.) by one vote in the race for coroner. Three military votes were recorded for Schofield. Rasselas W. Brown (D.), a presidential elector, received 62 votes, and John Patton (R.), 85, including 9 army votes.

In 1865 John Irwin (R.) received 76, and W. A. Wallace (D.), 40 votes each, for senator; T. J. Boyier (D.), 37, and C. R. Earley (W. D.), 100 for assembly; W. R. Coon (R.), 75, and Isaac Long (D.), 67 for associate judge; Noah K. Burton (R.) was chosen coroner; Thomas B. Mays (D.), 75, and Peter V. Mercillott (R.), 59 for commissioner; Lester Warner (D.), 71, and James A. Scott (R.), 60 for auditor; Samuel F. Rohrer (D.), 77, and William Steele (R.), 45 for surveyor.

The elections of 1866 show 99 votes for G. W. Schofield (R.), and 77 for W. L. Scott (D.), candidates for congress; James M. McKay (R.), 99, and

John D. Hunt (D.), 76 for assembly; J. B. Agnew (R.), 91, F. McNeal (D.), 47, and Aaron Brockway (D.), 26 for sheriff; W. P. Mercillliott (R.), 79, G. W. Rose (D.), 39, and William Kelly (D.), 57 for prothonotary; Daniel Black (D.), 80, Thomas Porter (R.), 74, and Thomas Nugent (Ind.), 21 for treasurer; John F. Gaul (R.), 67, John D. Hunt (D.), 57, and James Painter (D.), 50 for commissioner; E. Cook (R.) was elected auditor, and D. S. Eldridge (D.), coroner.

A great influx of voters marks the year 1867, owing to the annexation of five of Venango's townships. S. S. Hulings (D.) received 379 and John A. Dale (R.), 224 votes for associate judge; Thomas J. McCullough (D.), 313, James M. Walsh (R.), 288 for assembly; W. W. Mason (D.), 319, and W. E. Lathy (R.), 282 for district attorney; A. B. Root (D.), 325, and James Gilfillan (D.), 275 for commissioner; H. H. Stowe (R.), 347, and William Clyde (D.), 251 for auditor; J. Winans (D.), 386, and W. F. Hunter (R.), 211 for coroner; Samuel D. Irwin (R.), 223, and James Painter (D.), 276 votes for surveyor.

In 1868 Russelas W. Brown (D.) received 350 and G. W. Schofield (R.), 334 votes for congress; W. A. Wallace (D.), 340, and Manasseh Arnold (R.), 340 for State senator; Thomas J. McCullough (D.), 333, and John M. Adams (R.), 342 for assembly; James P. Siggins (R.), 358, and Samuel H. Haslet (D.), 302 for treasurer; Nelson P. Wheeler (R.), 392, and W. Y. Siggins (D.), 275 for commissioners; L. L. Hackett (D.), 342, and Edward Kerr (R.), 336 for auditor; Daniel Robb (R.), 347, and John D. Hunt (D.), 328 for surveyor. The presidential vote was Grant (R.), 355, and Seymour (D.), 294, respectively. Editor Conner was an ardent Democrat, and in the Grant and Seymour campaign made some rash bets, as was indicated in this notice printed in big job type in his first issue after the election:

THE ELECTIONS
TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT IN HONESTA
JOHN A. PROPER TO GO BAREFOOTED
ALL WINTER!
AND THE EDITOR OF THE PRESS WILL
GO IT HALESS, WHICH MAKES NO
DIFFERENCE, AS HE IS USED TO IT!

The elections of 1869 show 376 votes for Charles R. Earley (Ind. Dem.) and 277 for John G. Hall (D.), candidates for assembly; 359 for John A. Proper (R.), and 284 for Josiah Winans (D.), candidates for associate judge; 353 for E. L. Davis (R.), and 296 for J. S. Hood (D.), candidates for sheriff; J. B. Agnew (R.), 384, and A. Allender (D.), 275 candidates for prothonotary; Benjamin Elliott (R.), 347 and William Haslet (D.), 307 for commissioner; Eli Holean (R.), 333, and John Siggins (D.), 325 for auditor.

In 1870 G. W. Schofield (R.) received 366 votes, and Selden Marvin (D.), 276 for congress; W. E. Lathy (R.), 321, and John G. Hall (D.), 288 for assembly; A. Cook (R.), 361, and James H. Pennell (D.), 272 for associate judge; W. W. Mason (D.), 376, and J. B. Meehling (R.), 237 for district attorney; Jacob Mercillliott (R.), 354, and J. D. Hunt (D.), 270 for commissioner; S. J. Lathy (R.), 395, and J. H. Painter (D.), 232 for treasurer; William Clark (R.), 360, and W. B. Harlan (D.), 272 for auditor; Josiah Winans (R.) was elected coroner, and William Patterson (R.) received 356 votes, and George S. Siggins (D.), 280 for jury commissioner.

The elections of October, 1871, show 375 votes for W. P. Jenks (D.), can-

didate for president judge, 210 for J. B. Lawson (D.), candidate for assembly; T. D. Collins (R.) had 277 and W. C. Neill (D.), 195 votes for commissioner; T. B. Cobb (R.), 253, and James Flynn (D.), 219 votes for auditor. The judicial district embraced Forest, Jefferson and Clarion counties, and it may be said that Judge Jenks was elected without opposition.

In 1872 the presidential electors received, respectively, 360 Republican and 155 Democratic votes; C. B. Curtis (R.), 416, and Thomas L. Kane (D.), 356 for congress; David McClay (R.), 423, and Robert B. Brown (D.), 349 for senator; H. H. May (R.), 415, and J. B. Lawson (D.), 348 for assembly; T. J. Van Giesen (R.), 400, and D. W. Clark (D.), 365 for sheriff; J. B. Agnew (R.), 500, and James T. Rose (D.), 258 for prothonotary; Fred. Glassner (R.), 425, and P. O. Conner (D.), 330 for treasurer; John Thompson (R.), 435, and J. H. Bowman (D.), 334, for commissioner; Samuel D. Irwin (R.), 418, and John D. Hunt (D.), 342 for surveyor; L. Warner (R.), 389, and Jonathan Albaugh (D.), 351 for auditor; G. W. Andrews (R.), 420, James E. Brown (D.), 379, John McMurry (R.), 323, and John Gilkin (D.), 279, delegates to constitutional convention. For constitutional amendment, 689; *contra*, 2.

In 1873 F. E. Allison (R.) received 306 and Martin Williams (D.) 168 votes for assembly; James K. Clark (R.), 286, and S. C. Sloan (D.), 201 for commissioner; G. Jamieson (R.), 293, and James Giltfillan (D.), 196 for auditor; Samuel D. Irwin (R.), 302 for district attorney; M. Ittel, Jr. (R.), 248, and J. E. Blaine (D.), 239 for coroner; William Patterson (R.), 290 and James Flynn (D.), 193 for jury commissioner. . . . The elections of 1874 show 357 votes for Joseph G. Dale (R.), and 329 for G. S. Siggins (D.), candidates for associate judge. Harry White (R.) received 335 and G. A. Jenks (D.), 363 votes for congress; J. B. Agnew (R.), 322, Josiah W. Winans (D.), 289, D. S. Knox (Ind.), 60, and Daniel Harrington (D.), 22 votes for assembly; S. J. Setley (R.), 386, and J. D. Hunt (D.), 308 for treasurer; Eli Berlin (D.), 370 and W. B. Heath (R.), 317 for commissioner; T. B. Cobb (R.) was elected auditor, being opposed by J. P. Albaugh (D.)

In 1875 W. P. Finley (R.) received 348 votes, and Philip D. Thomas (D.), 385 for senator; Edward Kerr (R.), 375, and William Tobey (D.), 356 for associate judge; D. W. Clark (D.), 373, and Thomas J. Van Giesen (R.), 364 for prothonotary; Justis Shawkey (R.), 396, and G. T. Latiimer (D.), 334 for sheriff; John Reek (R.), 462, and Isaac Long (R.), 371, opposed Eli Berlin (D.), 354, elected by minority, and Gilbert Jamieson (R.), 307 for commissioners; N. Thompson (R.), 394, and J. R. Neill (D.), 382, defeated H. A. Zuendel (D.), 346, and Jacob Beck (D.), 333 in the contest for auditor's office; Homer Z. Towner (D.) and Lyman Cook (R.) were chosen jury commissioners, and Truman D. Collins (R.), surveyor. The elections of 1876 show 385 for Sebastian Wimmer (D.) and 464 for William Cameron (R.), presidential electors; G. A. Jenks (D.), received 393, and Harry White (R.), 457 votes for congress; Henry Wetter (R.), 464, and W. L. Corbett (D.), 385 for senator; J. B. Agnew (R.), 409,* and S. H. Haslet (D.), 413 for assembly; Samuel D. Irwin (R.), 484 for district attorney, and W. C. Coburn (D.) a similar vote for coroner. P. V. Mercillott was elected jury commissioner.

In 1877 William Lawrence (R.) received 353 votes, and Sam. F. Rohrer (D.), 226 for county treasurer. The elections of 1878 resulted as follows: Harry White (R.), 317, J. M. Guffey (D.), 262, James Mosgrove (G. B.), 290, for congress; John G. Hall (D.), 269, Ed. M. Grant (R.), 317, and T. W.

*Mr. Agnew carried this election to the courts, alleging a miscount of eighteen votes in Tionesta township, whence it was presented to the legislature, where on recount a majority of eighteen was found for the petitioner, and Mr. Agnew was given a certificate of election, and took his seat.

Taylor (G. B.), 278 for senator; N. P. Wheeler (R.), 301, S. H. Haslet (D.), 283, and D. S. Knox (G. B.), 278 for assembly; Justis Shawkey (R.), 407, D. W. Clark (D.), 261, and F. E. Allison (G. B.) 198 for prothonotary; C. A. Randall (R.), 330, James Swailes (D.), 298, and James Cole (G. B.), 236 for sheriff; Eli Berlin (D.), 308, Isaac Long (R.), 287, John H. White (G. B.), 281, H. W. Ledebur (R.), 362, F. A. Magee (G. B.), 254, and Asa Mills (D.), 225 for commissioners; N. Thompson (R.), 325, D. F. Copeland (D.) 324 and Jacob Beck (G. B.), 281, opposed by J. P. Albaugh (D.), 152, F. C. Lacy (G. B.), 336, J. C. James, 273 for auditor; C. A. Church (R.), 305, Peter Youngk (D.), 297, and J. H. Wentworth (G. B.), 257 for jury commissioners. There were 165 votes recorded for sheep law, and 452 against such law.

In 1879 Lewis Arner (R.) received 224, William Tobey (D.), 237, and John Reek (G. B.), 299 votes for associate judge; John Hunter (R.), 208, James E. Blaine (D.), 266, and J. G. Tietsworth (G. B.), 270 for coroner; J. H. Cook (R.), 280, D. W. Clark (D.), 172, and William Haslet (G. B.), 302 for surveyor; Samuel D. Irwin (R.), 284 for district attorney; James T. Maffitt, 370, Henry W. Wilson, 325, R. A. Brown, 1, and W. C. Coburn, 281, presidential electors in 1880.

Daniel Harrington writing on this election, tells the following story. "Dr. J. E. Blaine was the Democratic candidate for coroner last fall. Democrats and Republicans coalesced to elect him. The Greenbackers ran J. N. Tietsworth. Ed. Clapp, of President, met Blaine a short time before the election and said to him: 'I see you are a candidate.' 'Yes, I am,' said the Doctor. 'You have a hard man to run against,' continued Clapp. 'Who is he?' asked Blaine. 'Tietsworth,' said Clapp. 'If he beats me, I will shoot myself,' said Blaine. After the returns came in it was found that Tietsworth had a majority of seven votes. A few days afterward Mr. Clapp came up to Tionesta, and some one asked him what he was after. He said he had come to attend Blaine's funeral. But the funeral didn't take place."

The elections of 1880 show 370 votes for Garfield (R.), 325 for Hancock (D.), and 281 for Weaver (G. B.), candidates for president; 417 for W. D. Brown (R.), and 549 for R. Brown, fusion candidate for president judge; 391 for Harry White (R.), and 584 for James Mosgrove (F.), candidates for congress; E. L. Davis (R.) received 356, Orion Siggins (D.), 331, and J. G. Dale (G. B.), 287 for assembly; N. S. Foreman (R.), 359, Moses P. Flynn (D.), 326, and O. W. Proper (G. B.), 290 for treasurer; A. Purdy (R.), 325, S. F. Rohrer (D.), 287, and Hill (G. B.), 353 for associate judge; F. F. Whittekin (R.) was elected surveyor, and H. Church (R.), coroner.

In 1881 Justus Shawkey (R.) received 398, John A. Hart (G. B.), 295, and John Peterson (D.), 254 for prothonotary; Henry W. Ledebur (R.), 375, James S. Henderson (R.), 389, G. F. Watson (D.), 239, E. Vokroth (G. B.), 243, H. A. Zuendel (D.), 340, and F. A. Magee (G. B.), 303 for commissioners; G. W. Warden (R.), 405, James A. Scott (R.), 386, James T. Rose (D.), 220, Archie Black (D.), 226, R. B. Swalley (R.), 330 and C. F. Fox (D.), 324 for auditors; R. J. Hillard (R.), 376, W. Y. Siggins (D.), 235, J. J. Greenewalt (G. B.), 334 for jury commissioners; Capt. C. W. Clark (R.), 399, James G. Carson (G. B.), 354 and J. S. Hood (D.), 191 for sheriff.

The elections of 1882 show 366 votes for Harry White (R.), and 543 for John D. Patton (D.), congressional candidates. Miles W. Tate (R.) received 386, and J. G. Hall (D.), 302 for senator; E. L. Davis (R.), 350, S. H. Haslet (D.), 294, and W. C. Coburn (G. B.), 264 votes for assembly; T. J. Van Giesen (R.), 481, and T. F. Ritchey (D.), 326 for district attorney; H. O. Davis (R.), 405, and Archie Black (D.), 296 for jury commissioner.

In November, 1883, William Smearbaugh (R.) received 415, Thomas P. Flynn (D.), 396, and S. J. Wolcott (G. B.), 101 votes for treasurer; Henry C. Whittekin (R.), 438, and Cyrus F. Hunt (D.), 343 for surveyor; J. W. Morrow (R.), 393, William Hood (D.), 332, and W. C. Coburn (G. B.), 172 for coroner.

In 1884 Charles A. Randall (R.) received 705 votes, John H. Hill (D.), 437, Thomas St. Clair (G. B.), 278, and J. W. Owen (Pro.) 27 for presidential electors; Alex. C. White (R.), 729, Daniel Reitz (D.), 710 for congress; Lewis Arner (R.), 750, and William Hood (D.), 631 for associate judge; Peter Berry (R.), 767, and James B. Watson (D.), for assembly; Curtis M. Shawkey (R.), 813, and John A. Hart (D.), 628, for prothonotary; J. R. Chadwick (R.), 714, G. W. Osgood (D.), 659, W. D. Shields 728 (R.), and Oliver Byerly (G. B.), 773 for commissioners; Q. Jamieson (R.), 677, James A. Scott (R.), 709, George Zuendel (D.), 719, and T. W. Corah (D.), 756 for auditors; Henry O. Davis (R.), 723, and D. R. Walter (D.), 712 for jury commissioners; Leonard Agnew (R.), 730, and James G. Carson (G. B.), 700 for sheriff.

In 1885 John A. Proper (R.), received 420 votes, Henry Rhodes (G. B.), 414, and G. W. Rose (D.), 135 votes for associate judge, and P. M. Clark (R.), 521 votes for district attorney.

In 1886 James T. Maffitt (R.) received 677, and Thomas St. Clair (D.), 532 votes for congress; H. L. Young (R.), 688, and John H. Wilson (D.), 505 votes for senator; C. A. Randall (R.), 649, T. J. Bowman (D.), 581, and D. B. Tobey (G. B.), 106 for assembly; Solomon Fitzgerald (R.), 885 and Eli Holman (Pro.), 292 for treasurer; H. C. Whittekin (R.), 816, T. D. Collins (G. B.), 176 for surveyor; J. W. Morrow (R.), 606, James B. Siggins (D.), 599, and F. E. Allison (Pro.), 129 for coroner.

The elections of 1887 show 810 votes for Calvin M. Arner (R.), and 492 for D. W. Clark (D.), contestants for the office of prothonotary. G. W. Sawyer (R.) received 810 votes for sheriff, while H. H. McClelland (D.) received 488, C. F. Ledebur (R.) received 678, J. J. Parsons (R.), 580, W. D. Shields (D.), 593, Parcus Copeland (D.), 467, and James Henderson (D.), 234 votes for commissioners; R. Z. Gillespie (R.) received 705, E. L. Jones (R.), 714, William Blum (D.), 562, and F. C. Lacy (D.), 488 for auditors; C. H. Church (R.), 672, A. L. Cooper (D.), 465, and Joseph Grove (Pro.), 168 for jury commissioner. The presentation of the State Republican banner followed this election.

The elections of 1888 show 917 votes for L. M. Truxel (R.), Jefferson L. Brown (D.), 611, Samuel W. Edgar (U. L.), 72, and Hiland R. Rodebach (Pro.), 1, presidential electors. Theodore P. Ryndeer (Fusion) received 952 votes, James Kerr (R.), 635, and C. Miller (Pro.), 5 votes for congress; C. A. Randall (R.), 828 and T. J. Bowman (D.), 768 for assembly; P. M. Clark (R.), 776, Samuel D. Irwin, 370 for district attorney.

In June, 1889, the Prohibitory amendment received 843 votes, and 414 votes were cast against it. The suffrage amendment received 158 votes, and was opposed by 892.

In July, 1889, the Republicans selected the following named candidates: John H. White, of Barnett township, for associate judge; A. M. Doult of Tionesta borough, for treasurer; Dr. J. W. Morrow, of Tionesta, for coroner; S. D. Irwin, Esq., of Tionesta, for county surveyor; W. A. Dusenbury, of Kingsley was selected for delegate to the Republican State convention. The new county committee, so far as elected, is as follows: A. J. Seigworth, president; Tionesta borough, J. C. Seowden; Tionesta township, Geo. Weant, William Mealy; Barnett, J. B. Campbell; Harmony, Daniel Cannan, W. C.

Allan, J. F. Connelly; Hickory, H. W. Ledebur; Howe, J. J. Haight, J. C. Welsh; Jenks, H. T. Rockwood, M. C. Carringer; Kingsley, R. Z. Gillespie, Otto Rudolph, Amos Ledebur.

The Democratic nominations were as follows: Kingsley township, G. S. Hindman, for associate judge; Green township, J. B. Haggerty, for treasurer; Tionesta borough, D. W. Clark, for county surveyor; Hickory township, Howard Weber, for coroner.

The following are the members of the county committee for the year following: Chairman—R. L. Haslet, Tionesta; Barnett—E. H. Stoughton, William D. Shields; Jenks—J. B. Watson, P. C. Neely; Green—Upper, R. W. Guiton, Lower, Edgar Goodman; Harmony, Upper—H. C. Kemble, Lower, J. H. Bowman; Hickory—T. J. Bowman, Howard Weber; Howe, Lower—B. W. Goodwin, Upper, ———; Kingsley township—John Burhen, Richard Flynn; Tionesta township—James Black, William Shellhouse; Tionesta borough—J. M. Kepler, Jacob Hood.

The elections of 1889 show 730 votes for White (R.), 456 for Hindman (D.), and 36 for Sallada (P.), candidates for associate judge; 603 for Doult (R.), and 652 for Haggerty (D.), candidates for treasurer; 662 for Proper (R.), and 560 for Clark (D.), candidates for surveyor; 720 for Stonecipher (R.), and 516 for Weber (D.), candidates for coroner. The Republican candidate for State treasurer drew 703 votes, the Democratic candidate, 465, and the Prohibitionist, 83.

CHAPTER VI.

MILITARY HISTORY.

SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION, WAR OF 1812 AND MEXICAN WAR—FOREST COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR—FIRST COMPANY ORGANIZED—EIGHTY-THIRD REGIMENT, P. V. I.—THIRTY-NINTH, P. V. I.—FORTIETH, P. V. I.—ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH, P. V. I.—ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD, P. V. I.—ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH, P. V. I.—SOLDIERS' GRAVES IN FOREST COUNTY—MISCELLANEOUS

FOREST COUNTY can boast of having among its pioneers men who fought through the Revolution to establish liberty for all time in this part of the world. It can also boast of pioneer citizens who went forth from their cabin homes here to defend that new system of government when it was threatened by the old enemy in 1812. Many of the veterans find mention in the chapter devoted to pioneers, and there also two soldiers of the Mexican war are named.

William Hunter, who died in January, 1879, came from Westmoreland county with his father, Poland Hunter, in 1798. He was then four years old, and his sister (later Mrs. Dustin) was younger. They were brought hither, suspended in pack-saddle shape, in blankets. The father built a cabin on Hunter's Island that year. In 1812 William's elder brothers started for the war, but the youth overtook them at Titusville, where Col. Titus made him a pair of moccasins to cover his bruised feet. He and David built the Hunter mill, the first between Franklin and Warren. In 1865 he moved to Erie county.

Early in 1861 a military company was formally organized here. Later,

when Lincoln called for 300,000 men, steps were taken to complete organization, and D. S. Knox was chosen captain, with George Stowe and D. W. Clark, lieutenants. On August 19, 1861, the company received a flag from the women of Tionesta, and next morning embarked on White's flatboat sixty-six strong. On the morning of the 21st the command was received at Irvinetown, and proceeded to Erie. On learning that eighty-one men were required to complete the strength, Capt. Knox returned to Tionesta, enlisted twenty-one men, and pushed forward to Erie, where he arrived September 5. A few days later twelve men of the disbanded Youngsville company joined Company G, of the Eighty-third, and on September 16, the command left Erie, under the title "Tionesta Rangers."

EIGHTY-THIRD REGIMENT, P. V. I.

This regiment was organized at Erie in 1861, and before the close of the year won an enviable fame. Subsequently at Big Bethel, siege of Yorktown, Hanover Court House, Gaines' Mills, Malvern Hill, Bull Run, Antietam, service with Meagher's famous brigade, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Manassas Gap, Rappahannock depot, Mine Run, Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Bethesda, Peeble's farm, Hatcher's Run, and at a hundred other places this command was in the thickest of the fight. Capt. Daniel S. Knox, enrolled at Tionesta, August 19, 1861, was commissioned captain September 6, that year and resigned December 30, 1862, when George Stowe* was commissioned captain; he served until killed at Laurel Hill. He entered the command August 19, and nine days later was commissioned first lieutenant. Moses G. Corey, promoted from first sergeant to second lieutenant August 30, and to first lieutenant, December 31, 1862, took Capt. Stowe's place May 9, 1864, and served until end of term September 26, 1864. Thomas J. Van Geisen, mustered in with company, was wounded at Malvern Hill, was promoted from first sergeant to second lieutenant in December, 1862, and to first lieutenant May 9, 1864. He was wounded at Petersburg, June 20, 1864, but served until end of term. John Herrington,* one of the original company, promoted to second lieutenant July 16, 1862, was killed at Bull Run. Benjamin A. Smith,* promoted second lieutenant in May, 1864, and commissioned captain of Company E, in the new organization of October 31, 1864, was killed at Hatcher's Run, February 6, 1865. Daniel W. Clark, commissioned second lieutenant September 6, 1861, promoted first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster July 16, 1862, served until muster out in September, 1864.

The troops discharged September 7, 1864, at expiration of term were sergeants James P. Siggins, wounded at Hanover Court House; Levi Burford, wounded at Malvern Hill and again at Laurel Hill; John H. Van Geisen* was wounded at Gaines' Mills, and again at Laurel Hill, where he was taken prisoner and carried to Confederate prison to die. Corporals—Sam. D. Girt, died after the war; Jacob D. Saeger, wounded five times at Gettysburg and three times at Laurel Hill; William Lawrence, at Gaines' Mills and Gettysburg, and John T. Watson, at the Wilderness. Private troops—William Albaugh, Lewis S. Carpenter, Samuel Hoyt,* James D. Kerr, Jacob B. Leadum, H. K. Lyons, E. M. Reynolds, W. S. Siggins, Charles C. Van Geisen, Philip Walters* and William Webber, escaped wounds; James A. Dustin, was wounded at the Wilderness; G. W. Fry, at Gettysburg; Moses B. Hunter and G. S. Mason, at Gaines' Mills, where he was also taken prisoner; Sam. C. Hunter and J. D. McClatchy, at Laurel Hill; A. J. McCalmont, at Hanover Court House and Laurel Hill; John Myers and J. D. Nellis, at Gettysburg; Ephraim T. Purdy and James A.

* Deceased.

Thompson, at Fredericksburg; Joseph R. Wentworth, prisoner at Mine Run, died of fever in Andersonville.

Among the troops discharged on account of wounds prior to expiration of service were the following named: W. W. Diamond, wounded at Malvern Hill; James L. Huddleson,* at Bull Run; Ben. F. Briggs, at Hanover Court House; John L. Crutchlow and William Lyons, at Bull Run and Malvern Hill; Thomas H. Crutchlow, at Fredericksburg; John C. Downing,* at Gaines' Mills; Robert W. Davis, at Malvern Hill; William Hodge, G. W. McCalmont and Chris. Syndle, also at Malvern Hill.

The troops discharged for disability prior to end of term were Hiram Arters, 1863; Sergt. Alex. Holeman, Hamilton Mason, 1863; W. B. Albaugh,* Sam Dram, 1862; H. L. Green,* 1863; Wm. Ikenburg, 1861; Adam Ikenburg, 1863; James M. Lombring, 1863; Chauncey McCrea, W. W. McDonald, 1863; Robert Osgood,* 1862; James S. Reynolds, Daniel Rustler, Geo. Stewart, J. H. Wentworth, Nick. Weant, and Charles Sigler, 1863, and Josiah Stanford, 1861.

The veterans who re-enlisted, December 26, 1863, were Sergt. Peter Grace, wounded and taken prisoner at Gaines' Mills, wounded at Fredericksburg, promoted second lieutenant of Company E, new organization, first lieutenant, December 28, 1864, made prisoner at Laurel Hill, retaken by Sheridan's cavalry and promoted captain, February 17, 1865; Andrew J. Mitchell, wounded at North Anna; M. F. Vogus, wounded at Fredericksburg and twice at Laurel Hill; Israel Gibbs, wounded and taken prisoner at Laurel Hill; John Jolly, wounded at Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg, Laurel Hill and Peeble's farm; C. Krotzer, wounded and taken prisoner at the Wilderness; W. W. Lowrie, killed at Laurel Hill; H. W. McCalmont, wounded at Gaines' Mills, killed at the Wilderness; G. D. Paddock, wounded at Laurel Hill, died in Harewood Hospital; Joseph C. Pettigrew, wounded at Peeble's farm; John S. Range,* at Gettysburg; Wilson F. Wentworth, wounded at Fredericksburg, killed at Laurel Hill, Daniel Stroup* and Ben P. Baskin.

The record of troops transferred to Company E, new organization, were Jonathan Albaugh, wounded at Chancellorsville; J. H. Berlin, at Laurel Hill, and made prisoner; John M. Brombaugh, wounded at Laurel Hill, also Walter Dickson, Lewis Eaton, Stephen D. Hunt, Darius Kelly, Carlos Reynolds and Jay Smith; Joseph Dickson was wounded there and killed at Peeble's farm, where John Culbertson was also killed; Geo. Barroff, John Dougherty, Chas. A. Hill, Henderson Rogers, Homer Towner and William Young were wounded at the Wilderness; Rinaldo Eaton, wounded at Hatcher's Run; Joseph R. Goheen, James Hunter and Thomas J. Whitmore, at Bull Run, and Silas McCalmont, at Gaines' Mills.

The transferred troops mustered out without wounds were C. H. Albaugh, J. Amy, Thomas Collins, S. Chriswell, Samuel Gillespie, John Gordon, Geo. Huddleson, J. M. Knox, Perry Lard, J. H. Mater, D. McKay, F. Millett, G. McNutt, J. Nuss, Lieut. James C. Percival, James Purdy, L. H. Russ, James Robison, John G. Root, James Swailes, Jacob Fisher, Isaac W. Siggins, H. Sweet, H. C. Smith, Thomas Strong, J. Toner, and Fletcher Watson.

The members of Company G, not enumerated above, who were killed on the field or died of wounds or disease are named as follows: James M. Bromley and Arch. Bromley, killed at Bull Run; Eli Berlin, killed at Gettysburg; Robert C. Baskin, Francis Eaton and Jacob Host, killed at Laurel Hill, and Otis C. Montross, died of wounds received there; James Davis and John Ross, killed at the Wilderness; W. S. Dawson and J. H. Kerr, died of disease at

* Deceased.

Hall's Hill; John M. Bromley, at Elmira, N. Y.; Leisure A. Hooks, John F. Kinsler, killed at Malvern Hill; Samuel Henderson, died of wounds received there; Thomas R. B. Plowman, was killed by the kick of a mule; Jacob T. Schriver, died in 1862 of wounds received at Hanover Court House; Andrew J. Seager and Amos M. Whisner were killed at Gaines' Mills; Levi Turner, under sentence of death for desertion, died in May, 1864; Robert W. McCane, died at Pt. Lookout, September 20, 1862, and John N. Heath, July 29, 1862; G. C. Johnson died of disease July 19, 1862. The records show twelve deserters from this company.

De Witt B. Waldo, who enlisted in Company B, also John L. Barnes, Nathan Burdick, Dan. K. Best, wounded at Fredericksburg, Gottfrey Snyder, G. P. Seiple and Michael Murphy, who was killed at Gettysburg, Eugene Randolph, of Company D, wounded at Bull Run, H. J. Green, wounded and made prisoner at Laurel Hill, and John Rhodes were members of this company.

THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT, P. V. I.

Company E, Thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry (or Tenth Pennsylvania Reserve), was mustered into State service, May 1, 1861, and into the United States army, July 5, 1861, with James B. Knox, captain; to which office Val. Phipps was promoted August 15, 1862, succeeding Knox, J. B. Agnew being first lieutenant. Among the non-commissioned officers and privates were J. J. Greenewalt, William Morgan, A. Spence and Daniel Black, who were mustered out; Joshua B. Agnew and Samuel Agnew were transferred to the One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment, in May, 1864; Matthew Black died of wounds received at Gaines' Mills; Sebastian Cook and James K. Clark were discharged on account of wounds, in 1862. There were five members of the Agnew family who served in Pennsylvania regiments.

FORTIETH REGIMENT, P. V. I.

Company K, Fortieth Pennsylvania Infantry, was mustered in June 7, 1861, under Capt. Brady, who was killed at South Mountain, in 1862; Lemuel D. Dobbs, Daniel L. Swarts, Elijah Bish and Solomon Fitzgerald served in this command, and also C. Galbraith, who died in Andersonville.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH REGIMENT, P. V. I.

Company H, of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment, was commanded by J. W. H. Reisinger.

In Company I, of this command, were Francis A. Magee; John Agnew, Sr., discharged on surgeon's certificate, and John F. Gaul, who became lieutenant-colonel of the Fourth Pennsylvania Reserves.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD REGIMENT, P. V. I.

Company A, of the One Hundred and Third P. V. I., claimed G. W. Paup, the date of whose discharge is unknown. Company H, Andrew J. Maze, who was reported to have died in Andersonville, is a resident of this county; W. E. Gray and L. R. Warner, who were captured at Plymouth; Ephraim Furree, date of discharge unknown; Hiram Irwin, made prisoner, discharged in 1864; Benj. Irwin, died at Beaufort, N. C.; Hezekiah Irwin, who died of wounds at Fair Oaks; Perry Irwin, missing in September, 1863; Joseph R. Landis and John H. Maze, transferred to the Veteran Reserves. There were seven brothers of the Irwin family in Pennsylvania regiments.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH REGIMENT, P. V. I.

Company B, of the One Hundred and Fifth P. V. I., was commanded by John C. Dowling, who was killed at Fair Oaks. Among the troops were Judson J. Parsons, William Fox, Hiram Wing, C. P. King, John Love, J. Schreckengost and George W. Saxton. Joseph Titus died in Andersonville, and Joseph Williams was killed at Fair Oaks.

SOLDIERS' GRAVES IN FOREST COUNTY.

The following is a roll of the dead soldiers buried in this county as nearly as can be gotten at present:

At Tionesta—Capt. George Stowe, Company G, 83d Penn. Vols.; James Thompson, Company G, 83d Penn. Vols.; Philip Walters, Company G, 83d Penn. Vols.; Peter O. Conner, sergeant, 4th Penn. Cav.; D. McClintock, 74th N. Y. Vols.; Lieut. O. W. Stadden, 116th N. Y. Vols.; Maj. Mulkins, 69th Penn. Vols.; Jacob Zents, Company F, 163d Penn. Vols.

In other parts of the county are James G. Huddleson, in Mount Zion Cemetery; J. S. Range, Company G, 83d, at Church Hill; Charles Zeigler, at Whig Hill; Robert Osgood, Company B, 82d Penn., at Whig Hill; Andrew McDonald, at North Pinegrove; Elliott Walker, at Neillsburg; Fred. Glassner, in Bartholomew cemetery; Peter Sipple, in Bartholomew cemetery; at Tionesta lie Lieut. John Range, a soldier of the Revolution, Amstetter's regiment, Washington's army, and other veterans of 1776-81 and 1812-15. Nicholas Thompson is buried at Tionesta, and Abner Kinney is also interred in this county.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Capt. James Zohnizer, who served in Company I, Fifty-first Penn. Reg., from Neillsburg, died in 1889. . . . Thomas Black was wounded during the war, and after returning was killed by the limb of a tree. He served in the Sixty-third Infantry.

Thomas Porter was in Company H, Thirty-seventh P. V. I.; three of his brothers—Henry, David and George also served, the latter two dying; Barney Martin was in Company F, Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserves; R. B. Crawford was in the Fourth Cavalry.

Early in June, 1863, J. B. Agnew was on detached service, and from the 7th to the 15th was in charge of ordnance train under special order of Gen. Meade. Although discharged without rank, he filled a commissioned officer's place for over a year, and by special orders took a leading place on detached service.

There was a board of pension examiners appointed in Tionesta, Penn., on the 23d of August, 1889, and Dr. J. W. Morrow, of Tionesta, Penn., is a member of that board. The board is organized as follows: President, Dr. S. S. Towler, of Marienville, Penn.; secretary, Dr. J. W. Morrow; treasurer, Dr. J. B. Siggins, of Tionesta, Penn.

CHAPTER VII.

JOURNALISM—PHYSICIANS.

JOURNALISM—THE FOREST PRESS—THE FOREST COUNTY BEE—THE FOREST REPUBLICAN—THE FAGUNDAS CITY PRESS—THE COMMONWEALTH—THE DEMOCRATIC VINDICATOR—THE NATIONAL DEMOCRAT.
 PHYSICIANS—PIONEER DOCTORS—LIST OF PHYSICIANS WHO HAVE REGISTERED UNDER THE ACT OF 1881.

JOURNALISM.

THE first and only paper printed in Forest county, and about the only one of the kind published anywhere, was issued by P. O. Conver, at Tionesta, from his office in the E. L. Davis building, February 5, 1867, its name being *The Forest Press*. In the second issue the publisher pays a tribute to E. L. Davis, who became personally responsible for the subscriptions of the people of Tionesta, together with giving advertising worth to the office \$250, and the use of an office worth \$150. Mr. Conver came here with \$1.50, and died eleven years later worth over \$10,000. Peter O. Conver, born in Montgomery county, Penn., February 2, 1833, died March 19, 1878. In 1839 his father, George Conver, moved to Venango county, and there, in the office of the *Advocate*, young Conver learned the printer's trade. In 1861 he enlisted in the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and after returning took a position in Young's newspaper office at Clarion. On December 25, 1866, he came to Tionesta, and within a week he had a Ramage press and an odd lot of type in a room donated by E. L. Davis. March 11, 1871, he married Amelia W. Stewart, who was born near Conneaut Lake, Penn., May 17, 1836. He lived at Tionesta very happily until his death.

On March 23, 1878, Mrs. Conver's name appears as editress, and also a notice referring to her husband's illness. Dr. Blaine contributed news items. On October 5, 1878, she wrote her valedictory, stating that Dr. W. C. Coburn would be the paper's future editor under the name of the *Forest National*, and would give it a Greenback coloring. She died May 14, 1883. From the historical collections of J. B. Muse the following notes on the character of Conver are taken: Mr. Samuel D. Irwin, a leading attorney of Tionesta, was an intimate friend of Conver, and always a great admirer of his genius. When on his deathbed he sent for Mr. Irwin to make his will. "The document was very short," said Mr. Irwin. "Conver could say more in a few words than any man I ever knew. He told me briefly what he wanted, and I drew up the document at his bedside. He left all his property to his wife, except a few trifling bequests to one or two of his relatives. I asked him if he wanted to leave something more to his relatives. He said he did not; that they had not done anything for him, and he would not now intrude on them on this solemn occasion. He kept up his drollery almost to the moment of his death. After I had the will to suit him he said: 'I was afraid you wouldn't get here in time to perform this little service, and so I sent a boy over to the train to sort of hurry you along.' He rested awhile, and turning his head on the pillow (he had one hand under his head) he said: 'Call in the old gal.' I opened

the door into the adjoining room, and Mrs. Conver stepped tenderly to his bedside. 'Amelia,' he said 'I'm going to turn my toes to the daisies. The doctors say it's all up with Pete, and I guess they know their business this time. You've helped me make and save what plunder I've got, and I've left it all to you. You'll find there's enough to keep the pot boiling, and rig you up in a new gown to catch another husband—and heaven bless you, sweetheart.' I turned away and left them, and Pete's soul soon took its flight. 'And there cracked a noble heart.' Some time after his death, besides the \$6,000 or \$8,000 in sight, Mrs. Conver found among his effects a couple of \$1,000 county bonds, of which he had never told her."

Probably a stranger admixture of incongruities never lived. His newspapers, wherever he printed them, were always a reflex of his queer individuality. At times they would make their appearance set up in large job type—but his readers soon came to understand the reason of this. Until the later days of his career Pete did his own type setting. It was not an uncommon occurrence for him to take a jug of whisky, go off somewhere by himself and have what he would call "a high old lonesome." While he was communing thus with the gods he would make no attempt to issue his newspaper. On his return to business, either from a shaky condition of the nerves or some other cause, he would not be in "ship shape," as he expressed it, and consequently he would throw his paper together with big type. After a particularly long struggle with a stone jug, he issued his paper with an entire side filled with an egg-shaped cut, plain black, which he had sawed out of a board and placed in the form to "fill up." Underneath was the inscription:

THIS IS THE SIZE OF THE HAILSTONES
WHICH STRUCK OUR OFFICE LAST
WEEK AND PREVENTED US FROM
GETTING OUT OUR PAPER.

He was an artist in the business of collecting and getting money for the gay and festive puff. He was miserly, a queer characteristic in a man of his peculiar bent of mind, and never made a bad bargain or squandered his money even when he was drinking.—and he had an economical system of drinking. He would never hang around a bar-room and blow in his money treating a gang of loafers or buying his whisky by the drink. He would buy it by the jugful and go off somewhere, and go about the business of getting drunk in a rational and systematic manner.

In December, 1874, the old Ramage press, on which Conver printed his paper, got out of order. He was his own pressman as well as his own compositor, doing all his own work, with the help of a devil. He had tinkered away at the running gear of his press, but it defied his efforts. He thus apostrophized it in his issue of December 5, 1874:

Blast that old press, it is not properly reconstructed yet. The miserable print of the last issue made our heart ache, as it doubtless did the eyes of our readers. Maybe its days of usefulness are over, as all of ours, reader and printer, must be, sooner or later. But we don't like to give it up yet, and shall try to doctor it through a little longer. We have a peculiar affection for that old printing press. Both old pioneers, we came to Forest county together. Faithfully has it stood by us since, except a few spells of contrariness, like the present, which we always overlook when they are over. It has been our constant companion for nearly eight years. Together we have labored day and night, pulling out our daily bread and a few ecceteras, through summer suns and winter storms. No, we will not part with you, old friend, even if compelled to buy a new one. You shall have

an honored corner, still, where to rest your weary joints in old age, for your life has been a toilsome and a chequered one. We respect you for the good you have done in the world. True enough, you may have pressed out many a whopping lie in your time, and doubtless have for all we know, for you were an old concern when we first fell in with you. But we have *cussed* you enough to make up for all your lying, and are willing to call it quits, if you will only press out clear print a little longer, till money gets plentier, when we promise you a rest that shall know no waking. Walt, pass around the saucer, and then take some more color.

The Forest County Bee was founded March 4, 1868, by J. W. H. Reisinger, with office in Knox's building. This was a Republican journal. The review of the *Bee* by Conyer was modest enough for such an odd genius. He called it "a wasp or yellow jacket, and no bee at all, at all."

Forest Republican is successor of the *Bee*, the change of name dating to March, 1869, when a stock company purchased the office and appointed E. W. Smiley, editor. He was succeeded by R. J. McQuillan, who published the paper until November 1, 1870, when W. R. Dunn was to use his own words, "glad to be among the grand old hills of Forest once more, and come to stay." On February 19, 1879, Jacob E. Wenk, the present editor, took charge. This journal and its predecessor, *The Bee*, have been the only Republican papers ever issued in the county. This office resembles somewhat that of the *Reporter* at Port Allegany. The files are all bound and kept with care, while type, presses, stock and even the make-up of the *Republican* show journalistic taste.

The Fagundas City Press was established in October, 1870.

In April, 1872, Prof. A. C. Porter purchased an office, and on June 1, issued the *Independent Democrat*.

The Commonwealth was issued August 20, 1880, by J. D. James, with the object of overturning those political heresies advocated by the leaders and papers of the Democratic and Republican parties. The names of Gen. James B. Weaver and Gen. Benj. J. Chambers were presented for President and Vice-President; James Mosgrove, for congress; Joseph G. Dale, for representative; Chas. A. Hill, for associate judge, and Oliver W. Proper, for county treasurer.

In September, 1880, the paper became the property of the Forest Publishing Company, of which James Swailes was president; J. H. Dingman, secretary; G. W. Bovard, treasurer; S. Mervin, N. G. Cole, R. Brumbaugh, H. A. Adams, John Reck, and G. W. Delbridge, directors. On November 3, 1880, the motto, "Truth crushed to earth shall rise again," was adopted. On August 1, 1885, the office became their property. Mr. Dingman managed the paper until August 1, 1885, when J. B. Muse and W. L. Klinestiver purchased the office, and, changing the name to *The Democratic Vindicator*, have carried it on successfully since.

The Democratic Vindicator was issued under its new name August 6, 1885, by James B. Muse and W. L. Klinestiver. This journal is thoroughly Democratic. Its advent was hailed by one contemporary thus: "Its first 'cry' has the proper ring, and that it may grow in influence as it grows in age is our wish." As the *Press* recorded the valuable contributions of Samuel D. Irwin to local history in 1868-69 and 1876, so this journal printed the recollections of the pioneer, Daniel Harrington, after the first series were published in the *Spectator*. Mr. Muse has happily kept intact the greater number of such valuable reminiscences, and to him, in particular, the writer of this history is indebted for such material. To Daniel Harrington must be credited the complete character of the chapter on the pioneers, for had he not written his personal recollections at the beginning of this decade, age and its infirmities would have hidden them away forever.

The National Democrat was issued April 16, 1880, with J. M. Kepler, editor and proprietor, but in May of that year Albert Hayden became part owner, and remained until June, 1885. In December M. L. Chadman became associate editor, and held that position until April 15, 1887, when J. W. Kepler succeeded him. Frank E. Bible, who came to Forest in July, 1889, takes an active interest in this. The circulation is about 1,700. Samuel Silman has been in the office over one year, while Harry C. Clarkson has served here about two years.

PHYSICIANS.

About the year 1824 Dr. Vars who practiced along the river, committed suicide at the head of the third island below Tionesta. S. H. Haslet, the owner of the island, discovered a grave there, in 1885, and pushing the enquiry, learned the above facts. Other physicians, such as Dr. Webster, came hither over the trails of pioneers and old settlers. Dr. Blaine was here prior to 1870. The physicians of Forest county, who registered under the act of 1881, are named as follows, and the date of diploma or practice given:

Registered in 1881: John W. Morrow, Jefferson College, 1873; Samuel B. Hartman, Jefferson College, 1853-57; W. C. Coburn, Philadelphia, 1865; Charles J. Harris, practice, 1865; J. M. Burkett, practice, 1863; Edwin W. Smith, practice, 1866; Nancy L. Henderson, practice, 1870; Samuel S. Towler, practice, 1868.

Registered in 1882: John W. Palmer, Cleveland, 1872; Milton Miles, practice, 1868.

Registered in 1883: Miles B. Cook, Hudson University, 1877; James B. Siggins, Michigan, 1883.

Registered in 1885: Charles C. Smith, practice, 1870 (registered in 1884); Curtis A. Thrush, Pennsylvania Medical College, 1885; Walter B. Hottel, Western Reserve College, 1876; Harry Navigo, practice, 1863; Francis H. Sinning, Cincinnati Eclectic College, 1881-85.

Registered in 1886-88: H. P. Holt, Baltimore College of Surgery, 1886; Jeremiah J. Brewer, West Pennsylvania College, 1887; C. C. Rumberger, Pennsylvania University, 1872; Alva E. Stonecipher, graduate, 1888.

Registered in 1889: John A. Ritchey, Jefferson Medical College, 1871; Howard Weber, L. I. College, 1887.

CHAPTER VIII.

RAILROADS.

MEETING IN 1867—LAMENTATION RAILROAD—PENNSYLVANIA PETROLEUM RAILROAD COMPANY—FOXBURG & ST. PETERSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY—FOXBURG, KANE & BRADFORD RAILROAD COMPANY—TIONESTA VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY—PITTSBURGH, BRADFORD & BUFFALO NARROW GAUGE—MISCELLANEOUS.

THE railroad meeting of April 9, 1867, was presided over by Col. John F. Gaul, with P. O. Conver, secretary; H. H. May, John A. Dale and Erastus Barnes vice-presidents. Resolutions favoring the Tionesta Valley Railroad were adopted. In May, Doane & Wilson surveyed the proposed route. The old Pittsburgh, Titusville & Buffalo Railroad of 1881, the Buffalo New York & Philadelphia Railroad of 1884, and Western New York & Pennsylvania Railroad of 1889 are synonymous terms for the river valley road.

The Lamentation Railroad was completed in May, 1868, at a cost of \$10,000.

The Pennsylvania Petroleum Railroad Company took steps to build their railroad in January, 1872. A. H. Steele was president, and J. G. Dale a director. In March Mr. Steele moved to Titusville, and in 1889 he was still hammering away at the project, but the road has not yet been built. In February, 1879, the Foxburg & St. Petersburg Railroad Company purchased the Emlenton, Shippensville and Clarion roads. At this time \$50,000 of the \$100,000 required, were subscribed by Mrs. Mary Fox, for extending the road through Forest and McKean counties.

The Foxburg, Kane & Bradford Railroad Company was chartered in March, 1879, with A. W. Smiley, F. H. Ball, James Blakeslee, E. M. Grant, J. V. Ritts and H. M. McCray, directors.

The Tionesta Valley Railroad Company was organized in 1880, to build a road down the creek, fifteen miles from Sheffield. T. P. Camp was engineer in charge until April, 1882, when F. F. Whittekin was appointed. In the summer of 1881 the road was located in Foxburg, but owing to the extension of the Philadelphia & Erie down the creek, the original line was abandoned and construction commenced toward Brookston on the South Fork. In February, 1882, the "Wild Pigeon" locomotive made its first trip to Donalds. On September 19, 1882, the road was opened to the junction of the Pittsburgh, Bradford & Buffalo Railroad, now the Pittsburgh & Western. In 1884 the Tionesta Valley Company obtained control of the Garfield & Cherry Grove Railroad, and the same year built six miles of road down Spring creek from Sheffield junction, and by May 6, 1885, operated thirty-seven miles. In the fall the extension of the road to a point near Kane was completed. This was known as the James City Branch.

The Pittsburgh, Bradford & Buffalo Narrow Gauge, running through Jenks and Howe townships, converted the wilderness of 1879-80 into a manufacturing center by the close of 1882, when it may be said to be open to Beechwood junction of the Tionesta Valley Narrow Gauge. This last named road is due

to the enterprise of Horton, Cray & Co., of Sheffield, who built over thirteen miles, through the wilderness, forming the link in the short line with the Bradford Air line, building in 1882-83 to a point near Kinzua village.

The Collins & Kreidler Railroad, running from their Nebraska mills five miles into the forest, recorded its first accident in July, 1888, when W. J. Hunter was killed.

The Warren & Farnsworth Valley Railroad was extended from Garfield to East Hickory in 1883-84, T. J. Bowman being the leader in the enterprise.

John Polen's logging road at East Hickory was supplied with a locomotive in September, 1885.

In May, 1883, the Ridgway & Oil City Railroad Company was chartered to build a road sixty miles long, between the towns named, running through Forest county. In the summer of that year the B. & O. R.R. Co. proposed to build their Lake Branch or Erie Southern, from Erie county to Somerset county, via Forest county.

CHAPTER IX.

TIONESTA TOWNSHIP—BOROUGH OF TIONESTA.

TIONESTA TOWNSHIP—GENERAL TOPOGRAPHY—AN UNFATHOMABLE PIT—POPULATION—THE TOWNSHIP'S HISTORIC BEGINNINGS—OFFICERS ELECTED IN 1889.

BOROUGH OF TIONESTA—GENERAL DESCRIPTION—ICE FLOODS, ETC.—DEED TO SHOLASS RANGE—FIRST SETTLERS—BUSINESS, ETC.—IMPROVEMENTS—MUNICIPAL MATTERS—BANKS—NATURAL GAS—HOTELS—MANUFACTURERS—POSTMASTERS—EDUCATIONAL—CHURCHES—SOCIETIES—MISCELLANEOUS.

TIONESTA TOWNSHIP occupies the southwest corner of the county. The Allegheny river enters it below the mouth of Sibbald run, flows southwest to the mouth of Little Tionesta creek, whence it flows west into Venango county. Hunter's run and three unnamed creeks flow into it from the north. Above the county seat it receives Tubbs run from the northwest: at the county seat, the waters of Tionesta creek enter it, and at the bend, comes in the Little Tionesta, while Hemlock creek drains the southern sections. Several islands lend a peculiar charm to the great river in its course through this county, while the bold plateaus and mountain peaks add to this charm a grand picturesqueness. Of the high summits in the southern part, few rise 1,600 above tide level. They are capped with conglomerate, and within them may be found large beds of the Upper Marshburg coal series, as opened on the Heath lands long ago. In the vicinity of Tionesta borough the conglomerate and sandstone measure 200 feet in depth; while below the river bed, ninety five feet of these rocks are found. West of the river the summit is 1,595 feet above tide.

The hill in rear of Hunter's mill is 540 feet higher than the railroad track: the spring, on Dutch Hill road, 315 feet; summit of hill on Proper farm, 560 feet; at Kiser's, 595; at W. B. Heaths, 680, and Tubbs Run hill, on the Cropp road, 610 feet above the railroad level at Tionesta, which is 1,058 feet above tide level. An unfathomable pit, three and one half miles from the borough, on the Tylersburg road, was noticed by the *Press* in December, 1867. Warm

air issued from this pit, so as to keep the ground warm and green throughout the winter. Dr. Whitley, a resident physician, undertook to clear the mouth of this opening; but the clay sides closed in. Near the town is a spring, the water of which has a local fame. In years long ago a swamp stretched toward the river from the present central hotel. The village spring was in rear of where this building stands to-day.

Hunter's island is one of the largest, if not the largest, in the upper waters of the Allegheny, that is to say from Warren to Franklin. It was appropriated by Poland Hunter early in the present century as an island, and from him descended by inheritance to his heirs. In those early days before the river rose so high as it does now, this island was inhabited and cultivated, the rich alluviated land producing abundant crops. Poland Hunter appropriated this one upon improvement and settlement, obtaining from the State a patent therefor. He resided on the same up to a short time before his death in 1839, and was buried on the side hill opposite the island over which he had exercised a careful supervision so many years. Of late years the upper end has moved away rapidly, leaving the drive pipe of an oil well drilled in 1863-64, protruding out of the gravel, the soil being washed away; also leaving bare some of the foundation stones of Poland Hunter's cabin, and part of the wall, of what was once a well, exposed. At one time John Range, who owned the land where Tionesta now stands, had a suit with Hunter concerning the island, claiming it was no island at all. To establish his side of the case, Hunter procured as a witness, the celebrated chief, Cornplanter, who testified *that he had passed through the back channel with a canoe*. This decided the case in favor of Hunter. It was the first land case ever tried in Venango county, between settlers, it is said. One of the chainmen who helped to survey the shore tract for Range, then made an affidavit that it was at the time of the first survey a part of the main land, just a little ditch being cut through, that he could jump at almost any place. So both accounts make the back channel very narrow then. It is now owned by an oil company who purchased it in 1862 or 1863, but used and occupied by George S. Hunter, a descendant of the original owner.

The population of the township in 1880 was 522, and of the borough, 469, or a total of 991. In November, 1888, there were 104 Republican, fifty five Democratic and two Prohibitionist votes cast in the township, while ninety six Republican, forty-five Democratic and ten Prohibitionist votes were recorded in the borough, a total of 312, representing 1,560 inhabitants.

The township dates its historic beginnings back to 1795-96, when the frontiers men of Westmoreland county pursued a large band of warriors to a spot above the county seat, and there killed all save one. In the historical sketch prepared by Samuel D. Irwin for the Centennial Fourth, many of the pioneers of this section find mention, while in the reminiscences of Daniel Harrington, their lives and characters are word-painted in the quaint phraseology of that pioneer.

The officers of the township, elected in 1890, are as follows: Judge of elections, J. W. Tyrrel; inspectors of elections, Frank Monday, James Carson; justices of the peace, J. C. Hooveler, J. W. Tyrrel; township treasurer, Wm. Lawrence; constable, Daniel Black; collector of taxes, W. H. Wolf; school directors, B. F. Feitt, Frank Monday; township clerk, Q. Jamieson; road commissioner, Wm. Hepler; township auditor, P. C. Blocher; overseer of the poor, Henry Rhodes.

BOROUGH OF TIONESTA.

This borough, in latitude 41° 29' north, and longitude 3° west of Wash

ington, may be called the ancient saqualinget or place of council. The creek from which it is named has been called Squirrel creek and Wolf creek at various times, while the steep hill at the mouth of Tubbs run was named Mount Ararat by the old surveyors. The elevation of the main street is placed at 1,073 feet, and of School street at 1,120 feet above tide level, so that the town above the flats is secure from high waters in the Allegheny or Tionesta creek. The ice flow and flood of February 12, 1867, created much damage here, carrying away the trestle-work on the Franklin & Warren Railroad, and flooding several houses in the lower town.

G. S. Hunter's ferry at Tionesta became a celebrated institution in 1867-68, when, notwithstanding the ice-flow, regular trips were made.

The iron bridge completed in December, 1872, for Hunter, was carried away by ice and water January 17, 1873. The affair resulted in suits being entered by Bell & Breckenridge, the contractors, against Hunter, and by him against them. The matter was compromised by S. D. Irwin and Col. L. D. Rogers, representing Hunter, and the contractors' lawyers in such a way that the rebuilding of the bridge was soon commenced, each party paying one-half the costs of rebuilding. In 1886 high water also damaged property, but on May 31 and June 1, 1889, when a large section of the State suffered heavily from floods, Tionesta escaped with comparatively small loss.

The township and borough take their name from the Tionesta or Wolf creek, and the place was known as Goshgoskuuk in 1761, and as Saqualinget in 1797. Tionesta creek was made a public highway in 1825, and the act of June 15, 1847, relating to streams in Warren county, was extended to the Tionesta and tributaries in March, 1849.

In the *Republican* of November 13, 1889, appears a copy of the deed to Sholass Range, who subsequently deeded the land to St. John Range, of Revolutionary fame, whose remains now rest in the upper cemetery of this place. It conveys the land on which Tionesta now stands, and is likewise quite a curiosity. We give below the contents of the patent which describes the land. "Mount Ararat" is the high hill at the mouth of Tubbs run, and "Squirrel Creek" is Tionesta creek. "Saqualinget" was then the name of Tionesta, and means "place of council," hence the name of Council run, which courses through the borough:

The Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

KNOW YE that in consideration of the monies paid by Sholass Range into the Receiver General's Office of this Commonwealth at the granting of the warrant herein-after mentioned, there is granted by the said Commonwealth unto the said Sholass Range a certain tract of land called "Saqualinget," situate on the east side of Allegheny River, including the mouth of Squirrel Creek, in the late purchase, Northumberland County. Beginning at a sugar tree standing on the bank of the abovesaid river, thence by vacant land south twenty nine degrees east forty seven perches to a white oak, thence by Mount Ararat south forty seven degrees, west one hundred and twenty five perches to a white oak, south two degrees east two hundred and fifty nine perches to a white oak, and south one hundred and thirty nine perches and six tenths to a white oak, thence by vacant land west thirty six perches and three tenths to a white oak, and north sixty eight degrees west sixty perches to a white walnut tree at the mouth of Squirrel Creek, thence up the Allegheny River by the several courses thereof five hundred and eighty perches to the place of beginning, containing two hundred and fifty eight acres and allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c., with the appurtenances. Which said tract was surveyed in pursuance of a Lottery Warrant No. 511, granted to the said Sholass Range, dated the 17th May, 1785. To have and to hold the said tract or parcel of land with the appurtenances, unto the said Sholass Range and his heirs to the use of him the said Sholass Range his heirs and assigns forever, free and clear of all restrictions and reservations as to mines, royalties, quit rents or otherwise, excepting and reserving only the fifth part of all gold and silver ore for the use of this Commonwealth to be delivered at the pit's mouth clear

of all charges. In witness whereof the Honorable Charles Biddle, Esquire, Vice President of the supreme executive council, hath hereto set his hand and caused the State seal to be hereunto affixed in council the twenty first day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, and of the Commonwealth the tenth.

CHAS. BIDDLE, Vice Pres't.

Attest—JOHN ARMSTRONG, Sec'y.

The original documents in possession of Benjamin May, of Norristown, Penn., were loaned to Mr. Wenk for the purpose of publication.

When Squire Fleming came to Tionesta in 1826, he found three families here: The Ranges on the town site; Poland Hunter, where George Hunter resided in 1874, and Noble, who lived over the creek on the William Hood lands of 1874. The Squire and J. G. Dale built the house where J. Grove then resided. The Hilands family settled at the mouth of the Tionesta in 1838 on lands now owned by William Lawrence, but they subsequently erected a saw-mill at Braceville. Within a decade the settlement grew into a village.

In 1844 a carpenter named McKinley arrived, and was soon engaged by residents to build new homes for them. Among the buildings erected within the succeeding decade were Stowe's dwelling, 1844, now occupied by Dr. Siggins; Presbyterian Church, 1858; Benj. Mays' house, burned before the war, built about 1848; a new house owned by John A. Proper occupied the site; Huntington Mays' house, also built about 1848, has been remodeled and is occupied by his widow; Robert McBride's old Tionesta House, built in 1850, was burned about eight years ago. (This stood at the mouth of Tionesta creek). Selden Mays' house, at the north end of Main street, is occupied by E. L. Davis; The Holmes House was built in 1846 for Maj. Hulings (in 1872 it was destroyed by fire; it stood on the east bank of the river, near the bridge); J. G. Dale's house, on Council run, was built in 1844-45, and still forms part of the present dwelling.

During the twenty years succeeding 1852, comparatively few buildings were erected here. Even the fact of the county seat being established at Tionesta failed to exert a beneficial influence on prospective house-builders. Pending the erection of a court house, a building for the use of the county offices was completed in April, 1867, by Col. Thomas, and, when the present court-house was finished two years later, the old building was rented by Halebroner & Einstine for mercantile purposes. R. C. Stephenson, S. H. Haslet, L. Davis, J. B. Mechling, Sheriff Dale and others, entered on the work of building dwellings in 1867; Proper's addition to the Tionesta House was erected, and Taylor's brick yard established shortly after. George Hunter's store, on Water street, and J. W. Bowman's store, near the depot, were the trading points, and Shriver, Sawyer & Co. had converted an old building into a planing-mill. In 1867-68 D. S. Knox's general store and insurance and real estate office were in operation; Chapman's photograph gallery was opened over the post-office; Mrs. Mary Orr opened millinery rooms in the court-house; M. Rathbun offered lots for sale near Haslet's corners; J. Y. Saul's harness shop, William Killmer's shoe shop, R. C. Stephenson's blacksmith shop, and Prof. Saul's barber shop, all gave evidence of progress, while *Conver's Press*, "the only paper of its kind published anywhere," held up the little village as a place worthy of admiration. In October, 1867, the Tionesta Savings Bank was opened; W. W. Mason, S. D. Irwin, J. B. Mechling and W. E. Lathy had established their law offices here, and Dr. W. F. Hunter his physician's office.

There were also dogs here. Away back in August, 1868, when Col. Reisinger published *The Bee*, out of which grew the *Forest Republican*, he hit upon the novel idea of publishing a list of owners of dogs, together with the

names of the canines at the time resident in the borough, which we here reproduce. It will be observed that a number of the then owners have lost none of their attachment for "man's unselfish friend," for they still keep dogs: S. S. Hulings, 6—Dan, Drive, Major Snow, Sailor and Fannie; S. H. Haslet, 3—Waltz, Jowler and Jack; William Hood, 3—Curley, Watch and Bob; J. N. Tietsworth, 3—Penny, Fido and Trim; Z. T. Shriver, 2—Fred and Spot; E. H. Savage, 2—Gip and Leaf; Geo. S. Hunter, 1—Coaley; W. W. Mason, 1—Dick; J. D. Hulings, 1—Snip; D. Andrews, 1—Snow; P. D. Thomas, 1—Watch; D. Black, 1—Cuff; R. C. Stephenson, 1—Unknown; L. H. Davis, 1—Trip; Dr. Hunter, 1—Gip; J. B. Agnew, 1—Cony; Samuel Riddle, 1—Muff; J. J. Fisher, 1—Prince; J. Philley, 1—Sport; Mrs. Noble, 1—Watch; J. Wenk, 1—Rover; H. Bloom, 1—Schmitz; J. W. H. Reisinger, 1—Dido; D. S. Knox, 1—You Know; J. T. Dimock, 1—Coaley; J. Alsbach, 1—Lady; W. P. Mercillott, 1—Bet; John A. Dale, 1—Frank; J. G. Dale, 1—Watch; E. L. Davis, 1—General; John Stroup, 1—Coaley; W. Roberts, 1—You Know; J. A. Proper, 1—Dick; A. Nellis, 1—Bounce; T. F. Simmons, 1—Gip; Wm. Strong, 1—Fan; James R. Orr, 1—Prince.

On July 4th of that year the corner-stone of the court-house was placed with great ceremony, S. D. Irwin reading the memento. On the same day, and in connection with the dual celebration, a festival for the benefit of the proposed Catholic Church building was given, the committee in charge being as follows:

North Pine Grove—A. McDonald, John Dotson, A. Bowstaff, Peter Heffran.

Clarrington—J. J. Reynolds, Wm. Shields, Thos. Porter.

Cooksburg—F. A. McGee, Andrew Cook.

Jenks Township—Jas. Painter, Esq., Col. Gaul, I. T. Rose.

Snydersburg—Samuel Walley, Joseph Fogleboher, Joseph Snyder.

Clarion—S. S. Jones, J. T. Hindman, J. Patrick, G. W. Lathy, W. L. Corbett, B. J. Reid.

Irvineton—Mr. Christy, P. Masterson.

Shamburg—M. Furay.

Lickingville—C. Musselman, John G. Seigworth.

Tionesta—Geo. S. Hunter, Capt. Knox, Col. Thomas, Dr. Hunter, Capt. Thomas, Hon. S. S. Hulings, Col. Reisinger, P. O. Conyer, Daniel Black, John A. Dale, W. E. Lathy, J. B. Meehling, Samuel D. Irwin, W. W. Mason, S. H. Haslet, Dr. Winans, D. Pearson, Thomas F. Simmons, J. G. Dale, John A. Proper, W. J. Taylor, James Albaugh, Wm. Lawrence, Alex. Holeman, T. B. Maze, J. B. Agnew, A. H. Steele.

Stewart's Run—Patrick Donahan.

Fryburg—Patrick Graham, Ferdinand Deets, Geo. F. Copp.

Pithole City—John Dailey.

President—Michael Henry, C. D. Mabie.

Henry's Bend—James Henrihan.

Tidioute—Thomas Hunt.

Oil City—A. J. Christy, J. B. McAllister, Esq.

Tylersburg—Charles Leper, C. B. Webber, Wm. Wilkerson.

St. Mary's—Hon. E. C. Schultz, Dr. Blakely.

Franklin—Gen. A. B. McCalmont, Jeremiah Clancey, John Daley.

Kingsley—L. L. Hackett, Sebastian Hall, A. B. Root, Jas. Flynn, W. oby.

Hickory—Abraham Bean, H. H. Stowe, J. Siggins, T. D. Collins, John Woodford.

West Hickory and Harmony—Levi Hanna, Wm. T. Neill, Jos. McCaslin, John Carney.

Newtown Mills—Jos. Stewart, Rudolph Rudolph.

Among the advertisements in the *Press* at this time was one of W. H. Butler, which was headed, *Blind Horses made to See*. This reads as follows: "Persons having blind horses will find it to their advantage to call on me, for I have restored the sight, and can do it again. Persons living at a distance can obtain the ingredients with full directions for \$5, by calling on or addressing W. H. Butler, Tionesta, Pa."

There were snakes in those days. Conner, in his inimitable style, printed the following locals in June, 1868: "Constable Philley killed a rattlesnake a day or two ago that had so many rattles on he couldn't get them all off. Mr. Stroup killed a black snake on Tubbs run last Sunday. It measured five feet six inches in length."

The improvements of 1872-73 included Hinton's cottage (the first building near Shriver's trout pond), Mrs. Robb's dwelling, P. D. Thomas' brick factory, J. S. Hood's dwelling (on Elm street), S. D. Irwin's, J. W. Stroup's building (then the property of Sheriff Van Geisen) and J. Woodington's cottage. The old Brown House (where the first courts of Forest county were held), on Elm and Helen streets, was remodeled for T. B. Cobb, and Jacob M. Kepler's building, opposite, was erected; also the dwellings of William Hepler, Bill Harlan, Mrs. C. D. Mabie, William Smearbaugh's tenement, the bank building (brick), Bonner & Agnew's frame block, opposite, G. W. Robinson's house, the Lawrence House, Dr. Blaine's residence (opposite the Lawrence House), William Lawrence's block, the Swaggart meat market, John Reek's dwelling (opposite the brick church), Dan. Walter's dwelling (on the site of Judge Dale's former home), additions to the homes of Charles Randall and William Roberts, Capt. Knox's steam-mill, the Dithridge mill (beyond Tionesta creek), the iron bridge over that creek, with the Tietsworth dwelling to the left, Samuel Haslet's dwelling on the hill, Partridge's addition to his home, Eli Holeman's cottage and the new Hunter bridge over the Allegheny river.

In 1872 the old wigwam which stood in front of what is H. Foreman's dwelling, was torn down by Col. Thomas. In 1860-61 it was Watkins Brothers' grocery store. This was built by William Harlan for political purposes, was octagonal in shape, and used by minstrel and other troops.

Municipal Matters.—The first election for Tionesta borough was held February 8, 1867. John A. Dale received 20 and S. S. Hulings 13 votes for burgess; S. H. Haslet 34, P. D. Thomas 33, Sol. Ziuts 18, Jack Shriver 27, L. H. Davis 18, D. S. Knox 16 and T. W. Pearson 16 for councilmen; Geo. J. Filley 34 and W. J. Roberts 8 for assessor, and the same vote for constable; D. S. Knox was elected high constable. S. D. Irwin and L. H. Davis, auditors; John A. Dale and P. D. Thomas, overseers of poor; J. G. Dale and S. S. Hulings, assistant assessors, and E. L. Davis, justice of the peace. The school directors elected were W. F. Hunter, Solomon Zents, J. G. Dale and J. Winans. L. H. Davis and T. W. Pearson were also candidates. In 1868 J. Winans was chosen burgess; in 1869, D. S. Knox, who was re-elected in 1870; H. H. May, in 1871, when D. S. Knox was elected justice; J. Winans, 1872; J. G. Dale, 1873-74; John Reck, 1875, when C. A. Randall was elected justice of the peace. The borough officers at the beginning of Centennial year were, burgess, John Reck; councilmen, G. W. Robinson, S. A. Varner, A. B. Kelly, S. H. Haslet, A. H. Partridge, H. O. Davis; justices of the peace, D. S. Knox, C. A. Randall; constable, H. Swaggart; school directors, D. S. Knox, H. O. Davis, S. J. Wolcott, S. H. Haslet, A. B. Kelly, D. Clark.

John A. Dale was elected burgess in 1876, when D. S. Knox was elected justice; G. W. Robinson, 1877; W. R. Dunn, 1878, and J. N. Tietsworth.

justice; N. S. Foreman, 1879-80, with D. S. Knox, justice; S. J. Wolcott, 1881; Geo. Morgan, 1882; S. D. Irwin, 1883; R. B. Crawford, 1884, with D. S. Knox, justice; Eli Holeman, 1885; John Reek, 1886; H. O. Davis, 1887; D. S. Knox, 1888-89, and S. J. Setley elected justice in 1889. The officers for 1889 were: Burgess, D. S. Knox; councilmen (North ward), R. M. Herman, H. M. Foreman, S. D. Irwin, (South ward) J. C. Scowden, G. W. Robinson, J. F. Proper; justices of the peace, D. S. Knox, T. B. Cobb; constable and collector, S. S. Canfield; school directors, G. W. Robinson, A. B. Kelly, E. L. Davis, D. S. Knox, D. W. Clark, J. T. Brennan. The officers elected in February, 1890, are as follows: Burgess, J. B. Siggins; council, Patrick Joyce (three years), R. M. Herman (two years), S. H. Haslet (three years), Eli Holeman (two years); high constable, H. H. Shoemaker; justices of the peace, S. J. Setley, J. F. Proper; constable, S. S. Canfield; collector, S. S. Canfield; overseer of the poor, J. T. Carson; school directors, G. W. Robinson, A. B. Kelly; auditor, Charles Davis; judge of elections, R. B. Crawford; inspector of elections, J. R. Chadwick, J. J. Landers.

Banks.—The Tionesta Savings Bank was opened October 15, 1867, with John A. Dale, president; John A. Proper, vice president, and A. H. Steele, cashier. This money institution ceased to exist, mainly owing to purchase of unproductive lands and the issue of certificates.

May, Park & Co.'s Bank was established in June, 1873, with H. H. May, president, and A. B. Kelly, cashier. The former died in 1882, and his interests are in the hands of his heirs, while the latter is still cashier, with James Kelly, acting cashier. This banking house is firmly fixed in the estimation of the people of Forest county, and is not unknown to the larger concerns in New York, Chicago and Philadelphia.

A local board of the National Saving and Loan Association of Rochester, N. Y., was organized in August, 1889, with the following named officers: President, J. W. Morrow; vice-president, Edward J. Fitzpatrick; secretary, C. M. Arner; treasurer, Solomon Fitzgerald; attorney, S. D. Irwin.

Natural Gas.—In 1886 natural gas was introduced in Tionesta by a company over which D. W. Clark presided, with E. L. Davis, secretary, and H. W. Tew, treasurer. In December there were three wells in operation on the 1,200-acre tract, six and one-half miles from the borough. Look back ye citizens to the dim fish-oil burner, the modest tallow candle, and the primitive pine log. What changes has this Pennsylvania oil field wrought! Look back only a few years to the age of the coal and wood stoves. It now pains like a tooth-ache to even think of them. Gas, as natural as the oil, now takes their places, and there is no hauling of the dusky diamonds or of the barbarous ash and cinder. The house-keeper to-day is rendered by this significant change as capable of being superbly grand in the midst of her noble duty as the child of wealthy indolence who waits in idleness to receive her flatterers, while the husband, good man, dreaming of hideous old days of the coal scuttle and the wood pile, seems happy for evermore.

Hotels. The town is well supplied with hotels. In the pages devoted to pioneer history, many references are made to the old time taverns where Mose McCallum and his kind got drinks at wholesale prices. The Holmes House, built by McKinley for Major Hulings about 1846, was burned in 1872. The Tionesta House dates back over thirty years. Mary J. (Thompson) McBride, who died in 1888, came to Tionesta in 1839, where her husband, Robert, built and opened the Tionesta House in 1849-50, and conducted it until 1859. In 1876 Andrew Weller was proprietor, but on May 9, 1879, when fire wiped out the hotel, T. C. Jackson was lessee and Judge Proper owner of the building.

The Lawrence House, of which William Lawrence is owner may also be enumerated with the old first-class hotels, and the Forest House, opposite the county buildings, has a good reputation. In Centennial year S. A. Varner was proprietor, and in 1884 T. C. Jackson.

The Central Hotel was established in the Bonner & Agnew Building in February, 1874, by W. A. Hilands. Leonard Agnew was proprietor in 1876. James McKay erected the greater part of this large house, and here kept the post-office, but owing to the location being just one fourth mile from the depot, he moved it to the south end so as to be over the constitutional quarter mile. In September, 1884, O. C. Brownell, of Sheffield, purchased the Central house, and I. C. Jackson, the old proprietor, became host at the Forest House.

Manufactures.—The old saw-mills of this vicinity are all noticed in the chapter devoted to pioneers and old settlers. The large mills near the Tionesta bridge form to day one of the leading manufacturing industries. . . . Over twenty years ago Shriver & Sawyer's planing-mill was an industry here, and in the fall of 1874 a barrel factory was established; subsequently the buildings became the property of A. B. Kelly and now form a portion of G. W. Robinson's saw and planing-mill. . . . In 1875 the Dithridge mill was burned, a casualty common to the tract whereon it stood. . . . In 1884 the Cobb Stave mills were built opposite Tionesta, near the depot. . . . A carriage and wagon factory is carried on here, which gives employment to a small number of the best mechanics.

Postmasters.—In 1853 S. H. Haslet was commissioned postmaster, and held the office until July, 1861, when Joseph G. Dale succeeded him. Thomas Pearson came after Dale, then David Hays, William Neill, J. M. McKay, who served three full terms, C. M. Abner, commissioned in 1883. In October, 1886, Mr. Haslet was reappointed, and held the office until July, 1889, when D. S. Knox was commissioned.

Educational. The first school-house was erected in 1837 or 1839, and opened by Moss Fleming. In June, 1884, the contract for building the present brick school-house was awarded to May & Osborne, of Franklin, for \$7,800. In January, 1885, their work was completed and received by the directors. This building stands on the plateau above the town, a most beautiful location. . . . The first teachers' institute of Forest county was held December 24, 1867, under call of S. F. Rohrer, superintendent. The teachers present at the institute in December, 1868, were Messrs. J. T. Porter, D. Hays and J. Sallade, Misses Lizzie Callahan, Clara and Winnie Hunter, Mary Harrington, Eva White, Lizzie M. Kerr, E. J. Eakin, M. Pownell, Alice Weed, Clara Nickum, C. F. Waudell, Mary E. Mays, J. E. Copeland, Stella Sutton, Rosie Rapp, F. Copeland, Alice Dimond, Flora Philley and Mesdames A. DeWoody and Law.

Churches.—The Methodist Church is contemporary with the Middleton settlement, although this pioneer did not call his neighbors to worship for some years after, when meetings were held in the old Red House on Jamison Flats. In 1827 steps were taken to build a union house at Tionesta. On October 13, 1829, John and Anne Rauge deeded to George Siggins, Jesse Dale, James Wolleston, Asa C. Brown, John Middleton, James Dustin, David Hunter, George Gates and James Dawson, trustees of the Methodist society, one acre near Dr. Marvyn Webster's grounds, being part of the Saqualinget tract patented to Shollass Range February 2, 1786, and conveyed to John Range in 1806. This deed was acknowledged September 2, 1830, before Alexander Holenman, a justice of the peace of Venango county, and recorded May 11, 1843. The work of building the old frame house, which stood in the old burial ground, was at once commenced, but not until 1835 was it completed. It was continued in

use until February 19, 1871, when the present brick church-house was dedicated by Rev. S. S. Burton, the pastor; O. L. Mead, presiding elder, and other preachers. The house stands on the old Methodist lot. Its total cost was \$3,000, of which \$700 were due at this date, and of this balance, \$568.25, were subscribed that day. There are 156 members enrolled, and 170 baptisms have been recorded since 1881.

The records of the Methodist Episcopal Church date back only to November 8, 1880, although the class organization dates to 1829. The pastor in 1880 was Rev. J. B. Hill, who attended at Nebraska, Whig Hill, Beaver Valley, Hill's school-house and Red Brush. At this time the Hill school-house class was set off in charge of Mr. Hicks. In January, 1881, Rev. J. F. Hill tendered his first quarterly report. J. Peate was presiding elder, and T. B. Cobb, secretary. In 1882 Rev. J. P. Hicks was pastor, and Miles W. Tate, clerk. The parsonage was built in 1883. In December of that year J. M. Bray was presiding elder, and in the fall of 1884 Rev. F. M. Small took the place of Mr. Hicks as pastor, who was succeeded in 1887 by Rev. C. C. Rumberger. In February, 1888, Rev. Milton Smith presided over Conference as elder, and, in July, P. M. Clark was elected recording steward. During this year the appointments of Whig Hill and Balltown were transferred to the Fagundus circuit. Daniel Harrington, in his reminiscences, reports the troubles of 1844 as follows:

In 1844 there occurred a little unpleasantness in the Methodist Church at Tionesta, out of which grew a lawsuit, which was tried at Franklin under the administration of Judge Gaylord Church. A preacher named Luce, with two assistants, was holding a protracted meeting. It was very cold weather, the snow deep, and the sleighing good. The house was filled every night. Some young men went there to see and to be seen, and, of course, took their girls with them. Mr. Luce was a man not calculated to make friends by his speaking. At the opening of his discourse, and before he announced his text, he would tell the audience what he would do to any who should behave improperly. The young men seemed to take these remarks as a sort of direct invitation to misbehave. Luce was a man of large proportions, and very arbitrary. On the trial it was shown that every time there had been a disturbance in his meeting Luce was the aggressor. At the wind up of the services on this particular occasion somebody put some drug on the hot stove. Some thought it was assafoetida while others thought it was brimstone. The crowd in the house immediately began to hunt for fresh air. The escaping capacity of the door not being sufficient, many went out by the windows. It was roll out, tumble out any way to get out. The wicked said that the deacon of the church put the brimstone on the stove in order to give the people a foretaste of what they might expect in the future. I never heard how many converts were made at that meeting. Three or four young men were indicted for the disturbance, and gave bail for their appearance at court. The ablest attorneys in the county were employed on both sides. One of the young men indicted, named Tisdale, lived in the city of New York, and was visiting some friends at Tionesta at the time of the occurrence. He came all the way from New York to stand his trial. The case occupied the time of the court, three days. The verdict of the jury was, not guilty, and that the prosecutor, Rev. Luce, and his assistant should pay the costs. Whether the costs were ever paid or not I don't know. Preachers as a general rule, are not flush of money. Perhaps the congregation contributed to settle the bill. I felt sorry for Luce's assistant. He got into trouble like Poor Tray, by being found in bad company. There is a right way and a wrong way to do everything. Mr. Luce took the wrong way to convert the people to his doctrine.

The Methodist Episcopal Conference appointed the following preachers: W. H. Farout, Marienville; C. C. Rumberger, Tionesta; C. R. Thompson, East Hickory.

The Presbyterian Church* was organized December 10, 1853, the day after the present building was dedicated. In July, 1852, James Hilands surveyed a lot 50x100 feet, originally owned by G. G. Sickles, and donated by Margaret, Benjamin and S. T. May that year. In the list of contributors to

*A costume concert was given February 17 and 18, 1881, under the management of Mrs. De Woody, president of the Singers' Guild, for the benefit of the ministry of the Presbyterian Church.

the building fund, H. Stowe & Co. are credited with \$700, B. H. and S. T. May \$175 each, C. W. Holmes, \$100, Adaline and Charlotte Holmes, \$80 each. The meeting to organize was presided over by Rev. Mr. Hampson, with William Bailey, secretary, and the name adopted was the New School or Constitutional Presbyterian Church. Hamilton Stowe and James Hilands were chosen elders, and they, with Herman Bloom, Benj. May, William McKinley, S. T. May and M. K. Riddle formed the male section of membership, while Margaret May, Helen S. May, Elizabeth May, Francis A. May, Mary A. Lamb, Mary McKinley, Lucy Selden, Mary Riddle and Ann S. May were the female members. The pastors, who have preached here since the church was organized, are named as follows: Rev. Berrege, November, 1854; Elliott preached four times prior to April, 1855; G. W. Hammer, November, 1855, to March, 1858; R. C. Allison, February, 1861 to 1863; Andrew Virtue, 1869 to 1872; William Elliott, January, 1875, to January, 1880; James Hickling, May, 1880, to May, 1888; J. V. McAninch, June 1, 1889. In 1857 the Misses Holmes presented a communion service; G. G. Butterfield, the present clerk, has filled that position since 1879, and is now engaged in editing the old record book of this church. There have been 123 members enrolled since December 10, 1853, of whom thirty-eight remain on the roll. Mrs. Francis A. May and Helen S. (May) Thomas remain of the first members. The roll of Sunday-school pupils contains about ninety names. Mr. A. B. Kelly has served as superintendent since 1878.

The Free Methodist Church, established in this county some years ago, is still in active existence. The pastors of the Free Methodist Church, appointed in September, 1889, are S. Sager, with William Richards, supply, Hickory, and A. D. Gaines, Tionesta and Newmanville. The church house at Tionesta was built in 1880, and opened for worship that year.

The Universalist Church was organized February 1, 1860, Rev. O. B. Clark being the first regular pastor, and Andrew Fleming, clerk. The Universalists of Tionesta, however, built a house of worship in 1858-59. Rev. Mr. Stacy, of Warren county, preached here at intervals prior to the latter date, and when the society was organized here it was attached to the Stacy association. The members were Jacob and Margaret Shriver, John A. and Elizabeth Dale, Andrew Fleming, J. G. Dale, James H. and Ella Dale, A. Pollock, Anna Shriver, Mary Hiner, R. E. Ashley, Eleanor Hunter, Thara and Mary Savage, Moses Pierson, Matthew and Rhoda Elder, Ruth Fleming, William Pierson, Laura Walters, Mary M. Walters, James Hulings, John Noble, Lafayette Patton, Nancy H., Ellen A. and H. W. Towner, Jacob Shriver, Jr., Sarah and W. A. Ryner, Daniel Stroup, Anna D. and Lucy Purdy, Harriet Shriver, Moses Walters, James Solley, Robert Hiner, Amaza Purdy, R. P. Rinet and A. J. Ryner; of the above named, twenty three are deceased. In 1875 J. T. Dale was elected clerk, and the record closes with a notice of a journeyment to the first Monday in January, 1876. In 1868 the Universalists rented their building to the Catholic congregation, who refitted it and worshiped there for two years, when the Free Methodists rented it. Next it was occupied as a district school-house. This building is about to be conveyed to the State Universalist Association by J. G. Dale, D. W. Clark and John T. Dale, who have been trustees since 1876. Judge Galbraith is credited with being one of the first workers here, and Maj. James Hulings was also connected with this church.

Services of the Catholic Church were held at William Taylor's house, January 25, 1868, and later in the Universalist Church, which the congregation painted and refitted for services, Father Dunn being the missionary priest. The subscription toward the church building, reported in May, 1868, show Daniel Black subscribing \$150, Patrick Cline and Patrick Russell \$50

each, John Carney, James Albaugh, William Taylor, D. S. Knox, S. S. Hulings and T. F. Simmons \$25 each, S. H. Haslet, T. Dimmock, J. B. Agnew and David Kelly, \$10 each, M. Ryan, C. Myers, J. A. Dale, J. A. Proper, J. G. Philley, Mrs. Mary Nellis, Capt. J. B. Meehling, J. G. Dale, A. H. Steele, W. W. Mason and James Carroll, \$5 each, Mrs. Julia Flinn, Pierce McAvoy, Con. Luhen, Patrick G. Leason and Allan Taylor, smaller sums, the total being \$503. On July 4, a great festival yielded more money for this purpose; but the building project was postponed, and not until July 20, 1886, was a building for Catholic worship dedicated. Bishop Mullen, with Fathers Lavery, Dunn and De La Roque, performed the ceremony. This house was first erected at Pithole, where it was used until that town collapsed, when it was taken down with care and rebuilt here.

The Lutheran Mount Zion Congregation have their church on German Hill, Rev. R. J. Graetz presiding.

Societies. Tionesta Lodge, No. 369, I. O. O. F., was instituted June 21, 1850, with James Solley, N. G.; W. W. Hulings, V. G.; Alex. Hilands, S.; H. H. May, A. S.; and W. W. May, T. After installation James Gordon, D. P. Bailey, W. Whitley, W. McKinley and T. O. Morgan were admitted by card from Venango Lodge, No. 255; J. M. Hilands, Charles Holeman, A. B. Root, Joseph G. Dale and R. Gilmore were nominated for membership. On June 22, T. O. Morgan was appointed secretary. In December, W. W. Hulings was chosen N. G. and Joseph G. Dale secretary with A. Purdy, J. Gordon and J. N. Hilands, trustees. The deaths of W. G. Connelly and W. W. May were reported. In June, 1851, T. O. Morgan was elected N. G., and J. A. Bowman, secretary, and in December James Gordon and James Solley were elected to fill the respective offices. In June, 1852, J. A. Bowman was chosen N. G., and M. K. Riddle, secretary, but in October the last named was succeeded by William M. Richardson. In February, 1853, R. McBride, S. T. May and M. K. Riddle were appointed a building committee to act in connection with the committee of school district, and in March Joseph G. Dale was elected N. G., and M. K. Riddle, secretary. In May they were re-elected; but S. H. Haslet was acting secretary for a time until J. A. Bowman was appointed in August. In October M. K. Riddle was elected N. G.; in December, James Solley was chosen secretary, and in April, 1854, was N. G. with Joseph G. Dale, secretary. In September S. H. Haslet succeeded Dale. A. B. Root was elected N. G. in April, 1855, with M. Milford secretary, but, the latter failing to serve, S. H. Haslet filled the office until T. O. Morgan qualified in August, 1855. In September, 1855, S. H. Haslet was chosen N. G., and Joseph G. Dale, secretary, and they were re-elected in March, 1856; but in June, following, M. K. Riddle took the former's place. In July a number of members were suspended, and adjournments, owing to non attendance of officers, were common. In September another batch was suspended; J. G. Dale was elected N. G. in October, with S. H. Haslet, secretary, and in December the question of selling the hall and discontinuing work was presented. In January, 1857, a vote in favor of continuance was recorded; but the lodge hall was ordered to be sold for \$425. In March another lot of members was suspended, and on April 25 the committee on sale of hall reported their dealings with the school board, showing the bid of \$300, payable in annual installments of \$75 with interest. Rules for refunding to members proceeds of sale were adopted, and on May 16, 1857, the lodge closed unceremoniously, and, later, surrendered the charter and records.

Tionesta Lodge, No. 369, I. O. O. F. was instituted under restored charter and records September 20, 1872, with seventeen members. J. G. Dale

was appointed P. G., M. Ittel elected N. G., James Woodington, V. G.; W. R. Dunn, secretary; S. H. Haslet assistant secretary; John A. Proper, treasurer; Daniel Harrington, warden; Samuel D. Irwin, Con.; G. K. M. Crawford, S. S., and William Hood, G. Admissions were very numerous during the year, among which was G. W. Sawyer, who holds the old records. In March, 1873, S. H. Haslet was elected N. G., and J. T. Dale, secretary. The chair of N. G. has been filled since that time as follows: James Woodington, 1874; W. R. Dunn, 1874; J. T. Dale, 1875; A. B. Kelly, 1875; G. W. Sawyer, 1876; C. A. Randall, 1876; T. J. Van Geisen, 1877; S. J. Setley, 1877; W. Y. Siggins, 1878; J. E. Blaine, 1878; S. D. Irwin, 1879; J. T. Brennan, 1879; E. E. McCray, 1880; D. W. Clark, 1880; J. H. Fones, 1881; P. M. Clark, 1881; J. H. Dingman, 1882; J. D. Dawson, 1882; Q. Jamieson, 1883; Eli Holeman, 1883; R. Z. Gillespie, 1884; S. C. Johnson, 1884; J. P. Huling, 1885; R. L. Haslet, 1885; G. W. Kerr, 1886; C. M. Shawkey, 1886; H. C. Whittekin, 1887; G. B. Armstrong, 1887; E. S. Hoyt, 1888; F. R. Lanson, 1889; G. W. Kemble, 1889; C. F. Thompson, 1890. The position of secretary has been held by the following named members since 1874: A. B. Kelly, G. W. Sawyer, 1874; G. T. Latimer, C. A. Randall, 1875; S. H. Haslet, 1876; D. W. Clark, 1877; and G. W. Sawyer, since 1878. J. H. Fones is now secretary. The property of the lodge is valued at about \$7,000, and the membership is placed at eighty.

Leonora Lodge, No. 198, Daughters of Rebekah was chartered February 25, 1889, with S. H. Haslet, N. G.; Mrs. T. F. Ritchey, V. G.; G. W. Sawyer, Sec.; Mrs. S. D. Irwin, Asst. Sec., and Mrs. S. H. Haslet, Treas. On Mrs. Ritchey's removal to Oil City, Mrs. J. G. Dale was appointed to fill her position in the lodge. Among the female members at date of charter were the ladies named above, with Mesdames F. R. Lanson, G. F. Watson, I. W. Tomes, L. Agnew, C. A. Randall and G. W. Sawyer. The male members were H. C. Whittekin, I. W. Jones, Q. Jamieson, G. W. Kimball, F. R. Lanson, I. D. Swales, S. W. Haslet, R. L. Haslet, William Wood, John W. Wood, Charles F. Thompson, G. W. Sawyer, I. G. Dale, Eli Holeman, G. B. Armstrong, I. D. Dawson, F. F. Ritchey, S. D. Irwin, L. Agnew, Charles Winter, E. S. Hoyt, R. Z. Gillespie, A. M. Dountt, Solomon Fitzgerald, A. J. Giffillan, E. L. De Woody, J. W. Dingman, G. W. Caw, C. A. Randall and J. P. Willing.

Olive Lodge, No. 557, F. & A. M. was constituted September 15, 1881, with the following members: Thomas F. Ritchey, W. M.; Daniel W. Clark, S. W.; John T. Dale, —; Archie B. Kelly, Sec.; Ephraim L. Davis, J. W., and Thomas J. Payne. In December, 1881, D. W. Clark was elected W. M.; E. L. Davis, S. W.; A. B. Kelly, J. W., and Benjamin W. May, Sec. The respective offices were filled in 1883 by the following named members: E. L. Davis, A. B. Kelly, C. A. Randall and Thomas F. Ritchey; in 1884 by T. F. Ritchey, A. B. Kelly, C. A. Randall and E. L. Davis; in 1885 by C. A. Randall, H. C. Whittekin, J. T. Dale and T. F. Ritchey; H. C. Whittekin, W. A. Grove, T. J. Payne and C. A. Randall; in 1887 by W. A. Grove, T. J. Payne, T. W. Corah, and H. C. Whittekin, and in 1888 by W. A. Grove, C. A. Randall, C. F. Griffin, H. C. Whittekin. The officers elected in December, 1888, to serve during 1889 were Thomas J. Payne, W. M.; Charles F. Griffin, S. W.; Frank S. Hunter, J. W.; T. B. Cobb, Sec., and W. A. Grove, Treas. There are thirty-four members now on the roll.

Post No. 147, G. A. R., was formally organized in August, 1868, with Col. J. W. H. Reisinger, commander, J. B. Agnew, S. V. C., Capt. D. S. Knox, adjutant, and about thirty members. On January 17, 1869, J. B. Agnew was elected commander; Sylvester Setley, adjutant; W. R. Dunn, S. V. C.; J. P.

Siggins, J. V. C.; W. Clark, chaplain; D. W. Clark, quartermaster; A. McCray, surgeon; C. McCray, sergeant major, and J. W. H. Reisinger, quarter master sergeant. This old post claimed about sixty members, when the charter was surrendered.

Capt. George Stowe Post, No. 274, G. A. R., was mustered in August 9, 1882, with the following named charter members: *J. C. Pettigrew, *James Swales, T. J. Van Geisen, *Jonathan Allough, S. C. Johnson, John Matha, *Chris. Zuendel, William Albangh, Capt. D. S. Knox, *C. A. Hill, J. G. Root, J. H. Wentworth, G. S. Hindman, Nicholas Weyant, James Hunter, James Johnson and W. P. Siggins of the Eighty-third Regiment; A. H. Southworth, of the Eighty fifth; J. J. Greenewalt and Dan. Black, Tenth Reserve Corps; *S. N. Flowers, A. H. Downing and *R. B. Crawford, Fourth Cavalry; D. F. Sutton, Seventh New Jersey; *†N. Thompson, One Hundred and Twenty first Pennsylvania; Samuel D. Irwin, Twelfth Kansas Infantry; *†Ab. Kenney, and *S. J. Setley, Fifty eighth Pennsylvania; J. W. Morrow, Fifth Pennsylvania Artillery; C. W. Clark, Forty-eighth Pennsylvania; *W. R. Small, One Hundred and Third Pennsylvania; G. W. Bovard, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Pennsylvania; *George Carr, One Hundred and Thirteenth; Henry Rhodes, One Hundred and Fifth; J. C. Hoviler, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Pennsylvania; S. S. Canfield, One Hundredth New York Infantry; *J. N. Tyrrell, One Hundred and Twenty-first Pennsylvania; Jonas Shunk, Seventy sixth Pennsylvania, and H. W. Ledebur, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry. In September of this year there were enrolled, *J. J. Parsons, One Hundred and Fifth; John H. White, One Hundred and Third; John Anderson and *†J. S. Range, Eighty-third Pennsylvania; Oliver Bierley, Seventy fourth New York Infantry, and Robert Slagle, First Nebraska Cavalry. In February, 1883, and subsequently, the names enrolled are John Blausen, One Hundred and Fifth; Henry Foy and D. Saltzqua, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth; Leonard Agnew, One Hundred and Thirty fifth Pennsylvania; Peter C. Blocher, One Hundred and Second New York; Henry Brace, One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania; David E. Ertley, One Hundred and Sixty eighth; Ira Burns, Eighty-third; Josiah Morehead, Sixty-second; George Keefer and David Stakeley, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth; S. C. Whitman, Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania; H. H. Hanna, Seventy fourth New York Infantry; J. B. Eden, Ninth Pennsylvania; L. N. Shuip, Twenty-first; Samuel Agnew and J. B. Agnew, Thirty ninth; John S. Wilson, One Hundred and Twenty first; Jacob Lackey, One Hundred and Third; R. W. Stocklin* in Sheridan's charge, Fourth Cavalry; D. B. Emminger, Thirty-ninth Infantry; John A. Hart, Fifth Cavalry; John H. Berlin,* Eighty third Infantry; Alex. Mealy, One Hundred and Fifty fifth; A. Wisner, Fourth Cavalry; Thomas Cooper, Two Hundred and Eleventh Infantry; D. Rustler, Eighty-third; W. A. Burns,* Eighty-seventh; J. E. Staighthon,* Fourteenth Cavalry; O. C. Brownell, Ninth New York Infantry; B. F. Feitt, Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania; F. J. Kiser, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth; G. W. Huddleson, Eighty third; Solomon Fitzgerald, Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserve Corps; J. R. Landis, One Hundred and Third; C. S. Smith,* Sixty second; Daniel W. Clark, Eighty third; A. H. Weingard, Eighty second; George W. Robinson, One Hundred and Thirty ninth; Moses Mealy, Eighty second; William E. Witherill, One Hundred and Fifty fourth New York Infantry; R. Ralle, One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania; John Rhodes, —; P. Copeland, —; George Albaugh, Nineteenth United States Infantry; Daniel Walters, Andrew McCray, W. Briggs. D. S. Knox was elected first commander, and he appointed

* Wounded in battle. * Died since 1882.

T. J. Van Geisen, adjutant. The latter was succeeded by Samuel D. Irvine in 1883, and the former by G. W. Bovard in January, 1884. A year later J. B. Agnew succeeded Bovard as commander. J. W. Morrow was elected in December, 1885, and D. S. Knox, in December, 1886, who appointed J. W. Morrow, adjutant *vice* Irwin. Samuel D. Irwin was elected commander in December, 1887, and D. W. Clark was appointed adjutant, who served until August, 1888, when R. Ralle was appointed. Leonard Agnew, commander in 1889, appointed S. J. Setley, adjutant.

Camp 28, Sons of Veterans, was organized in January, 1888, with C. M. Agnew, captain; John T. Carson, lieutenant; John D. Swailes, second-lieutenant; James Clark, Andrew Carr and F. W. Law, council; John N. Heath, chaplain; L. J. Hopkins, sergeant; S. Q. Clark, quartermaster; C. E. Morgan, S. of G.; B. Fitzgerald, C. of G.; Roy Brownell, C. G.; O. R. Baseom, C. S., and C. Bovard, P. G.

Forest Lodge, No. 184, A. O. U. W., was organized in 1881, but not until 1884 was the record of elections published. The lodge was then presided over by Dr. W. C. Coburn, with J. E. Wenk, secretary; S. S. Canfield, foreman; G. C. Brown, O.; J. R. Clark, receiver; G. W. Sawyer, F.; J. B. Eden, G.; W. Smearbaugh, I. W.; A. Carr, O. W.; M. B. Cook and W. C. Coburn, physicians, and G. W. Bovard, representative. S. S. Canfield presided in 1885; H. C. Whittekin in 1886; L. Fulton and L. Agnew, 1887; L. Fulton, 1888; C. M. Arner, 1889, when J. R. Clark succeeded J. E. Wenk as recorder. C. M. Arner was elected P. M. W.; J. E. Wenk, M. W.; and J. K. Clark, recorder, in December, 1889.

The W. C. T. U. is a powerful organization in this county. The County Union is presided over by Mrs. Derickson, with Mrs. W. J. Roberts, secretary. At the convention held at Marienville in August, 1888, the societies at Tionesta, Gilfoyle, Greenwood, Hickory and Marienville were represented. Mrs. T. S. Roberts, born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., in 1825, died October 28, 1889. She was a leading worker in the W. C. T. U.

The lodge of I. O. G. T. was organized at Tionesta in November, 1867, with W. E. Lathy, Clara Nickham, Mrs. C. R. Taylor, Nellie May, Capt. K. Brett, Lon E. Winans, E. T. Simmons, Rev. E. T. McCreary, W. E. Clark, W. J. Roberts, Lizzie Heath, Mrs. C. M. Heath, Ettie Winans and C. S. Miller, officials in order of rank. The I. O. G. T. hall was dedicated December 30, 1868, for Lodge No. 477. This was in the old G. W. Bovard building, over his present store, where the I. O. O. F. hall was also.

The Tionesta Cemetery Association was organized July 11, 1868. H. H. May was president; Joseph G. Dale, P. D. Thomas and Jacob Wenk, trustees; Samuel D. Irwin, secretary, and D. S. Knox, treasurer. Rev. H. May established this cemetery in 1843, where he was buried July 5, that year, on the acre which he donated.

Tionesta Temple of Honor was organized March 9, 1871, with W. R. Dunn, M. W. Tate, J. T. Dale, S. J. Wolcott, J. Grove, W. Reck, W. Stroup, P. M. Clark and Alex. Henage holding the offices in order of rank.

The White Pines, the first regularly organized base-ball club of Tionesta, was formed in April, 1872, with J. T. Dale, president; E. M. Sutton, secretary; Jacob E. Wenk, treasurer, and H. W. Roberts, captain of first nine.

The Tionesta Union Sunday-school was organized in April, 1874, with M. W. Tate and W. R. Dunn, superintendents; P. M. Clark, secretary; G. W. Robinson, treasurer; S. D. Irwin and Samuel Riddle, librarians.

Tionesta Council, No. 342, O. U. A. M., was organized with eighteen members in July, 1874. Dr. J. E. Blaine was counselor, James Fones and H.

Swaggart, recorders: G. W. Sawyer, F. S.; T. J. Van Geisen, T.; J. T. Dale, V. C.; while S. Campbell, R. B. Crawford, L. J. Johnson and A. Cooper filed the minor offices.

Tionesta Grange was organized May 5, 1874, with J. M. Kepler, M.; P. D. Thomas, O.; S. D. Irwin, L.; P. O. Conyer, S.; J. A. Proper, T.; S. H. Haslet, steward; Dr. J. E. Blaine, A. S.; Jacob Hood, G. K.; M. W. Tate, Chap.; Mrs. J. E. Blaine, Ceres; Mrs. Conyer, Pomona, Mrs. S. D. Irwin, Flora, and Mrs. S. H. Haslet, stewardess. J. D. Agnew, a charter member, aided in completing the constitution.

Sylvan Council of the Mutual Protection Association was organized at Tionesta in September, 1879, with Dr. J. E. Blaine, A. B. Kelly, Mrs. A. E. Fones, Mrs. C. M. Heath, G. W. Dithridge, G. W. Bovard and wife, Mrs. E. J. Paup and C. A. Randall, officers in order of rank.

The Equitable Aid Union was organized in December, 1883, with fifty-four members, of whom the following named were elected officers: Chancellor, W. C. Coburn; advocate, S. C. Johnson; president, T. F. Ritchey; vice-president, Mrs. T. F. Ritchey; auxiliary, Mrs. W. C. Coburn; secretary, J. P. Huling; treasurer, Eli Holeman; accountant, J. H. Dingman; chaplain, Jennie Partridge; warden, W. A. Eagles; sentinel, Miss Alice Holeman; watchman, J. H. Dewees; conductor, Mrs. J. H. Dewees; assistant conductor, Mrs. Sallie Jackson; trustee, Eli Holeman; examining physician, W. C. Coburn, M. D.

The P. O. S. of A., Camp Washington, No. 420, was organized March 25, 1889, with J. R. Chadwick, P. P.; E. L. Davis, P.; J. C. Seowden, V. P.; H. H. Shoemaker, M. F. and C.; S. S. Canfield, conductor; A. M. Dountt, F. S.; T. B. Cobb, R. S.; A. H. Dale, A. R. S.; J. F. Proper, T.; J. J. Landers, O. G.; Pritner Agnew, I. G.; John Hunter, R. L., and Frank Thomson, L. L.

Miscellaneous.—In 1865 the first destructive fire visited the village, and on December 10, 1872, the second fire occurred, sweeping away the old Holmes House; in 1875 Dithridge's mill was burned; in 1877 his house near the mouth of the Tionesta was destroyed by fire; on May 9, 1879, the Tionesta House went up in smoke; Jacob Kepler's first residence, opposite the court-house, was burned in October, 1878; in January, 1879, Derickson's saw mill was reduced to ashes; in November, 1884, the building owned by G. S. Hunter, just north of the depot was burned; Judge Proper's building on Main street was burned February 3, 1888, and the dwellings of Daniel Walters and Judge Reck damaged.

D. W. Agnew was killed in April, 1888, in the Blue Narrows, opposite William Walter's house, where his team carried him over the steep embankment. He was born in Jefferson county, Penn., March 2, 1850. He was one of a family of twelve children, eight of whom—seven brothers and one sister—survive him. He came to Tionesta about eighteen years before, where, in 1878, he married Sallie Craig.

CHAPTER X.

BARNETT AND GREEN TOWNSHIPS.

BARNETT TOWNSHIP—GENERAL DESCRIPTION—POPULATION—OFFICERS ELECTED IN FEBRUARY, 1890—OWNERS OF PERSONAL PROPERTY IN 1852, AND VALUE OF UNSEATED LANDS—THE PIONEERS—VILLAGES.

GREEN TOWNSHIP—TOPOGRAPHY—COAL BEDS—POPULATION—ELECTIONS IN FEBRUARY, 1890—VILLAGES.

BARNETT TOWNSHIP juts out to the border of Jefferson county between Elk and Clarion. Millstone creek flows through the northwest corner, and, apart from this, the eastern half of the township boasts of only a few rivulets. The western half is a region of small rivers. Maple creek heads up south of Marienville, but assumes some pretensions in the northwest corner of this township, whence it flows south to Clarington, where it enters the Clarion river, receiving Huling's run and a few rivulets in its course. Paralleling it on the west are Coleman and Troutman runs, each the drainer of beautiful valleys. At Redelyffe the elevation is 1,615 feet—high enough to warrant the existence of coal; but up to 1884 little or nothing was done toward developing its deposits. Sandstone is found here, as in other sections. In 1889 the oil fever reached this township, when experienced oil men were sincere in their opinions that petroleum existed in commercial quantities.

The population in 1880, including 88 inhabitants in Cooksburg, was 615. In 1888 there were 105 Republicans, 79 Democrats, and 1 Prohibitionist recorded as voting, or a total of 185, representing a population of 925.

The township officers chosen for 1890, are as follows: Constable and collector, J. B. Campbell; treasurer, Jacob Mays; clerk, J. E. Cosgrove; road commissioner, E. A. Kuhn; judge of election, Wm. Crossman; overseer of the poor, A. Cook; auditor, James Gray; school directors, Clarence Pratt and R. W. Brenneeman.

The owners of personal property in Barnett township, in 1852, were John Agnew, J. M. Adams, William and W. A. Arthurs, Alphonzo Vaubiot, W. Armstrong, W. Andrews, Isaac Attlebarge; T. Anderson (carpenter), Anderson (mason), George Agnew, Thady Armstrong, William Allen, Jacob Braden, Arch. Black, Oran Butterfield, D. Burk, James Brandon, John Brandon, Jesse Burchfield, Horace Byham, Robert Black, James Black, John Blacklock, Daniel Black, Daniel Berlin, Daniel, John, Jr., William, Andrew, Jeremiah, George, David and John Cook, Simon and William Chapman, W. R. and James Coon, Samuel Consanus, Adam Cupler, A. Coventry, E. Cline, C. Smith, Patrick Kearney, Wm. and Ed. Collins, Alex. Craig, R. Custard, James U., Jephtha, Henry and W. R. Daniels, Elijah Davis, W. M. Davis, John Dodge, J. Donaldson, Joseph Dunlap, Hiram Drake, John C. Davis, R. H. and William Downey, Y. Eshelman, John Fitzgerald, E. Forsyth, Jesse Ferry, Sam Fulton, James Forest, John Grant, Milton Gibbs, John Gordon, W. L. Gould, John Houston, W. P. Hutcheson, Nelson Haight, Robert Huling, William Hayden, Lewis Herring and son, Joseph Herring, John Hasley, Peter Hasley, Sol. Hallman, Peter Hicks, William Hottell, Squire Horton, Stephen Hill, A.

Jeffries, James Irwin, John Irwin, Chas. C. and Henry Johnson, Christian Kuntz, John and Peter Knight, Phil. Keller (blacksmith), Thomas Kerr, William Kerr, John Kellogue, F. Kennedy, Sam. Long, James Law, A. Lucas, Noble Lucas, D. Motherell, Dave Munn, John Andrew, William and Thomas B. Maze, Henry Moody, Jr., John Moore, John McNaughton, Tom McKay (tailor), Sam. Mitchell, Moses McCallum, Alex. Murray, David Munn, Jr., Joseph Martin, John McNeil, R. Moodie, Pascal Moodie, John McMichael (millwright), W. P. Miller, John McKenney, H. Mimm, William Martin, A. McCutcheon, Sylvester Nolton, John Nolton, George Nealy, J. C. Nolton, Asa Nichols, James Phipps, George Painter, G. W. Pratt, Sedate Porter, A. J. Platt, Dave Powell, Dan. Poff, J. R. Reynolds, James Rogers, Joseph and William Reynolds, Grove Reed, Rets & Co., Rust & Co., Amos Richards, the Ralstons (3), Ellis Russell, William Roberts, Eli and Amos Smith (carpeters), Shippen, Morrison & Co., John Snyder, W. J. Spence, D. Stowe & Co., John Spafford, Jonah Sloeum, R. Smith, George Swarm, W. Stewart, William Shields, A. Strominger, James Truby, William Titus, Dan. Titus, David K. Torney (one watch), Oramill Thing, W. H. Thompson, Elihu Wing, Homer Wing, Charles Wing, Joseph Wallace, Dan. Wolford, Robert Wallace, Dan. Whitman, Jo. Wagoner, James Wallace, Lenni Weaver (cabinet maker), Sam. N. Warren, James Wing, Benj. Wing, Palmer Worden, John Wright and Charles Yeomans. In March, 1852, William Titus was appointed collector. The value of unseated lands was \$72,516, and of seated lands, \$40,304.

The pioneers, many of whom are named above, came into this wilderness to hew out homes for their families, and win from the forest that independence which an older civilization denied. Many of them succeeded in this peculiarly American design, and around Cooksburg and Clarington names connected closely with the first development of this section are found to-day.

Clarington, twelve miles from the railroad at Brookville, is the market town of Barnett township. J. B. Pearsall & Co. and the Shields brothers were general merchants in 1884, and Peter Heasley was grocer. . . . William Armstrong settled at this place in 1828, and established his mills here.

Daniel Harrington, in his reminiscences, published in 1879, says: "He was one of the earliest settlers on the Clarion, and the oldest lumberman on that stream. Thirty-five or forty years ago almost every man you would meet hunting for work was inquiring the road or distance to Armstrong's mills. He was the true founder of the little hamlet of Clarington, then constituting a part of Jefferson (now Forest) county, and containing, perhaps, 200 inhabitants. There is a very substantial bridge over the river, built at the expense of the tax payers of Jefferson and Forest counties. Clarington contains two hotels—we used to call them taverns—and one store of general merchandise. The hills of the old logging ground have been burned over, and are thickly covered with briars, full of blackberries at the proper season. Mr. Armstrong in his lumbering operations gave employment to a large number of men, and generally had the good will of all. He had his ups and downs, like all lumbermen. He met with heavy losses by high water. Not only was his lumber carried away, but his mill was wrecked by a flood. He was a man, however, whom no misfortunes could discourage. He possessed a persevering disposition, that never thought of failure. He was quite small in stature, with eyes as black as coal, and as sharp as the eyes of an eagle. I met him once in Cincinnati, and rode in the stage with him from Kittanning to Clarion. His countenance was one never to be forgotten. I remember one circumstance that illustrates the man. At the time he came up in the stage with me he had found a man in Cincinnati whose fare he was paying, and whom he had brought along with him to

work at his mills. He had discovered the poor fellow drunk, destitute, almost naked, and he thought that, if he could get him home with him, away from whisky and the evil influences of the city, he would make a new creature of him. The man had been a sailor, and was easily led into bad habits. How Mr. Armstrong succeeded in his efforts to reform him I never heard, but I have no doubt of his ultimate success. When the man was in the wilderness, where he could not get strong drink, reformation would be a necessity and a natural consequence. This was only one of Mr. Armstrong's good deeds. He had all the inconveniences of a new country to contend with. He was in the woods, far from civilization, and surrounded by the denizens of the forest. His whole dependence was lumber, and that, in his time, sold at very low prices, from the fact that the market was almost always over-stocked. Every tributary of the Allegheny river turned out its quota of the general supply, and if the product was sold at all it had to be sold at a low figure. I have more than once run boards to Cincinnati and sold them at \$4 a thousand feet, less than the cost of manufacture; but the boards were there, and I had to do something with them. Mr. Armstrong was, at least, sixty miles from any point of supplies. Brookville, perhaps, or Kittanning, was the nearest place where he could obtain provisions. When we take into consideration the cost and labor of transporting supplies for perhaps twenty-five people over new roads, in a rough country, it was no ordinary undertaking. Was it any wonder that at last he succumbed to the inevitable? Such trials would have broken down a cast-iron man, possessing nerves of steel. Mrs. Armstrong, now an old and feeble woman, is still living with some of her children in Jefferson county."

Camp No. 504, P. O. S. of A., at Clarrington, was instituted in February, 1890, by J. R. Chadwick, D. P., and W. R. Adams, assistant. There were thirty-five charter members.

Cooksburg is another old settlement often mentioned in the pioneer chapter. In the "thirties" it became a household word among the pioneers of Central Forest, who generally halted there before proceeding farther into the deep, pine woods to locate their homes, and subsequently visited the little village for trading purposes.

One of the saddest events connected with the township was the burning of John Black's house, July 12, 1868, when his daughter, aged six years, was offered up to the fire-god.

Early in 1885, Werk, Putney & Marshall purchased 2,300 acres near Red-clyffe, from W. H. Boles, for \$35,000, and soon after erected their mills.

GREEN TOWNSHIP.

Green township is particularly noted for its geometrical lines. How any set of men conceived such boundaries, or surveyors cut such lines, is almost as mysterious as the time in which the topographical lines of this section were platted by nature. Tionesta creek cuts across the northwest angle, and near the grand bend receives Coon and little Coon creeks, both native streams. Bear creek and Nebraska creek flow from the southwest into the main river, and Butler creek from the northwest. A few smaller streams also head here.

In the fall of 1877 Heath opened a coal bed, twenty feet below his house, at an elevation of 1,720 feet. Seven years prior to this Guiton opened an 18-inch vein at Oak Woods summit, on the lumber company's upper tract; while beyond this, on the Bond lot, another bed was worked.

The population in 1880 was 543. In November, 1888, there were 84 Republican, 81 Democratic and 17 Prohibitionist votes recorded, or a total of 182, representing 910 inhabitants. The officers chosen in February, 1890, are:

Judge, J. McCullough; inspectors, C. F. Klinestiver, Irvin Allison; treasurer, Peter Youngk; road commissioner, A. B. Walters; constable and collector, H. Winegard; auditor, Lyman Cook; overseer of poor, E. E. Vockroth; clerk, F. E. Allison; school directors, George Blurock, Henry Siverling.

Dutch hill is the ridge or divide between the waters of Tionesta creek and the Allegheny river, about eight miles in length and three in width, extending from Tionesta township through Green into Kingsley township. It is settled exclusively by Germans. It was a dry, barren ridge, and at an early day it was burned over every spring. The original timber was all destroyed by fires; the soil was very thin, and much of it very stony. There are some very good farms on the ridge there. They have quarried out the stones, and laid them up in fences. There are places where there has been work enough done on one field to clear up a large farm in any other locality. There are about forty resident families, and forty well-cultivated farms. Three blacksmith shops represent the manufacturing industries, two little church buildings the religious and two school buildings the educational interests.

Nebraska village is another old settlement in this township.... In 1868 George B. Walters refitted the old Nebraska flouring mill.... In June, 1886, McCain, Darrach and Dickey purchased a three-fourths interest in the T. D. Collins lands at Nebraska, where 50,000,000 feet of pine and other timber were reported standing.

The saw-mills of Dingman & Dale were moved from Clarion county to Nebraska in July, 1889, where the firm own 350 acres of white oak. Near Oil City they have two mills and two 500-acre tracts, thus giving employment to from sixty to seventy men.... John Reek, born in Ohio in 1816, settled on the Tionesta in 1848, and built a mill on Little Coon creek. He died in 1887.... T. J. Payne's saw mill, on a branch of Coon creek, two miles above Cobb's mill, was burned in August, 1871, together with 1,200,000 feet of lumber.... The new Methodist Episcopal Church-house, at this point, was erected in 1890 by Contractor J. G. Carson.

Bowmanville was established in the summer of 1889, two miles south of Vowinkel depot, on Coon creek. The large lumbering interests of W. W. and J. C. Bowman suggested a town at this point, as well as the productive farms around it.... The Free Methodist Church of Newmansville was dedicated September 29, 1883. The house cost \$676, and the lot was donated by O. W. Proper.

CHAPTER XI.

HARMONY AND HICKORY TOWNSHIPS.

HARMONY TOWNSHIP—TOPOGRAPHY—MINERALS—OIL WELLS—ELECTIONS IN FEBRUARY, 1890—POPULATION—VILLAGES.

HICKORY TOWNSHIP—STREAMS—ELEVATIONS—POPULATION—ELECTIONS IN FEBRUARY, 1890—INDUSTRIES, ETC.—FIRE—UNITED STATES SALE OF LAND—MISCELLANEOUS.

HARMONY TOWNSHIP is a trans-Allegheny region of plateau and valley. From this western plateau numerous streams run southeast into the Allegheny, of which the principal is West Hickory creek, flowing almost south. The other streams are short runs, flowing from depressions in the western table land. Pithole creek rises in the extreme northwest corner above Neillsburg, and Hickory rises in the north center above Hickory centre. The summits are not so high as those on the east side, the highest point being the hill southwest of Copeland's farm, 1,680 feet, but like the east side, conglomerate and sandstone rock abound, both rocks, between Neillsburg and Fagundus being cemented pebbles of various forms. In the first chapter the history of oil wells in this township is given. Fagundus City became a very prominent business center, and continued so until destroyed by the fire of May, 1874. Forty-five business houses were devoured in two hours, the loss being estimated at from \$60,000 to \$90,000.

The population of this township in 1880 was 344. In 1888 there were 96 Republican, 66 Democratic and 5 Prohibitionist votes recorded, showing a population of 835.

The officers elected in February, 1890, are named as follows: School director, James Mooney; road commissioner, John A. Dawson; clerk, F. E. Metcalf; treasurer, R. O. Carson; auditor, George L. King; overseer of poor, James McIntyre; constable and collector, E. B. Head; judge, John Thomson; inspectors, James Elliott, C. E. Landers.

Neillsburg is one of the very old settlements of this county. A Presbyterian society was organized here so early as 1855, by Capt. W. T. Neill and others, and here, twenty-three years later, the Grange movement was formed. . . . Harmony Grange, No. 527, was organized January 19, 1878, with R. B. Woodcock and wife, Sye Neill, J. P. Kelly, M. Woodcock, Mrs. S. S. Pratt, S. S. Pratt, Mrs. Mary and Miss Kate Woodcock, Miss Lou Neill, Mrs. W. Y. Siggins, Mrs. Joseph McCaslin and Spear Kelly, officials.

William McCaslin, a life-long resident of Neillsburg, died at his home in that village on Friday, February 7, 1890, aged fifty-eight years. He was the son of James McCaslin, and was born near the spot where he passed from earth. Joseph Grove, born in Union county, Penn., in 1815, died at West Hickory, in January, 1890.

West Hickory with its standard and narrow gauge railroads, big bridge, large tannery and heavy lumber shipments, is a modern village, although a post-office existed there almost thirty years ago. One family at least of all the pioneers—the Siggins family and others—named in the pioneer chapter set-

tled in the vicinity early in this century. . . . The postmasters who administered the old office, as nearly in order as the memory of W. P. Siggins can place them, were Isaac Siggins; Hanna, who filled the office during the war, and W. P. Siggins, who resigned in favor of J. A. Turner. In 1889 W. C. Allan succeeded Mr. Turner, who is now filling that position. The fire of February 2, 1870, destroyed the 'railroad depot at this place.

In 1880 Mason Thatcher opened a store here; about the days of the Civil war J. D. Glenn had a gunsmith's shop here, and in 1867 carried a large stock of guns and revolvers. During this year also the oil fever struck the place, as shown in the history of the Forest oil field, but the stampede was short-lived. . . . The West Hickory Farm Oil Company fell into disfavor in 1867, by their rough usage of house builders on lands purchased from them. One man was prosecuted for taking windows from a house which he erected there.

In May, 1886, Orion Siggins donated five acres of land for the proposed tannery, and in May of that year the work of building was progressing. The same year Hardenburg & Allen's large mercantile house was erected, and steps taken to build a Methodist church and parsonage. Mr. Siggins encouraging the enterprise. The Evangelical Church building was dedicated April 17, 1887, M. V. Devaux the pastor.

The enterprise of Wheeler & Dusenbury contributes all to the life of this village. Heavy freight trains on the main line always leave this point with leather or lumber for the markets of the world, while the narrow-gauge locomotive comes across the great wooden bridge, bringing a wealth of new lumber from the firm's mills, or bark from their thousands of forest acres.

Trunkeyville became prominent in October, 1870, when Vandergrift & Foreman's 15,000-barrel tank was erected, and the Nestle & Peterson store building and the Venture Hotel were opened. About ten years ago the post-office was established here, with Mr. Peterson master. He was succeeded over two years ago by Mr. Bloomfield. There is no business house here now.

Hickory Centre is near the head of West Hickory creek, in a most productive valley. Like Neillsburg it is an old settlement.

The post-offices in Harmony township are at present as follows: Perry, Stewart's Run, Trunkeyville and West Hickory.

HICKORY TOWNSHIP.

Hickory township is bounded west by the Allegheny river. Its northern sections are drained by Hickory creek, with its north and south forks—Otter and Beaver creeks and feeder, Prather run. Centre and Sibbald creeks drain its southern valleys, leaving a flat plateau in the center. The elevation of ridge north of N. P. Wheeler's dwelling was found to be 1,645 feet. It is arched with blocks of conglomerate from forty to fifty feet square, and twenty five to thirty feet in height. On the weather surface of those huge stone monuments the iron impregnated lines resist atmospheric extremes. Along the river, near Hickory depot, iron stained shale is exposed for a depth of twenty-five feet.

The population in 1880 was 831. In 1888 there were 106 Republican, 73 Democratic and 17 Prohibitionist votes cast, or a total of 196, representing a population of 980.

The officers of the township, elected in February, 1890, are as follows: Judge, W. L. Anderson; inspectors, M. W. Gorman, Jonathan Albaugh; treasurer, T. J. Bowman; constable and collector, W. A. Connelly; auditor, Samuel Mervin; clerk, M. E. Abbott; school directors, Wilbur Decker, Joseph Pettigrew.

The oil excitement may be said to date back to 1864; but lumbering has been carried on here since the days of the pioneers. The Wheeler & Dusenbury band mills, built by J. W. Poland and operated by him, and, southward, their gang mills, operated by F. Witherall, are very prominent industries. Near the county line are the mills of Root & Watson. Their lath mill is also at this point. The Strite saw-mill and small concerns are also in this vicinity.

East Hickory, immortalized in Daniel Harrington's prose, is an old and pretty river village. . . . P. D. Thomas, who died February 7, 1878, came to Forest county in 1863, and in 1864 was manager of the Mercantile Oil Company's business at East Hickory. He also drilled wells there for the National Oil Company. . . . The work of building the Methodist Church at East Hickory was begun in December, 1868. This building was repaired in 1889, and was re-opened the first Sunday in September, that year, Rev. C. R. Thompson officiating.

East Hickory post-office was presided over in 1884 by T. J. Bowman, who was also general merchant; N. G. Ball carried on the grist mill; A. Davidson, H. Brace, S. W. Brace, Swalley & Powers, J. W. Polen and Wheeler & Dusenbury operated the saw-mills; Perry Hill had the blacksmith shop; George Siggins, the carpenter shop, and John Nuss, the shoe shop. . . . The Clark House at East Hickory was destroyed in April, 1888.

In June, 1888, a tract of 437 acres on "Hickory-town Flats" was sold by order of the United States solicitor of the treasury, C. S. Cary. This land was required by the United States in payment of bank debt by deed from Sheriff Gray, of Venango county, in February, 1867.

Joseph Fleming was killed by his colt three miles northeast of East Hickory in December, 1867. . . . In December, 1875, the body of the hunter, George Albough, was found on Queen creek. A part of the face and one shoulder were eaten by some animal, which the finders concluded must have been a panther. . . . Austin F. Ball, who was murdered at Louisville, Ky., in a "raft shanty," on the night of June 5, 1884, was born at East Hickory, Forest Co., Penn., May 29, 1858. He experienced religion here about 1875, and was in full membership in the Free Methodist Church until May, 1883, when it was alleged that a charge was to be made against him for working on the Sabbath, "cooking for ungodly men," while on a raft along the Ohio river. Thinking the offense so trivial, and that it pointed toward persecution, he quietly withdrew his name from the church record. . . . During the flood of February, 1886, the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad trestle at Hickory was washed away, and the track covered for a considerable distance with ice and driftwood. Transportation was made in wagons for a time; but a large force of men got the road in order so that trains were run as usual within thirty hours. On the west side the water backed up and flooded the flats, causing many to leave their homes in a rather precipitate manner.

CHAPTER XII.

HOWE TOWNSHIP.

STREAMS—MINERALS—POPULATION—OFFICERS ELECTED IN FEBRUARY, 1890—ASSESSMENTS—LUMBER MANUFACTURE IN 1867—VILLAGES—POST-OFFICES—FIRES, ETC.

THE Tionesta creek enters Howe township north of Foxburg, flows through the village and takes a general westerly course, entering Kingsley township southwest of Balltown. Blue Jay creek, flowing from the southwest, enters the river at Foxburg; several feeders of Salmon creek rise in the southwest quarter, and the creek itself heads in the south center. Bogus run unites with other streams near Brookston, and the heads of Spring creek rise in the ridge, separating the southeast quarter from the older settlements of the township. Seventy feet below the outcrop of coal at Fox's hunting shanty there is a sharp change in the slope of the hill, which was taken to mark the lowest stratum of the Olean conglomerate. Along the hill slope at this point were found huge blocks of sandstone and conglomerate, from the Olean conglomerate, measuring about twenty feet high and twenty feet on the side. The pebbles in the conglomerate were of irregular shape, and in many cases had flat surfaces and were slightly angular.

Near the head of the Branch, on the Funk Lands, Howe opened a coal bed in 1865, whence coal was shipped to Balltown. Under a ten-inch bed of black slate a three-foot vein of coal and slate was found resting on fire-clay. In 1870 the mine was worked by John Miller, of Balltown. About 8,000 feet northwest of Foxburg on warrant 2991, at an elevation of 1,750 feet, coal was also mined, while C. J. Fox opened a third mine southeast of that village, and also one on the brook near the old hunting shanty. The Little mine was opened in 1858 to a twenty-inch bed of superior coal. This was located on warrant 5103, at an elevation of 1,760 feet. . . . Frog Rock is in the middle of Tionesta creek, one mile above Panther Rock. Nature seems to have formed it to represent an enormous frog. In low water it stands about four feet above the surface.

The population of the township in 1880 was 382, including 276 in Brookston village. In 1888 there were 106 Republican and 64 Democratic votes cast, showing 850 inhabitants.

The officers of this township elected in February, 1890, are as follows: Road commissioner, E. L. Leech; clerk, J. W. Black; assessors, E. Beaver, J. H. McBride; collector, A. P. Anderson; treasurer, J. M. Black; school directors, C. F. Fox, F. Fickinson, A. M. Soule, M. B. Smith; auditors, J. J. Haight, G. W. Noblit, C. F. Griffin; overseer of poor, D. P. Miller; constable, Dan Gibson; judges (west), W. Briggs, (east) D. P. Miller, (middle) E. B. Beaver; inspectors (west), I. B. Murphy, George McBride, (middle) C. W. Atkins, A. M. Soule, (east) E. P. Anderson, James Cochran.

The assessor's returns of Howe township (Tionesta), in 1852, made by William Patterson, show the following names of resident tax payers, John Anderson, John Addison, O. Bennett, Jacob Bottum, C. Blanchard, *Dan Ben-

* Single man.

nett. *George Brakey, Abram Cooper, W. and A. Carrius, John Cherry, William Deer, John Drum, S. Flint, Charles J. Fox (1,250 acres, four horses, three yoke of oxen, one cow, one gold watch, one double saw-mill of which Albert Fox was millwright), J. W. Groves, W. Griffith, Nathan Hathway, Reuben Hubberd, *A. Jarvis, John Kelly, *J. Stewart, W. Stillson, *N. McMillen, James McLaughlin, A. and D. Mason, *G. Medberry, Sam Norcross, William Porter, William Patterson (one ox and one cow), Thomas Patterson (one ox), *Shannon Riddle, *P. L. Rafferty, Rogers & Co. (double saw-mill), *C. L. Shipman, T. and W. Smith, Isaac Watson, F. West, A. Weid. The valuation of seated lands and personal property was placed at \$7,850, and of unseated lands at \$20,620.

The assessment of Howe township, made by Thomas Porter in the fall of 1867, contains a memorandum of the lumber manufactured in that year. At Howeville (or Balltown) were 60,000 feet of square timber, 500,000 of pine and 100,000 lath, together with 400,000 feet rafted, 200,000 feet ready for rafting and 400,000 feet of hemlock. At Fox's mill 200,000 feet of pine were sawn. The tax-payers were C. J. Fox (saw-mill owner), C. F. Fox, James Leech (president of the Pittsburgh & Forest Lumber Company, whose mill stood on Warrant 4823), John F. Merciliott (farmer), S. H. Norcross, Thomas Nugent, T. S. Patterson, Thomas Porter, William Patterson, John S. Rappee, Isaac Watson, James Woodruff, James T. Wisner and Harrison Wisner (each owner of a gold watch), R. S. Wisner, F. Huper, Toby Rinaldo, H. W. Sawls, Shelton Oil & Manufacturing Company, then represented by A. H. Barnes, John Miller and A. Pearson. The Marcy Oil Company requested that their 1,976 acres on Salmon creek should be placed on the seated list.

The Brookston Tannery, erected in Howe township in 1871 by Brooks & Co., employed sixty men, and in March, 1872, the village comprised this large tannery, a saw-mill and thirteen houses. In August, under the management of G. W. Brennan, 160 men were employed, and there were twenty six dwelling houses. J. H. Berry was then superintendent of the tannery. . . . In February, 1877, Edward D. Stone, the illicit distiller of Brookston, was arrested. . . . In 1880 the population of Brookston village was 276. In 1888 there were 59 Republican and 40 Democratic votes cast here.

Horton, Crary & Co., the great Sheffield, Warren county, tanners, buy hides in Texas and as far away as South America, manufacture them into leather and market large quantities of their product in England and other parts of Europe. They have five tanneries—one in Forest county, one in Elk county and three at Sheffield. They have been in business nineteen years. In this time they have stripped thousands of acres of hemlock bark in their immediate vicinity, and now have a railroad running thirty-seven miles, which terminates now at Duhring, Forest county, with various branches already built and more contemplated in Elk, McKean and Forest counties to bring them the needful supply of bark.

Brookston E. A. U., No. 501, was organized in November, 1884, with fifty-six charter members, including the following named officers: Chancellor, Samuel D. Brecht; advocate, Mrs. F. W. Brooks; president, F. W. Brooks; vice-president, Charles R. McClune; auxiliary, Mrs. Lucy Tousley; secretary, James I. Cochran; treasurer, C. C. Smith; accountant, A. P. Anderson; chaplain, G. B. M. Borge; warden, John Ryan; sentinel, Mrs. C. C. Smith; watchman, Gust Miller; conductor, Hiram Tousley; assistant conductor, Mrs. C. R. McClune; trustee, A. P. Anderson; examining physician, Dr. G. F. McNutt; representative to Grand Union, F. W. Brooks.

*Single men.

Frost's Station, on the Pittsburgh & Western Railroad, was established in 1881, when Frost purchased 200 acres there and built his large saw-mill.

Walter Byrom, of Byromtown, died in September, 1886. When the place was established, the name was given in his honor. Here, in June, 1884, the Equitable Aid Union was organized with forty-two members, the officers being, chancellor, N. C. Wiltsie; advocate, W. H. Frost; president, Walter Byrom; vice-president, Mrs. Belle Drury; auxiliary, Mrs. A. C. Wiltsie; secretary, Miss Nina Slade; treasurer, D. S. Drury; accountant, John Hafele; chaplain, Rev. J. W. Sloan; warden, Mrs. Chapman; sentinel, Mrs. W. L. Loomis; watchman, A. S. Brecht; conductor, Mrs. W. Chapingham; assistant conductor, L. H. Nichols; trustee, L. H. Nichols; representative to Grand Union, Ed Klabbats; examining physician, Dr. S. S. Towler.

Forest City was platted late in 1882, by Frank Whittekin and Floyd Proper, surveyors, for G. W. Agnew, agent of the proprietors. In January, 1883, a population of 100, twelve dwellings, Tim. Mahony's hotel and Tom. Willoughby's restaurant were the evidences of its sudden growth.

Mount Agnew post-office was established at Forest City in 1883, whence it was moved to Gusher City under the name of Cooper Tract post-office, of which Capt. Haight is now master. Gusher City was the name given to one of the oil towns of 1883, and in January, 1885, it was falling into decay. The St. Petersburg House was destroyed by an explosion of gas on August, 1887, and with it the town hall, A. L. Anderson's, J. J. Haight's and the post-office buildings being also burned. In 1888 this place gave 19 Republican and 12 Democratic votes.

The fire at Duhring, of July 14, 1887, resulted in the destruction of Browne & Co.'s stable, and the burning of eight horses, one mule and a yoke of oxen.

Eureka City was established in 1883-84. It is located on the banks of the winding Tionesta, where it widens out into a placid little lake or mill pond, and where the road from Sheffield to Foxburg crosses the creek. Precipitous hills shield from the bleak winds of winter, and give the citizens advantages unequaled in the world for sliding down hill. There is one street, and room for several others. C. D. Holtsworth put up the first building, and shortly after from fifteen to twenty others were completed, while several were in course of erection. There were seven or eight boarding houses, several hotels, a bakery, grocery and other buildings necessary to the body as well as to the mind; among the latter are classed certain rooms in which it is supposed secret lodges meet; for such phrases as "I stand," "flush," "ante up, you sucker," and kindred exclamations are occasionally heard from them. The town is quiet and orderly, and presents a lively appearance. C. D. Holtsworth provided the mental pabulum for the community, besides running the penny post. All the mail and newspapers were "toted" over the hill from Hoover's, on the narrow gauge road, a distance of two miles and a half. Tony Willoughby and Andy White were running the Petrolia House here. A telephone office and a very muddy road connect the town with the outside world.

James Nesmith, one of the pioneers of Howe township, was crushed to death by a falling tree near the Cooper tract in December, 1889.

Elulalia post office at Sheffield Junction was established in 1887 with John Hernon in charge.

Balltown is contemporary with the first oil excitement, but not until 1882-83 did the settlement assume village shape. In 1884 C. W. Hawks was appointed postmaster, followed in 1887 by T. W. Corah, who was succeeded in August, 1889, by C. F. Griffin. The history of the town is so connected with

the Forest county oil field, described in the first chapter, that little remains to be written here. A Methodist Church building and a few religious organizations show that Providence is not forgotten away up the Tionesta. In March, 1885, the Equitable Aid Union was organized here with forty-four members, among whom were the following named officers: Chancellor, H. B. White; advocate, W. J. Pringle; president, J. W. Solley; vice-president, Mrs. C. B. Neely; auxiliary, J. S. Saxton; secretary, C. F. Griffin; treasurer, Mrs. William Hawks; accountant, C. A. Hawks; chaplain, M. W. Vincent; warden, Dr. W. B. Hottel; sentinel, Mrs. M. W. Vincent; watchman, N. N. Darling; conductor, J. R. Anderson; assistant conductor, Mrs. J. R. Andrews; trustee, C. A. Hawks; examining physician, Dr. W. B. Hottel; representative to Graud Lodge, Dr. Hottel.

The fire of August 25-26, 1887, destroyed C. W. Hawks' general store. The fire, it is said, originated in escaping gas catching fire. Balltown, in 1888, recorded 28 Republican and 12 Democratic votes.

CHAPTER XIII.

JENKS TOWNSHIP.

STREAMS—MINERALS—POPULATION—OFFICERS ELECTED IN FEBRUARY, 1890—FIRST ASSESSMENT ROLL THE TOWNSHIP IN 1882—DANIEL HARRINGTON'S DESCRIPTION—MISCELLANEOUS. MARIENVILLE—FIRST SETTLEMENT—ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS—THE VILLAGE IN 1884-85-86—SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, SOCIETIES, ETC.

JENKS TOWNSHIP occupies a central position in the eastern half of the county. The west branch of Spring creek, rising in Howe township, flows through the extreme eastern warrants; Millstone creek rises on the ridge north-east of Marienville, and drains the central warrants, while Salmon creek and its feeders are found in the northwest quarter.

At a point 8,000 feet east of Marienville the old Pine Ridge coal mine was opened at an elevation of 1,742 feet. At Marienville summit a three-foot bed of U. A. coal was found under 65 feet of sandstone, and M. U. coal at 170 feet, resting on conglomerate. At Walton's, between the Eldridge and Hunt farms, the Upper Alton coal was struck at fourteen feet, and also on the Beaver Dam tract, three and one-quarter miles east by north of Marienville, at an elevation of 1,745 feet. From 1869 to 1872 coal was taken out here for blacksmithing purposes. Prior to 1883, when Col. Hunt's new house was built, coal mines were opened near his old home at an elevation of 1,660 feet. On the Parker farm, near the old school building, 1,690 feet above tide, is the bog-iron-ore tract; near the Salmon creek bridge, in the vicinity of Hunt's old saw-mill coal also exists at an altitude of 1,492 feet, while near by, at an elevation of 1,617 feet, coal outcrops. Near Marienville, at 1,610 feet, coal was mined in 1873 by Dr. Towler. In the dry hollow, below the village, bog iron-ore is found. On warrant 3173 coal was mined some years ago. In 1858 Col. Hunt's mines in the bed of Millstone creek were opened; near Kinnear's hunting shanty coal was mined in the "seventies." In 1863 Kinnear opened a coal bed on Gilfoyle run at an elevation of 1,780 feet, while near Byrom

station David S. Eldridge opened mines in 1859; near Nugent's summit an outcrop was worked in 1875, and near Rose's summit, above the marl swamp, another outcrop was worked that year. The township is full of fine building stone, but there is no record of limestone being found.

In 1880 the population of the whole township was 219. In 1888 there were 137 Republican, 93 Democratic and 15 Prohibitionist votes recorded, or a total of 245, showing the population to be about 1,225.

The officers elected for 1890 are as follows: Justice of the peace, E. Whitting; constable and collector, A. H. Smith; treasurer, C. S. Leech; auditor, A. B. Watson; clerk, J. A. Scott; road commissioner, A. K. Shipe; school directors, L. Burkhardt, A. B. Niller; judge, W. Seigworth; inspectors, J. S. Williams, J. E. McClellan. The first assessment roll of Jenks township in possession of Clerk Brennan is that of 1852, by Cyrus Blood, assessor. Among the names of residents given thereon are James Anderson, an alien, and his son, the former owning 544 acres, and the latter a yoke of oxen; Thomas Anderson, Isaac Allen and William Armstrong, lot owners in Marienville; Cyrus Blood, owning 1,973 acres, 1 cow, 2 horses and a gold watch; K. L. Blood, 300 acres; Aaron Brockway, 160 acres, 1 yoke of oxen and 5 cows; U. H. Brockway, 2 cows and 137 acres; Russell Buffum, 210 acres, 2 horses and 4 cows; Ben Buffum, 1 cow; Stephen Buffum, 100 acres, oxen and cow; D. H. Burton, 50 acres; Oran Bennett, oxen and 80 acres; D. Buchanan, 150 acres; D. W. Burke, 100 acres and lot in Marienville; A. D. Beck, a lot in Marienville; also Peter Clover, W. W. Corbet, William Coon, Rufus Dodge, Bennett Dobbs, Dr. J. Dowling and Sam. C. Espy, lot owners in Marienville; James Eldridge, 869 acres, 2 horses, oxen and 3 cows; David Eldridge, 100 acres; Dan. Earl, 1 horse; John Gilfoyle, 100 acres; John D. Hunt, 874 acres, 3 yoke of oxen and 3 cows; C. D. Hart, 186 acres, oxen and cow; J. H. Hershman and Ralph Hill, single men; Isaac Heath, 60 acres; Michael Imboos, a cow; N. H. Jones, 220 acres and 2 horses; John P. Jones, 480 acres, oxen, horse, cow and silver watch; G. McLaughlin and J. S. McPherson, lots in Marienville; John Nees (or Nuss), yoke of oxen; Thomas Porter, oxen and cow; Benj. Sweet, tutor, 100 acres; Dan. Stowe, Abram Winsor and John Wynkoop, lots in Marien; William Walton, James Pickman and Thomas Nugent. Urial H. Brockway was appointed collector. The assessed value of seated lands was \$9,531, and of unseated lands, \$30,128.

In June, 1882, the township counted 50 votes and 200 inhabitants; in June, 1883, there were 130 voters recorded and 600 inhabitants. Then it had no store, later it had four; then it had three schools, later it had five; then it had three school-houses, later it had four and one building; then it had one train per day, while in June, 1883, it had four trains each way, making connections with the Philadelphia & Erie at Sheffield, Allegheny Valley Railroad at Foxburg, and other great trunk lines running east. In June, 1882, it had only one little hamlet, Marienville; in June, 1883, it had three respectable villages—Marienville, Byrom's and Curll, Campbell & Co.'s Mills. Marienville increased from no stores or hotel, to two stores, one hotel and a restaurant, and from six dwellings to thirty. Byrom's had grown from nothing to a well regulated village of twenty dwellings. Curll, Campbell & Co.'s Mills, from a forest to a village of fifteen families, and a school pupilage of twenty-three.

Daniel Harrington, speaking of Marienville and the country south of it as it appeared in 1882, says: "The country between Marien and Clarington, a distance of twelve miles, is 'Forest,' sure enough, and always will be. It is scarcely susceptible of cultivation, except small spots, here and there. It is the country for tanneries, for the timber is mostly hemlock, with a sprinkling

of ash and cherry. I saw one cherry tree three feet in diameter at the butt, and at least sixty feet without a limb. I don't believe a whip poor-will or a blue-jay ever passed over this twelve-mile stretch of woods, between Marien and the Clarion river, without carrying a knapsack of provisions. But Marien is improving. She now has a pipe line and a line of telegraph."

To Mr. Harrington, also, the writer is indebted for the following sketch of the pioneer of Jenks township: "Cyrus Blood, the founder of Forest county, was born at New Lebanon, N. H., March 3, 1795. In his seventeenth year he went to Boston, Mass., where he remained until he finished his school education. When twenty-two years old he made a visit to his brother, then principal of an academy at Chambersburg, Penn. Soon after that date Cyrus was appointed principal of an academy at Hagerstown, Md. He remained in charge of that institution for several years. His scholastic acquirements were such as to attract attention, and in time he was offered a professorship in Dickinson college, at Carlisle, Penn., and accepted the position. His health, however, was failing, and by the advice of his physician he resigned his professorship, and took a trip through the Middle and Southern States. In his journeying he came to Jefferson county, Penn. Finding that the northern portion of that county was an almost unbroken wilderness, he conceived the idea of establishing a settlement in those wilds, and ultimately forming a new county. For several years he made annual visits to that section, and finally succeeded in purchasing a large tract of land from one of the land companies. It was understood at the time of making the purchase that the company was to open a road to the projected settlement, but in 1833, when Mr. Blood arrived at what is now Corsica, Jefferson county, he found, to his surprise and annoyance, that no road had been made. Leaving his family behind him, he hired men and teams, and, starting from Armstrong's mills, on the Clarion river, he and his men cut their way, step by step, twelve miles, to his wilderness purchase. At night the little party camped out the best they could, and in the morning again pressed onward. On their arrival at the new possessions, a small clearing was made, a house erected, and in October, 1833, the family, consisting of Mr. Blood, his wife and five children, settled down in their new forest home. It is almost impossible to trace, step by step, the trials and difficulties of the new settlers. They had been accustomed to all the comforts of town life. But energy and enterprise were characteristics of our pioneer, and he and his family struggled bravely to overcome present obstacles, in hope of success. In the same year Mr. Blood was joined in his undertaking by Col. John D. Hunt. From that time to the present the history of old Forest, as well as the successes and failures of our pioneer are cotemporaneous with the history, successes and failures of Col. Hunt. The joys and the sorrows, the hard trials and reverses of Cyrus Blood, were the joys and sorrows, the trials and reverses of John D. Hunt. The histories of the two men are the same and inseparable.

"The new settlement was known far and near as Blood's Settlement. For many years Mr. Blood was the only mail carrier. With every pocket loaded with letters and papers he would start from Brookville for home through the dark woods. Wolves, bears and panthers were plentiful in those days, and often was he followed on his solitary way by those wild denizens of the forest. On one occasion, in the night, he poked with his cane what he supposed was a cow lying in his path, but which proved to be a big bear. Mr. Blood took one side of the path, and the bear the other. Much to the gratification of the former, the bear was not traveling in his direction. At another time some of the children ran into the house, saying that some dogs were playing in the garden. Mr. Blood quickly took his gun down from the hooks, and went out

just in time to see several panthers jumping over the fence. With all his narrow escapes and surprises he never shot a wild beast. His thoughts and aims led him away from any approach to a hunter's life. The new settlement struggled on, year after year. Going to mill in those days was a trip to the lower part of Clarion county, and sometimes to Kittanning. In due time the new county scheme was perfected, and the seat of justice fixed at Blood's Settlement, thereafter to be known as Marien, in honor of Mr. Blood's eldest daughter, now Mrs. John D. Hunt. A frame court-house, of rather large dimensions, was erected. Hon. John S. McCalmont, of Venango county, held the first court, with Mr. Blood as one of the associate judges. Judge Blood died before his term of office expired, on January 12, 1860, in the sixty-fourth year of his age."

Shortly after the beginnings of Blood's Settlement were made, the pioneers, named in the pioneer chapter, flocked in, but with all their efforts the whole township had but 219 inhabitants in 1880.

In November, 1889, Messrs. Galbraith, Mason and Hooton, United States revenue officials, visited Jenks township on a hunting expedition. On the headwaters of Bear creek they discovered a moonshine distillery, which they confiscated, and having made one or two arrests, returned home.

Dr. S. S. Towler drilled a well on the Hunt farm in 1881 to a depth of about 2,000 feet. At a depth of 900 feet a gas vein was struck, and since that time Marienville has had a full supply of gas. . . . The Kahle Bros.' well was drilled in 1887 to a depth of about 850 feet. . . . The rate to consumers is \$2 in winter and \$1 in summer per store per month, and 15 cents for lights.

Oak City, on the road from the mouth of Bear creek to Marienville, came into existence after the discovery of oil. In January, 1883, the village had its water-works and gas system. This gas was obtained from Cornwell's well of the year before. . . . Shoup's mill, on the head of Salmon creek, was built in November, 1879. . . . The Phillis & Neill saw-mills, below Gilfoyle were built in 1888. The capacity is about 15,000 feet per day, giving employment to ten men. The firm own 300 acres of hemlock around the mills, on which there are ten or twelve men employed generally.

MARIENVILLE.

Marienville (or Marionville, according to the postal guide) dates back to October, 1833, when Cyrus Blood and family made their settlement there. Determined efforts were made to build up the place, but these failing the owner and residents resolved to establish a new county with this place as the county seat. To this end Mr. Blood interested James L. Gillis and others, and as stated in the chapter devoted to the transactions of the county commissioners, Forest county was established by a joint resolution of the house and senate. The business appears to have been done in a peculiar way, for in the printed records of the assembly of 1848-49 and 1850 there is no mention made of the resolution, nor does there appear to be much done toward organization until 1851, when supplementary acts were passed countenancing this strange resolution, and in 1856 the new county was thoroughly detached from Jefferson.

The addition to the town of Marienville by Bennett and Nancy Dobbs was made in February, 1857. This comprised 160 acres on the southeast corner of tract 3169, warranted to Herman Leroy and Jan Linklain, later the property of G. W. Lathy. The lots were 55x165 feet, and the streets sixty feet wide.

From this period until 1866 the village showed some signs of life, but the addition of five townships made that year brought forth a new peril for the

little county seat, and ultimately robbed it of the county offices. From this period up to the fall of 1882 there was little here. The oil excitement of that year, and the energy of the people tended to improve the place, and by June, 1883, the hamlet had grown into a thriving village.

In 1884 A. J. Sigworth was postmaster, and Kahle & Sigworth, general merchants. Henry, Bayard & Co., Williams & Mahoney, Shipe, Mensch & Co., F. M. Reeh & Co. and Rider & Co. were operating saw mills; Whitney Brothers carried on the Hub Factory; J. B. Watson & Son, the hotel; John D. Hunt, now C. F. Hunt, was merchant; T. J. Reiner was grocer; S. S. Towler was physician; M. C. Caringer kept the restaurant; Hines & Son carried on the meat market. In October, 1885, J. B. Watson was appointed postmaster.

The editor of the *Brockwayville Record* visited the town in February, 1886, and thus describes it: "This town was formerly the county seat of Forest county, but the seat has been removed to Tionesta. The ground on which this town was built was land first bought and improved by Cyrus Blood, more than fifty years ago. The Pittsburgh & Western Railroad runs through the town, and has been the means of building it up considerably in the last two or three years. The town is rather pleasantly situated. The main business here appears to be the shipping of lumber of various kinds. There are several men here from Buffalo whose business alone is to measure and sort hardwood. There appears to be a large supply of a superior quality. When I came here I didn't expect to see any person I knew. I was very agreeably disappointed; Hon. J. B. Watson, the proprietor of the Watson House, is a man I have known for a number of years. He is an ex prothonotary of Clarion county. He keeps a good house; is a friend of temperance and everything good. James Morrison, an old neighbor, has a contract of sawing and delivering a lot of lumber to the railroad; Henry Bullers and wife are keeping a millinery store and hotel; Mr. Flick, formerly of Brockwayville, started a barber shop here a few days ago. A great many of the residents here are burning natural gas from a well near the town, and yet gas is not always to be depended upon. Yesterday about noon as we were sitting around the stoves, and cooks were in the middle of dinner cooking, suddenly the fires ceased to burn, and dinner was delayed about one hour. Certainly it was not pleasant with the mercury below zero. While I was sitting, looking out of the window, a poor man was dragging out one of his horses, frozen stiff enough, apparently, to send to Europe as a refrigerator. Truly it is a county of forest. From Clarrington to this point is almost a dense forest. A great deal of the pine timber was cut off along the road years ago. S. S. Towler, formerly of Reynoldsville, is physician, and Rev. J. Weldon, of Troy, is the minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. There are two church buildings in the town—a small Methodist Episcopal Church building and the Presbyterians have a right nice little church building nearly completed. Rev. J. Hickling is the only Presbyterian minister in the county. He lives in Tionesta, and preaches there, at Tylersburg and at Scotch Hill."

The first death in the settlement was that of an old German lady in 1843 or 1844, followed by that of Josiah Leary. The former was buried just east of the Blood homestead, and the latter in the same field.

The first school was held in Mr. Blood's house, Miss Marien Blood being teacher. The next school was at Kiefer's, near the head of the springs, Col. Hunt being among the first teachers.

Mr. McMichael was the first Presbyterian preacher here, but prior to this a physician and preacher, Dr. Otis Smith, of the United Brethren Society, preached in Mr. Blood's house in 1843. He is said to be the hero of eleven

marriages. He gave out the first hymn sung in the old county: "Go preach my gospel, said the Lord."

The Lutheran society was formed at Marienville, in 1850, by Mr. Fair. It continued in existence until after the war. . . . Methodism was introduced by Mr. Hull shortly after that of Presbyterianism.

Samuel Barr, the old stage driver, who died about four years ago at Brookville, was the first Baptist preacher, some time in the "fifties." The Methodist Episcopal circuit of Marienville, was detached from Clarrington in 1888, and Rev. J. M. Edwards was appointed pastor. Among the old members are Jacob Mercilliot and wife, John Dodge and wife, and N. K. Burton and wife. In the winter of 1883-84 a great revival meeting won many converts, and the modern church entered upon an era of progress. In 1884 the present church was erected at a cost of about \$900. Mr. Hames was class-leader from 1883 to 1888, when Peter English was chosen. There are about fifty members, many of whom were received by Mr. Farout, the present pastor. . . . The old Lutheran society of Marienville disbanded years ago.

The first Presbyterian Church of Marienville was organized on May 29, 1883, composed of the following persons: S. S. Towler, M. D., Mrs. M. C. Watson, Miss H. K. Watson, Mrs. C. L. Rohrer, Hon. John D. Hunt, Mrs. M. F. Hunt, Mrs. B. L. Hunt, Miss E. L. Rose, Mrs. Margaret Walton and Mrs. Clara B. Towler. Soon after a number more were added, and J. H. Mensch, Esq., and Dr. Towler were elected elders. On May 17, 1886, the church was incorporated, the following persons qualifying as trustees: Charles S. Leech, C. W. Amsler, S. F. Rohrer, John D. Hunt, H. H. McClellan and Dr. S. S. Towler. In June, 1886, the church building was completed at a cost of \$2,050, and opened for public service on July 4, 1886, and dedicated July 17, 1886, Rev. B. F. Williams officiating. The building is a very neat frame 35x55 feet, with annex 8x20, and vestibule 10x10. It is finished largely in natural wood, with arched ceiling. The house is heated by natural gas. In January, 1888, the pulpit was filled by supplies, but since that time Rev. H. F. Easeman has been pastor. The present membership is forty three, including elders, J. H. Mensch and S. S. Towler. The trustees are S. S. Towler, president; Charles S. Leech, secretary; C. W. Amsler, treasurer; H. H. McClellan, C. F. Hunt and John H. Mensch. The only changes in the corporate body are C. F. Hunt *vice* John H. Hunt, deceased, and John H. Mensch *vice* S. F. Rohrer, deceased.

Jenks Lodge, No. 250, I. O. O. F., Marienville, was instituted under charter May 13, 1885, with the following named members: J. F. Gaul, P. G.; H. H. McClellan, P. G.; A. K. Shipe, P. G.; J. W. Cole, W. H. Sigworth, T. J. Reyner, E. A. Yetter, C. W. Amsler, H. Bullers, F. P. Walker, F. M. Reeh and C. S. Leech. H. H. McClellan was the first noble grand of the lodge, followed by W. H. Sigworth, J. W. Cole, T. J. Reyner, E. A. Yetter, O. C. Christy, H. H. McClellan, O. C. Christy and P. H. Dean, who is the present presiding officer. John F. Gaul was first secretary, followed by T. J. Reyner in 1888. In 1889 E. A. Yetter, the present secretary, was elected. There are now (March, 1890) forty two members. The hall was destroyed by fire January 1, 1890. Quarters were found in the new Leech building. A second building was erected by Mr. Leech to be used by all the lodges.

Equitable Aid Union, No. 411, was organized in June, 1884, by G. W. Brown and J. B. Watson, with forty eight charter members, including the following named officers: Chancellor, J. B. Watson; advocate, A. J. McCray; president, Dr. S. S. Towler; vice-president, Miss Lizzie Watson; auxiliary, Mrs. A. H. Palmer; secretary, Miss G. M. McClellan; treasurer, D. E. White;

accountant, T. J. Reyner; chaplain, A. K. Sipe; warden, Henry Kime; sentinel, Mrs. D. E. White; watchman, A. Wisner; conductor, O. C. Christy; assistant commander, Katie Harner; examining physician, Dr. S. S. Towler; trustee, M. Mandeville; representative to Grand Union, Dr. S. S. Towler.

The W. C. T. U., of Marienville, was organized May 10, 1886, with the following named members: Malvina Lowman, Kittie Leech, Edith Gaul, Emeline Salida, Marien Hunt, Clarine F. Rohrer, Margaret Watson, Bella L. Hunt, Eliza Mercilliot, Louisa Dodge, Ella Leech, Mary Rohrer, May Bullers, Rose Scott, Kittie Watson, Margaret Walton, Jennie Yetter, Nina Salida, Mrs. Edwards and Clara B. Towler. The presidents, Mrs. E. Gaul and Kizzie Watson, on whose death in May, 1889, Miss Nina Salida was elected.

Marienville Council, No. 14, O. U. A. M., was instituted under charter, May 14, 1889. The applicants for the charter are the following named members: J. A. Frampton, J. R. Barr, S. M. Neely, S. P. Leech, J. Mercilliot, P. C. Neely, W. F. Adams, G. W. Smith, M. Lubold, E. E. Carbaugh, J. B. Story, Isaac Watterson, H. A. Pierce, H. K. Shipe, A. J. Kunselman, H. A. Shipe, C. M. Jones, S. C. Rankin, E. M. Clarke, W. H. Eisenhuth, Cline McCoun, W. C. Brown, D. L. Frampton, T. W. English, A. G. Leech, H. Stakley, S. M. Henry, John McAfee and E. E. Burton. J. R. Barr was first counsellor; and T. W. English, secretary. There are forty-seven members.

Washington Camp, No. 140, P. O. S. of A., was organized by W. F. Adams, P. P., June 24, 1887, with twenty-six members, among whom were: W. Francis Adams, Jacob Mercilliot, Jr., J. R. Flick, J. B. Flick, J. E. McClellan, J. A. Frampton, A. C. Frampton, Peter M. Walton, John T. Watson, Frank L. Yetter, T. J. Reyner, P. H. Dean, George G. Cressy, R. S. Y. Cressy, S. M. Neely, Carl Bullers, W. J. Austin, Frank Dodge, J. M. Dodge and W. H. Taylor. J. A. Frampton, J. E. McClellan, W. H. Taylor, H. A. Shipe served as presidents; J. E. Leech is now president and J. E. McClellan is secretary.

Marienville cornet band was organized in May, 1889, with W. F. Adams, president; A. C. Frampton, secretary; T. R. Reyner, treasurer; W. P. Smullen, leader; with Messrs. Nevison, J. A. Frampton, J. Mercilliot, J. T. Watson, D. L. Frampton, T. D. Mohnney, Roland Reeh, J. E. McClellan, L. Bevier and David Greybill.

In January, 1889, Rev. Mr. Elder's mother was burned during the destruction of his house at Marienville. This was the first serious natural gas fire in this county.

The fire of January 1, 1890, originated in Harp's barber shop, and before the general alarm could be sounded the building was almost entirely enveloped in flames, spreading rapidly until the shoe shop of Justice E. Whitting, and the drug store of Dr. Stonecipher, adjoining, were past saving. The next building to catch fire was the fine large hotel of J. B. Watson, which was totally destroyed. Next came the large new mercantile building of T. J. Reyner, full of goods; also a large warehouse belonging to him, which were both consumed. The fire stopped here, having no more fuel to feed upon, but the destruction and loss was surely great enough for one town like Marienville. The losses, as nearly as could be ascertained, are as follows: T. J. Reyner, loss on buildings and goods, \$5,000; insured for \$2,700. J. B. Watson, loss of hotel and furniture, \$3,000; no insurance. Dr. Stonecipher saved most of his goods; loss not estimated. E. Whitting's loss was total; not estimated. H. H. Harp's loss was also total. The Odd Fellows had their lodge room over Reyner's store, and lost most of their furniture, etc., amounting to about \$400; covered by insurance. Four other secret orders occupied the same room,

and lost all they had. They were the Equitable Aid Union, Patriotic Order Sons of America, American Mechanics, and the Sons of Temperance.

The hub factory, part of which was destroyed by fire some years ago, gave employment to fourteen men in 1883, and produced 4,000 hubs per week. The drying-houses still stand near the depot. . . . The C. S. Leech mill was erected in 1887. The capacity of the saw mill is about 14,000 feet per day, and of the planing-mill about the same. The industry gives employment to eight men. . . . Within a radius of five miles of Marienville are the saw mills of J. H. Morrison; Baker, Hammond & Co.; Hammond & Messenger; S. L. Clough & Co.; Buckeye Lumber Company; Curll, Campbell & Co.; N. Guilford, Curll & Campbell, Phillis & Neill, W. H. Frost; J. M. Edwards, Maple Creek Lumber Company, and C. S. Leech. The shingle-mills are owned by David Drury, Blanchard & Rogers, M. E. Graybill and F. L. White.

CHAPTER XIV.

KINGSLEY TOWNSHIP.

STREAMS—POPULATION—OFFICERS ELECTED IN FEBRUARY, 1890—THE HISTORY OF THE TOWNSHIP—LUMBER COMPANIES AND MILLS—VILLAGES, POST-OFFICE, INCIDENTS, ETC.

KINGSLEY TOWNSHIP may be credited as the birthplace of the classic Tionesta. This river enters the township at the northeast corner, and flows southwest in a tortuous channel to the line of Green township, where it runs south to Nebraska village. Within this township it receives eleven creeks flowing south from the Allegheny divide, and three from the Big Level, including Salmon creek. Each of the fourteen creeks has several feeders, so that with the exception of the southeast plateau, Kingsley is well carved up into hill and valley.

The population of the township in 1880 was 460. In 1888 there were 83 Republican, 56 Democratic and 5 Prohibitionist votes recorded, total 144, indicating about 720 inhabitants.

The officers for 1890 are as follows: Judge, J. E. Berlin; inspectors, John Weller, John Berlin; treasurer, Eli Berlin; clerk, W. F. Jones; school directors, John Osgood, H. A. Zuendel; overseer of poor, Conrad Burhen; auditor, Levi Pierson; constable and collector, W. A. Kribbs; justice of peace, William Richards.

This township is named in honor of one of its pioneers, of whom every thing is written in the general chapter. In fact the history of this township belongs to the general history, owing to the character of the pioneers and early industries, which were as well known at the mouth of the Tionesta as among the pine forests up that creek.

Hall and May and the Wheelers were the leading lumbermen in Tionesta county in 1867. There were mills at Buck Mills, Newtown, Balltown and other unnamed spots in the valley. In 1870-71 Cobb's mills, four miles above Lacystown, and his mill on Tom's run gave employment to sixty eight teams and 120 men. . . . In March, 1867, the Pittsburgh & Forest Lumber Company bought the timber lands of F. A. Howe & Co., on Tionesta creek. Edward

Dithridge was president of this company, T. A. Wright, secretary; L. L. Hackett, superintendent at Tionesta, and Edward Davison, at Pittsburgh. This steam saw-mill was erected on Lamentation creek. . . . The Crawford saw-mill, erected in 1884, on the Tionesta, near Henry's mills, was destroyed in March, 1887.

In 1858, when Percival & Leavens entered business at Newtown, for Stowe & Co., they found the old mill changed into a gang-mill; DeWoody was putting in logs at the old school-house, and a few one-horse train cars were running.

The Salmon creek mill was erected in 1879-80; a road up the Branch opened, and a dam constructed across Salmon creek. At the time of building it was the intention of the owners to manufacture spade, shovel, broom and fork handles here. A blacksmith shop, a large boarding house and seven dwellings were erected at this time, thus creating a little village in the wilderness, four miles up Salmon creek from its confluence with the Tionesta.

A sad accident occurred at Newtown in 1879. A little boy only sixteen months old, son of Mr. Rodolph, strayed from his mother's sight while she was attending her household duties. The mother missed her child in a very few minutes, and went in search of it. It is supposed that the little fellow toddled to the creek, only some thirty feet from the house, fell in and was swept away by the current. Mrs. Rodolph ran down the creek and up again, looking for her lost one with all a mother's anguish, but too late.

The post office at the mouth of Ross run was established in 1887, and named Setley, with Daniel Harrington, postmaster.

Kellettville is the name given to the tanning extract village of W. W. Kellett & Co., three miles southwest of Panther Rock. In November, 1884, the works were destroyed by fire. They had been shut down the morning of the fire, and Supt. Andrews was absent looking after repairs on machinery. The fire is supposed to have caught from the arch, and did not confine itself to the building proper, but licked up the out-buildings, including a large stock of bark. The total loss was \$30,000, of which insurance for \$15,000 was carried. Without delay temporary buildings were erected, and within a short time this industry was revived.

Whig Hill is the name given to an old settlement on the route from Tionesta to Beaver valley, in Kingsley township. George Beck, one of the pioneers of the district, settled there about thirty-seven years ago, and in the neighborhood Eli Berlin and other early settlers located. The place has not been neglected by the pen of Daniel Harrington, for in 1880 he incorporated in his reminiscences the following story: "About one mile north of Whig Hill school house, on the cross roads leading from Tionesta to Beaver valley, lives George Beck, a prosperous farmer. Mr. Beck is of German origin, and is about sixty-five years old. Some time ago he had an attack of palsy, but has recovered the use of his limbs. Mr. Beck tells an astonishing snake story. He says he was out in the woods several years ago, when he came on an enormous rattlesnake den, and commenced killing. He thinks he slaughtered about 600. He could not count them, but that was his estimate of the number slain. Some of the snakes were as large in diameter as Mr. Beck's leg, above the knee, and as he is a large man, his legs are not of pipe stem dimensions. He also says, the snakes were about as plentiful when he got tired killing as they were when he began. He thinks that snake den included about twenty-five acres of ground. Mr. Beck has lived on the farm he now owns about twenty-eight years. The old log house and log barn have given place to large and substantial frame buildings, and everything around them shows industry and thrift."

The Methodist building at Whig Hill was dedicated February 19, 1880. . . . In December, 1882, the Free Methodist Church building was finished. . . . Eli Berlin was appointed postmaster at Whig Hill in October, 1885.

The Evangelical Church at Town Line was dedicated November 13, 1887. This is one mile from Whig Hill, on a two-acre lot donated by Jacob Beck, and near the old acre donation of 1854.

Braceville is a village eight miles east of East Hickory. In 1882-83 it began to share in the general revival of trade, and in January, 1884, the Century Equitable Aid Union was organized here with thirty two members, the following named being the first officers: Chancellor, Henry Brace; advocate, Sidney Smith; president, Frank Helm, Jr.; vice president, S. S. Waley; auxiliary, Mrs. S. S. Waley; secretary, Frank Hunter; treasurer, L. G. Rounds; accountant, Amry Davis; chaplain, James Smith; warden, W. F. McHean; sentinel, G. W. Albaugh; watchman, W. E. Wetherell; conductor, Ira Barnes; assistant conductor, Mrs. W. C. McHean; examining physician, W. C. Coburn.

CHAPTER XV.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—TIONESTA TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF TIONESTA—HICKORY AND HARMONY TOWNSHIPS.

TIONESTA TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OF TIONESTA.

JOSHUA B. AGNEW was born in Clarion county, Penn., May 24, 1840. His father, John Agnew, came of that sturdy Scotch Irish family of Agnews, well known in this State, and was born in Centre (now Blair) county, Penn., in the year 1800. His mother was born in Lancaster county, this State, and was a descendant of the early settlers of that section of the State, who came from Holland. The father of the subject of this sketch was well known to the early settlers of Northwestern Pennsylvania. When a young man he came to Clarion county, and engaged in various business enterprises of that day; was married in Clarion county, but nearly sixty years ago settled in Barnett township, Jefferson county, near the Clarion river, and with John Cook, William Armstrong, John Wynkoop, David Reynolds, Judge Barnett, Oran Butterfield, James Irwin, Sylvester Nulton, Judge Blood, W. R. Coon and others, was one of the early pioneers in the first settlement and development of that part of Forest county, which was then almost an unbroken wilderness. His family consisted of nine sons and three daughters, seven sons and one daughter of whom survive him. J. B. Agnew being the fourth son, and no doubt inheriting the enterprising spirit of his father, at the early age of fourteen years commenced to make his own way in the world, and to provide for himself and render such assistance to his parents as he could. He had commenced to lay the foundation of his education at the old Agnew school house, erected through the efforts of his father about one mile from his home. There he improved such opportunities as he had up to the time of leaving home at the age of fourteen years, which, with several months of schooling afterward provided for by himself at public school, and his own perseverance and efforts of self-education, fitted him to commence the study of law in after years.

After first leaving home as a boy, he for a few months worked in a saw-mill,

after which, with a friend, he took contracts for taking out square timber, his first contracts being on the waters of Spring creek, Forest county, four miles from any habitation, where he spent his first winter, leaving home in a lumber camp with the men under his employ. After completing his first contract he went to school for a few months; then to work again at various jobs in the lumber business, running on the river, being a pilot on the Clarion when a boy, and following this life, in which he was always successful, until about the year 1858. He then purchased a team and wagon, and for some time was engaged in freighting and delivering goods that were then shipped by water to Waterson's ferry, the mouth of Redbank, Kittanning, and other points along the Allegheny, and from there wagoned to Clarington, Shippen's Mills, Coleman Mills, Cooksburg, and to various towns and lumbering establishments along the Clarion. He continued in this business up to the fall of 1860, when he commenced to read law, studying, however, only in the evenings, and at such times as he could spare from his work. In the fall of 1861 he was engaged in putting in timber rafts, staves, etc., for the Pittsburgh market, expecting with a small profit on the amount that he marketed in the spring of 1861, and with the frugal savings of other labor, to be able after his return from marketing to complete his education and law studies, and enter upon the practice of law. But in April, 1861, while at Liverpool, on the Ohio, Fort Sumter was fired on, and the war broke out. On hearing this news, he came up to Pittsburgh, arranged with his brother-in-law, J. R. Cook, to take charge and dispose of a small lot of staves, etc., that he still had there, and returned to his home, where, with Capt. V. Phipps, Philip Cook and others, he joined in the recruiting and organization of a company from Forest and Clarion counties, choosing Scotch Hill, Clarion county, as a place of drill and rendezvous. The company was soon organized and ready with about eighty members, but before its organization was complete the first call of the president for 75,000 troops was filled. About that time the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps was organized, when, by arrangement with Capt. Knox (late Colonel and Judge-Knox), at Clarion, Penn., the company was mustered into the service as Company E, of the Tenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, with said J. B. Knox as its captain. In this company he served as a private for the first three years in the army, then, having re-enlisted, he was transferred to Company I, of the One Hundred and Ninety-first Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, and in June, 1864, was, by special order of Gen. George G. Meade, detailed and placed in charge of the ordnance train of the Third Division of the Fifth Army Corps, in which capacity he acted as captain and a staff officer until the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, and the close of the war. He declined a commission as captain for the reason that it would necessitate the resignation of a wounded captain, who was a friend of his, to make the vacancy for him (not wanting his friend to be deprived of his captain's pay while he was disabled), and was mustered out as a private. His record as a soldier is an exceptionally brilliant one, and, as the record shows, he participated in some twenty seven battles and engagements, and has received special mention in general orders for bravery in action. He was mustered out of the service in July, 1865, and after his return home, at the first Republican convention thereafter in Forest county, in the spring of 1866, was nominated for sheriff of said county, and almost unanimously elected in the following fall. Before his time as sheriff expired he was elected prothonotary, register, recorder and clerk of the several courts of Forest county, and before his first term as such had expired was re-elected. Before his second term as such had expired he was elected a member of the legislature from Forest county, being the first member of the legislature

from the county under the constitution of 1873. He served in the legislature of the State in the sessions of 1875 and 1876, was re-elected and served in the sessions of 1877 and 1878, winning a high reputation for probity and ability. During the time that he was occupying the positions of sheriff, prothonotary, etc., of said county, he, under the direction of Hon. George A. Jenks and W. E. Lathy, Esq., had completed his law studies, and immediately upon resigning the office of prothonotary, etc., in December, 1874, was admitted to the practice of law. After the expiration of his last term in the legislature, in 1879, he accepted a position tendered him by his friend, Hon. A. K. Dunkle (then secretary of internal affairs), in the office of the secretary of internal affairs of Pennsylvania, which position he filled for the term of four years.

Having commenced the practice of law in 1874, he continued in the practice as much as his official duties would permit, and was also engaged in various enterprises, having large interests in lands and oil rights that, about the time that his term in the office of the secretary of internal affairs expired, became valuable, and he returned to his home, and from that time to the present has given his entire attention to his law practice and oil business. Mr. Agnew is a prominent oil producer, having had himself at one time a production of almost a thousand barrels of oil per day. As a lawyer he has been successful, and enjoys the confidence and respect of all who know him in that connection, having, aside from being admitted to the county courts, been for the last twelve years practicing before the supreme court of Pennsylvania, and the United States district courts. Much of the development of the resources of Forest county in a business way, and especially as to its development for oil, is due to Mr. Agnew, who is a leading politician, a popular official and a reliable business man, held in high esteem by his friends, generous to a fault, and an uncompromising Republican, who never conceals his political likes and dislikes, but is a faithful personal friend, one who never permits politics or difference of opinion to interfere with his friendships; and paramount among his virtues it may be said that he is an honest man.

His father and three brothers, John, Samuel and Leonard—five of the family in all—were soldiers during the Civil war. The four brothers, all still living, are members of the G. A. R., and are ardent Republicans. All rendered honorable service to their country, and adhere to the principles for which they fought. J. B. Agnew resides in Tionesta, where he has lived for the last twenty-two years in one of the finest and pleasantest homes in the county seat. In June, 1866, he married Miss Jennie E. McKay, then of Clarington, Forest Co., Penn., a daughter of the late James and Christine (Nolton) McKay, of Tionesta. Mrs. Agnew's father is of the McKay family of Waterford, Erie Co., Penn., and she is a granddaughter of Col. James McKay, an officer in the War of 1812. Her mother was the daughter of Sylvester Nolt, before mentioned as one of the early pioneers of Forest county, and who is prominently connected with its early history, having also been a soldier in the War of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Agnew have three children—one son and two daughters. Their son, Clarence McKay, now twenty-two years of age, was educated at Allegheny College, is now an attorney at law in his father's office, and is a promising and popular young man. The daughters, Misses Christine and Edna, are aged respectively six and three years.

L. AGNEW, proprietor of the Ludlow House, Warren, Penn., was born in Paint township, Clarion Co., Penn., June 12, 1843, and is a son of John and Ellen (Bailey) Agnew. He was reared in Jefferson county, Penn., and received a common-school education, in early life assisting his father in farming

and lumbering. He participated in the Civil war, enlisting from Barnett township, Jefferson Co., Penn., and was assigned to Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers; was in the battle of Chancellorsville, and was honorably discharged after nine months' service. After his return home, in 1863, he engaged in business as a lumberman and contractor in Barnett township, Jefferson Co., Penn., until 1867. He then moved to Tionesta, Forest county, where he followed the business of a contractor until 1873, when he embarked in the hotel business, in which he was engaged until 1884, in which year he was elected sheriff of Forest county for a term of three years. On the expiration of his term, he again engaged in the hotel business in Tionesta until April 1, 1889, and April 10, following, became proprietor of the Ludlow House, at Warren, where he is now located. Mr. Agnew has been twice married, his first wife being Sarah M., daughter of Oran Butterfield, of Barnett township, Jefferson Co., Penn., and by her he had three children: Jeanette, Mary L. and Oran C. (all deceased). Mr. Agnew's present wife, *nee* Sarah J., daughter of William Carson, of Indiana, Penn., has borne him four children: John L. (deceased), Willie C., Gertrude and Alice. Mr. Agnew is a member of the I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W., and G. A. R.; in politics he is a Republican.

CALVIN M. ARNER, prothonotary, register and recorder, Tionesta, was born in Armstrong county, Penn., October 3, 1847, and is a son of Lewis and Elizabeth (Wolf) Arner, who settled in Tionesta in 1856, where the father engaged in lumbering, and, with the exception of nine years, has always resided. In 1884, he (the father) was elected associate judge of Forest county, for a term of five years. He has seven children living: Hattie (Mrs. Lyman Cook), Emma E. (Mrs. Charles Whiteman), Mary (Mrs. Edward Chase), Sadie (Mrs. James Haggerty), Susanna C. (Mrs. Gilbert D. Ackerly), Calvin M. and Ida (Mrs. Andrew Small). Calvin M. Arner was reared in Pennsylvania, and educated in the common schools and at Kingsville Academy, Kingsville, Ohio. Mr. Arner has been a permanent resident of Tionesta since 1869, and was engaged in lumbering until 1883, when he was appointed postmaster by President Arthur, serving three years. He was elected to his present office in the fall of 1887, for a term of three years. In 1877 he married Mary, daughter of Henry and Katherine Eichenburg, of Tionesta, and they have five children: Lewis, Blanche, Alice, Kate and Emma.

J. WESLEY BALL, merchant, Tionesta, was born in Hickory township, Forest Co., Penn., July 20, 1852, and is a son of Nelson G. and Martha (Hunter) Ball. His paternal grandparents were Isaac and Sally (Munross) Ball, pioneers of what is now Harmony township, this county, and later of Balltown and East Hickory. His maternal grandparents were William and Sally (Range) Hunter, and his maternal great-grandfather, Poland Hunter, was a pioneer of Tionesta. J. Wesley Ball was reared and educated in his native township. He conducted a hotel in East Hickory for five years, also operating for a time his father's grist-mill at that place. He located in Tionesta in 1887, where he has since carried on a grocery business, and has a fine and growing trade. August 2, 1875, he married Rachel, daughter of C. C. Brenneman, of Clarion county, Penn., and they have three children: George, Elsie and Orchie. Mr. Ball is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of the P. O. S. of A.; in politics he is a Republican.

PETER C. BLOCHER, farmer and oil producer, Tionesta, was born in Clarence, Erie Co., N. Y., February 1, 1834, a son of Christian and Catherine (Behm) Blocher. His paternal grandfather was John Blocher, whose parents came from Switzerland, and were pioneers of Lancaster county, Penn. Peter C. Blocher was reared in his native county, and educated

in the common schools. He began life as a farmer, which occupation he followed in Erie county, N. Y., until 1858. He then spent a year in Ohio, returning to New York State in 1859. In October, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Seventy-eighth New York Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Resaca (Ga.), Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, and in the siege of Atlanta (Ga.), being honorably discharged at the last named place after three years' service. In 1865 he located at Oil Creek, Venango county, and in 1866 at West Hickory and Dennis run, where he engaged in the oil business as a producer, and followed the oil fields until 1870. From 1870 to 1885 he resided at Fagundus, then settled on the farm he now occupies in Tionesta township, where he has since resided. Mr. Blocher married, in 1869, Mary, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Fair) Helm, of Washington township, Armstrong Co., Penn., and they have seven children: William E., Ella B., Howard O., Bertha O., Ralph A., Jesse A. and Phebe E. Mr. Blocher is a member of the Lutheran Church and of the G. A. R.; in politics he is a Republican.

GEORGE W. BOVARD, merchant, Tionesta, was born in Butler county, Penn., May 12, 1841, a son of Johnson and Lydia (Adams) Bovard, also natives of Butler county. The father was a farmer by occupation, a prominent Democrat, holding the office of justice of the peace for sixteen years, and an elder in the United Presbyterian Church; he died in 1874; his widow is still living, residing on the homestead. They reared six children: John A., Jane (Mrs. Andrew Drennan), George W., James C., William H. and E. D. George W. Bovard was reared and educated in Butler county. In 1862 he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served nine months, when he was honorably discharged. After that he engaged in mercantile business at Sherman Well, Venango county, where he remained in business eight years, and was postmaster five years. In 1871 he came to Tionesta, and established his present business, being also a member of the firm of E. Berlin & Co., dealers in general merchandise at Whig Hill, this county. In 1869 he married Miss Sarah, daughter of Charles Stewart, of Butler county, and they have three children: Charles S., Forest J. and Roy. Mr. Bovard was formerly identified with the Democratic party, but of late years has been independent. He is a member of Capt. George Stowe Post, G. A. R., No. 274, Tionesta, also of the I. O. O. F. and the A. O. U. W.

JAMES T. BRENNAN, dealer in real estate, Tionesta, was born in County Clare, Ireland, October 11, 1844, and is a son of Joseph and Kate (Hauley) Brennan. He was reared in his native country, where he received a common school education, and came to America in 1863, locating in Forest county, Penn., in 1865, where he engaged in lumbering until 1876, as a workman and jobber. In the latter year he was appointed commissioners' clerk, which position he has acceptably filled for fifteen successive years. In 1876 he was appointed to fill an unexpired term as justice of the peace for Tionesta, and in 1877 was twice elected to this office, which he held until April 1, 1888, when he resigned; he also served as school director for five years; he was appointed a notary public, an office which he still holds. For the past eight years he has been engaged in the real estate business. On December 25, 1871, he married Mary K., daughter of William and Jennie A. (Mason) Tobey, of Forest county, formerly of Frewsburg, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., and to them were born two children: Darius W. (deceased) and Alice M. Mr. Brennan is a prominent citizen of Tionesta, is a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and in politics is a Republican.

O. C. BROWNELL, proprietor of the Central House, Tionesta, was born in Carroll, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., March 23, 1836, and is a son of Richmond and Lucy (Covill) Brownell, natives of Rhode Island and Connecticut, respectively, and who were married in Chautauqua county, N. Y. The father, who was a farmer and lumberman by occupation, and one of the pioneers of Chautauqua county, in later life removed to Warren county, Penn., where he died. O. C. Brownell was reared in his native county, also in Warren county, and followed the occupation of millwright for nearly thirty years; was also a contractor for the erection of buildings and oil rigs in the Warren, Forest and Butler county oil fields for several years. In September, 1864, he located in Tionesta, and took charge of the Central House, which he has since successfully conducted. He was in the Civil war, enlisting in September, 1864, and was assigned to Company C, Ninth New York Cavalry, receiving an honorable discharge at the close of the struggle. He married, December 9, 1860, Rebecca, daughter of Enoch Gilman, of Warren county, Penn., and they have six children: Clara B. (Mrs. George Marsh), Eva (Mrs. George Smith), Nellie (Mrs. John Colgrove), Roy G., Inez and Ella. In politics Mr. Brownell is a Republican, and he is a member of the G. A. R.

CAPTAIN C. W. CLARK, farmer, P. O. Tionesta, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, February 2, 1827, and is a son of James and Mary (Canan) Clark. He was reared in his native country, where he received a limited education, and came to America in 1852, locating in Schuylkill county, Penn., where he followed the occupation of a coal miner, until the breaking out of the war. He then joined the service as second sergeant of Company B, Sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for the three months' service, and was discharged at the expiration of his term. He then re-enlisted as a private in Company C, Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers; was wounded at the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, and the Wilderness in 1864, and at Poplar Grove Church. He was promoted to second sergeant, then to orderly sergeant, second lieutenant and first lieutenant, and was mustered out as captain of his company after serving four years and four months. During the war he knocked in the heads of 325 kegs of powder at Petersburg, Va., for the purpose of filling magazines in the mine to blow up the rebel fort at that place. In 1865 Capt. Clark located in Oil City, Penn., and in 1866 settled in Tionesta township, on the farm he now occupies, most of which he cleared and improved, and where he has since resided. He married, in 1849, Margaret, daughter of William and Mary (Neely) Livingston, of the County Tyrone, Ireland, and they have seven children living: Mary (Mrs. William Thomson), William, James, Margaret (Mrs. James Elliott), Charles, Joseph and Mable. Capt. Clark has seventeen grandchildren living. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, of the I. O. O. F. and the G. A. R. Politically he is a Republican, and has held the offices of auditor and sheriff of Forest county.

DANIEL W. CLARK, oil producer, Tionesta, was born in West Mendon, Monroe Co., N. Y., May 9, 1841, and is a son of Rev. O. B. and Diadema (Webster) Clark. His father, who was a Universalist preacher, came to Tionesta in 1859, where he remained until 1862, when he joined the army as chaplain of the Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, serving in that capacity three years; after the war he located in Gainesville, N. Y., and died at Jamestown, N. Y., in June, 1885, at the age of seventy-five years. Our subject received a common-school education, and at the age of thirteen years entered a general store as clerk, in Busti, N. Y., serving in that capacity five years. In 1860 he located in Tionesta, and embarked in the oil business, at which he has been engaged more or less ever since. August 19, 1861, he was enrolled as second

lieutenant of Company G, Eighty third Pennsylvania Volunteers. July 15, 1862, he was promoted to first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster, serving three years, the last one and one-half years on detached duty as acting quartermaster First Division, Fifth Corps, under Gen. Charles Griffin. He participated in the siege of Yorktown, Hanover Court House, the seven days' fight in front of Richmond, and the battle of Gettysburg. After his discharge from the service he located in Oil City, re-embarked in the oil business, and resided there up to 1867, when he moved to Tionesta, where he has since resided. Mr. Clark married, January 17, 1863, Belle, daughter of John and Julia (Hulings) Hilands, of Tionesta, and they have nine children: Samuel Q., Effie H., John O., Bruce, Ruth D., May S., Paul H., Evaline E. and Colyn. Mr. Clark served as commissioners' clerk of Forest county six years, and at the same time was deputy sheriff under Sheriff E. L. Davis, three years. He was elected prothonotary, register and recorder of Forest county, in 1876, for a term of three years, and has held nearly all the principal offices of the borough of Tionesta; he is a member of the F. & A. M., I. O. O. F. and G. A. R., and in politics is a staunch Democrat.

P. M. CLARK, district attorney, Tionesta, was born near Curwensville, Clearfield Co., Penn., September 23, 1851, and was the adopted son of Samuel H. and Jane E. Clark. He removed with his parents to Forest county in June, 1870, and has since resided here. Entering the office of Hon. J. B. Agnew, then prothonotary of Forest county, he remained there until March, 1872, when he attended Allegheny College, Meadville, Penn., until December, 1873, and, re-entering Mr. Agnew's office, was chosen to succeed him on his election to the legislature in 1874. After the expiration of his official term, he studied law with Miles W. Tate, Esq., and was admitted to the bar in 1883, at the September term, forming a legal partnership with Hon. J. B. Agnew under the firm name of Agnew & Clark. Mr. Clark was elected district attorney of Forest county in the fall of 1885, and was re-elected in 1888. April 26, 1888, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Emma Baker, daughter of Daniel Baker, of West Freedom, Clarion Co., Penn., a lady of the highest Christian character, who died June 22, 1889, leaving to mourn her death a sorrowing husband and a wide circle of relatives and friends.

JOHN A. DALE (deceased) was born in Centre county, Penn., November 14, 1808. The death, in 1815, of his father, Rev. Joseph Dale (who was a Methodist minister), made it necessary for the widowed mother to journey with her little ones to the then wilds of Western Pennsylvania, whither her own immediate family had preceded her. It was a long and perilous journey by wagons, and the humble log-cabin, hastily erected on the bank of Tionesta creek, about three miles above its outlet, promised little of home comfort to the widow and her little ones; but she was a devout Christian woman, imbued with the implicit confidence of the God of the widow and the fatherless, and bravely took up her work. One son was soon laid to rest, but her remaining three children, John A., Joseph G. and Susan (now Mrs. McClatchey), were spared her. She lived to see her family honored members of society, and in her old age was tenderly cared for by them. Opportunities for mental improvement were few in the undeveloped and sparsely settled country, but, overcoming every obstacle, the subject of this commemorative record obtained a liberal education, and for a number of years taught school in the winter months, engaging in other pursuits in the summer. This early self-tuition gave him a lawyer's skill in drafting documents; and for many years deeds, leases and all legal instruments for the people of this section were written by him, with no other reward than the good will of those whom

he served. He studied medicine in the office of Dr. Marvin Webster, but never practiced. In 1835 he embarked in mercantile business at Tionesta (then a mere hamlet), in which he was successfully engaged for many years, making, by his honorable, straightforward course, many friends. As an instance of his personal popularity, he was, in 1847, nominated by the Whig party, and elected by a large majority, sheriff of Venango county, although the county was at that time largely Democratic; he afterward held the office of prothonotary of the same county, by appointment, on the death of William Elliott. During the Civil war he was active in raising troops for the suppression of the Rebellion, sparing neither time, labor nor expense in sustaining the government, and he was proffered by President Lincoln an appointment as paymaster in the army, with rank of major, but failing health obliged him to decline the honor. The present boundaries of Forest, with Tionesta as the county seat, are largely due to his influence and energetic action, and although conscious that he was making personal enemies, he still worked for "the greatest good to the greatest number."

In 1867 Mr. Dale was appointed associate judge upon the death of the incumbent. He filled many other positions of public trust, ever conscientious in the discharge of duty, the public schools being the particular object of his solicitude. The life of Judge Dale was a busy one. He was engaged at different times in the manufacture of lumber, and in the development and sale of oil lands. Early in 1870 he became connected with the interests of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, and labored zealously for the interests of the company, holding various positions in the same. It was while returning from an official visit to James McHenry (then in New York) that he met with the terrible accident at Renovo, Penn., on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, which was doubtless the cause of his death. Thus from his early manhood until his death, which occurred June 25, 1877, Tionesta was his home, and the best interests and prosperity of its people his care, until he left the stamp of his individuality throughout its entire limit; indeed, a history of Forest county would be very incomplete without prominent mention of his name. Many men, now in middle life, and dwelling in different parts of the country, remember gratefully his helpful counsel, and say that life has been better and brighter for what he did for them. He was a great lover of nature, and made a special study, in the later years of his life, of horticulture and arbor culture, which he understood fully, as demonstrated by garden and arbor surrounding his beautiful home on the banks of the Allegheny river. Pure and upright in his daily walk and conversation, honest and earnest in all things, he was respected by all, and has left his family the best of all heritages—that of a good name. He was a Freemason of high order for many years, having great affection for the fraternity, and he was buried with Masonic honors.

Judge John A. Dale was twice married; in early life to Miss Jane E. Richardson, of Kittanning, Penn., and in 1852, in New York City, to Miss Elizabeth C. Watson, who still survives him. There are four of his daughters living: Mrs. E. L. Davis, Mrs. David Hays, Mrs. L. R. Freeman and Mrs. W. A. Greaves.

JOSEPH G. DALE, lumber dealer, Tionesta, was born in Centre county, Penn., May 15, 1815, and is a son of Joseph and Mary (Gates) Dale. His paternal grandfather, William Dale, was a Quaker of influence and prominence. On his mother's side, his grandfather, Henry Gates, formerly of Centre county, Penn., settled in Tionesta township in 1814, cleared and improved a farm upon which he died. In 1816 our subject was brought by his mother to Tionesta, where he was reared and received a good common-school education. At

the age of fifteen years he left home to work at lumbering and rafting on the rivers, at which he continued for eight years. In 1833 he was appointed a lieutenant in the State militia, commanded by Gov. Ritner. Two years later he embarked in the mercantile business, in which he secured a remunerative patronage during the succeeding seven years, when he sold out that he might again return to lumbering, at which he has spent the greater number of years of his business career. While engaged in merchandising Mr. Dale married, December 24, 1840, Nancy, daughter of Alexander and Clarissa (Sexton) Holman, of Tionesta township, to which union five children were born: Belle M. (Mrs. Jacob Dewees), Jennie C. (Mrs. A. H. Partridge), John T., Ada V., and Alexander H. But one death has occurred in the family, that of Ada V., in 1869. Mr. Dale has accepted many public positions, all of which have been filled with integrity and satisfaction. For a number of years he held the office of postmaster under Abraham Lincoln, resigning in 1867. About this time he was largely engaged in producing oil, at first on the Blood farm on Oil creek; later he became the owner by purchase of the Ball farm, near Pithole, at the nominal price of \$105,000. During Andrew Johnson's term he held the position of department internal revenue collector. From 1865 to 1873 he was the principal owner of a savings bank conducted in his native village. In securing the removal of the county seat from Marienville to Tionesta he was largely instrumental. For three years he was proprietor of and faithfully conducted the *Forest Republican*, then, as now, the only Republican newspaper in the county. In the paucity days of Pithole, he was a director of the Pithole Valley Railroad Company, the only railroad that ever entered that bubble city. For five years he held the office of associate judge of Forest county with dignity and credit to himself and the commendation of its citizens. In politics he was formerly a Whig, but since the Republican organization he has made that party his home, although for a few years he identified himself with Greenbackism until the old parties purged themselves of some of the greater wrongs and inequalities of which it complained. He has been a member of the I. O. O. F. since 1853, and of the Masonic fraternity since 1858. Probably no name is more widely or favorably known than his in Forest and the adjoining counties, particularly by those in need of financial assistance, which his large heart would not refuse, though frequently resulting in pecuniary loss to him. Truly Mr. Dale has proved himself a friend to those in need. He is a man of broad views, clear judgment and quick insight. Among men he is social, and at home a true husband and father.

EPHRAIM L. DAVIS, Tionesta, was born in Conewango township, Warren Co., Penn., November 18, 1836, and is the youngest of the twelve children of Greeley and Lucy (Dow) Davis. His mother was of English extraction, being the daughter of Hon. John Dow, of Reading Centre, Steuben Co. (now Schuyler), N. Y. John Dow was the second settler at Watkins, the now famous Watkins Glen, at the head of the beautiful Seneca Lake. He was a man of commanding appearance and great natural ability, and was soon recognized as a leader. Among the many public offices he held in his adopted county was member of the assembly, four terms, sitting with the then young Martin Van Buren who afterward became president of the United States; he was also judge of the county court eighteen years, and held many other local positions of trust and responsibility. He was a near relative of Lorenzo Dow, the once famous pioneer preacher. He died in 1847, at the advanced age of eighty-two years, being then the oldest Freemason in the State of New York.

Lucy (Dow) Davis was born in Watkins, N. Y., October 10, 1792, and died in the borough of Tionesta, Forest Co., Penn., in 1868. She was a woman

of limited education, but had a strong taste for reading and study (which she imbibed from her father), and was possessed of a wonderful memory and penetration. She soon became known in the community in which she lived as a person of extensive knowledge in history, literature and the politics of the day. It is said that she had read every President's message and State paper from George Washington down to the time of her death. She was the mother of twelve children, all of whom lived to become men and women and married.

Greeley Davis was of Welsh extraction, born August 4, 1787, in Saratoga county, N. Y., and died at Pleasantville, Venango Co., Penn., June 15, 1863. He was married to Lucy Dow, at Reading, N. Y., in 1811. During the war of 1812 he enlisted in the American army, and for meritorious services received a land warrant. Some years after his marriage he removed from the State of New York to the wilds of Warren county, Penn., where L. H. Davis and Ephraim L. Davis (the subject proper of this sketch) were born. Selling out his home there, he removed to Pleasantville, where he lived on a farm until his death, which took place when he was in his seventy-sixth year.

The boyhood and early youth of E. L. Davis were passed upon a farm with his father and mother, the lad doing cheerfully the work incident to that calling, with the additional labor of sawing in a mill owned by his father. Located upon the farm, his educational advantages were poor, schools being few and far between. At an early age, however, he developed a great taste for reading, and had many times read the books in his own home, as well as those found in the libraries of the neighbors. He ever received encouragement from his thoughtful mother, who was reminded of a better time coming, that "all things come to those who wait," and that education and culture can not be kept from those who earnestly desire them. So, when the announced opening of a select school at Pleasantville, Penn., only two miles from his own home, took place, young Davis, then at the age of eighteen years, felt that the opportunity so long looked for was at hand, and, in company with his intimate friend and neighbor, Thomas A. Morrison (now president judge of McKean and Potter counties), early enrolled himself as a pupil of Hon. M. C. Beebe. What Dr. Arnold was to the boys at Rugby Mr. Beebe was to the youth of Pleasantville and vicinity—not only an apt instructor, but also truest of friends and wisest of counselors. For the next five years the young student spent several months of each year in attendance at the academy, working on the farm and teaching during the balance of the time, to earn the means to pay for clothes, books, tuition, etc. During all this time he was an active politician, taking great interest in the Democratic party. In 1861, for his active work and ability shown, he was nominated in the county convention of Venango county, for assembly, for the district of Venango and Mercer counties. Afterward his nomination was ratified by the Democratic convention of Mercer. His opponent was his old preceptor, M. C. Beebe, of Pleasantville, Penn., but the tidal wave of Republicanism, caused by the fall of Fort Sumter, having swept over Pennsylvania, among others, his opponent was elected. In 1864 Mr. Davis moved to the borough of Tionesta (then in Venango county, now in Forest), and became engaged in the mercantile and real estate businesses with Hon. John A. Dale, continuing in the same until he was elected sheriff of Forest county, in 1869, in which capacity he served three years. During the year 1868 or 1870 he entered his name as a student at law, and has been in the active practice of that profession since 1874. In 1879 he was nominated by his party (Republican) for the legislature, and after an exciting canvass (the county being close) was elected. He was given the compliment of an unanimous nomination for a second term in 1882, and was elected by increased majority. He was

also a member of the famous extra session of the legislature, in the summer and fall of 1883, called by Gov. Pattison, the Democratic governor, for the purpose of reapportioning the State into congressional districts. While a member of the legislature he served on many important committees, among them being those on judiciary general congressional apportionment, banks, townships, etc. He held the position on the congressional apportionment during the three sessions, and was an active and influential member, being chosen by the Republican caucus during the extra session as chairman of an important political committee to look after the political legislation during the session of the house, which he did to his credit and the satisfaction of his compeers. In 1886 he organized the Tionesta Gas Company, and is secretary and manager of the same. He held the office of justice of the peace for Tionesta borough for four years, was appointed United States inspector, in 1862, for the counties of Venango, Crawford and Warren, holding the position until the office was abolished. He has held the various positions of borough councilman, school director (nine years), and is now president of the school board. Mr. Davis married, December 2, 1860, Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Hon. John A. Dale, and has now living six children: Maud Anna, James Dale, Charles Herbert, Benjamin Freeman and Gilbert G. and Donald C. (twins). Mr. Davis is a man earnest in his convictions, just in his dealings, conscientious in his discharge of public and private duties, pronounced in his adherence to the principles of his political party. He is a courteous gentleman, a true friend, a safe counselor, and an honorable man.

JASPER H. DINGMAN, lumber dealer, Tionesta, was born in Prince Edward county, Province of Ontario, Canada, April 17, 1842, is a son of Jasper and Hannah (Smith) Dingman, and is of German and English descent. He was reared in his native county, and educated in the public and grammar schools. In 1865 he located in Titusville, Penn., and entered a wholesale and retail grocery as a clerk; was promoted to book keeper and cashier, and in 1869 became a partner, the business being conducted later under the name of Clark & Dingman until 1873. In 1874 Mr. Dingman located in Kingsley township, this county, and embarked in the manufacture of staves along with J. H. Deriekson. In 1875 they removed the business to Tionesta, which they carried on until 1880, having in connection therewith a mill at Tylersburg, Clarion county, and a mercantile business at Tionesta. They then embarked in lumbering, which they continued until July, 1888, when a dissolution of partnership followed. In October, 1888, Mr. Alex. H. Dale became connected in business with Mr. Dingman, under the firm name of Dingman & Dale, and they are doing a healthy, substantial business. Mr. Dingman married, in January, 1869, Addie, daughter of A. H. and Nancy (Miller) Daffoe, of Titusville, Penn., and they have two children: Russell G. and Arthur R. For five years, from 1880 to 1885, Mr. Dingman conducted a Greenback paper in Tionesta, called *The Commonwealth*. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and superintendent of the Sabbath school; is also a member of the I. O. O. F. and Royal Templars. Politically he is independent.

SOLOMON FITZGERALD, lumberman and ex county treasurer, Tionesta, was born in Farnington township, Clarion Co., Penn., March 22, 1835, and is a son of John and Susan (Dunkle) Fitzgerald, both natives of Pennsylvania, of Scotch Irish descent, and early settlers of Clarion county. Solomon was reared and educated in his native county, and in 1858 he located in what is now Barnett township, this county. He was in the Civil war, enlisting in April, 1861, and was assigned to Company K, Eleventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps; was wounded at Charles City Cross Roads in the seven

days' fight before Richmond; was taken prisoner, and spent forty days in Libby and Belle Isle prisons, when he was exchanged and then rejoined his regiment at Alexandria, Va. He was afterward twice wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg, being shot through the leg and right wrist, and was honorably discharged on account of wounds, in September, 1863. After his return home he engaged in lumbering in Forest county until 1886, when he was elected treasurer of the county for a term of three years. He married, in 1865, Rebecca, daughter of William and Maria (Keister) Henry, of Farmington, Penn., and they have three children living: Albert W., Mary and Samuel. Mr. Fitzgerald is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; I. O. O. F., K. of P. and P. O. S. of A. Politically he is a Republican.

N. S. FOREMAN, lumberman, Tionesta, was born in the western part of Armstrong county, Penn., November 17, 1841, and is a son of James and A. M. (Carner) Foreman. He was reared in his native county, and received a common-school education. In 1865 he moved to Hickory township, Forest county, where he remained five years, then came to Tionesta, where he worked at the carpenter's trade; for the past twenty years he has been engaged in lumbering, and is at present associated in business with J. H. Derickson. Politically Mr. Foreman is a Republican, and served one term of three years as treasurer of Forest county.

JOSEPH GROVE (deceased) was born in Lewisburg, Union Co., Penn., September 22, 1815, a son of Samuel and Mary (Glass) Grove, and was reared in Lycoming county from ten years of age. In 1841 he located in Venango county, where he followed his trade of mason and stone-cutter, and dealt considerably in coal, for eight years. In 1849 he came to what is now Hickory township, Forest county, where he carried on mercantile business for about four years. He then engaged in lumbering near Tidioute, Warren county, and also kept store six years, after which he moved into Tidioute, and carried on hotel and mercantile businesses at that place two years. In 1864 he located in Franklin, Penn., and engaged in the real estate and oil businesses there; later he followed farming in Lycoming county, same State, and also in Michigan. In 1870 he settled in Tionesta, where he was engaged in the oil business. Mr. Grove was married four times. His first wife was Catherine Gibb, of Lancaster county, and his second wife was Mary A., daughter of George Cummings, of Venango county, and by her he had one son, William A., who grew to maturity; his third wife was Belinda W., daughter of William Wolcott, of Forest county, and by her he had six children, of whom four are living: Annie (Mrs. John A. Hart), Wilbur W., Joseph P. and Belinda E. (Mrs. A. Doutht); his last wife was Mrs. Jane B. Ague, widow of Dr. Ague. Mr. Grove died January 15, 1890, aged seventy four years. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for thirty-five years; in politics, an advocate of prohibition.

SAMUEL H. HASLET, merchant and undertaker, Tionesta, was born in what is now Oakland township, Venango Co., Penn., March 14, 1826, and is a son of James and Susana (Grove) Haslet, who settled in Venango county, Penn., in 1823. His paternal grandfather, John Haslet, was a pioneer of Centre county, Penn., and his parents and part of the family were killed by the Indians in this State. His maternal grandfather was Peter Grove, the famous Indian fighter with Samuel Brady, and was one of the pioneers of Centre county. James Haslet, father of Samuel H. Haslet, and who was a farmer by occupation, cleared and improved a large farm in Venango county, in which county he died. He was twice married (his second wife being Jane Hurd), and was the father of twenty-one children, nineteen of whom still survive, their

aggregate ages being (March 4, 1890) 1,202 years. Samuel H. Haslet was reared on the homestead in Venango county, and in 1848 went to Steuben county, N. Y., where, during the winter of 1848-49, he taught school. In the spring of 1849 he moved to Jefferson Furnace, Beaver township, Clarion Co., Penn., and acted in the capacity of clerk in the Furnace store two and one-half years. In 1851 he located in Tionesta, where he embarked in the grocery business on a small scale, and by careful management has accumulated a competency, now carrying a large stock of general merchandise, including furniture and agricultural implements. His two sons, Robert L. and James, are associated with him in business. On August 26, 1856, he married Margaret, daughter of Robert and Mary J. (Thompson) McBride, of Tionesta, whose parents settled here in 1838 or 1839. This lady died March 8, 1890. Mr. Haslet is a representative citizen of Tionesta; politically he is a Democrat, was postmaster of Tionesta under the administrations of Pierce, Buchanan and Cleveland, and was also a member of the legislature in 1876. Mr. Haslet has filled many municipal offices in the borough. He was a prominent instructor in the unwritten work on Odd Fellowship. As a sportsman he is an expert with the rifle, having killed more than one hundred deer in Forest county.

ROBERT M. HERMAN, of Herman & Siggins, druggists and grocers, Tionesta, was born in Centre county, Penn., November 10, 1853, and is a son of John and Nancy (Shirk) Herman, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. The subject of our sketch, who was reared and educated in his native county, at the age of eleven years started in life for himself as a farm hand, and after a varied career he came in 1874 to Forest county, Penn., locating in Tionesta, where he was employed in the freight depot of the railroad there, three years. While engaged there he learned telegraphy, and was appointed agent and operator at Hickory station, a position he filled acceptably for four years. He then embarked in the manufacture of lumber on West Hickory creek, which he followed for two years, at which time he returned to Tionesta, and carried on the general merchandise business two years. In November, 1886, he became associated with Dr. James B. Siggins, in his present business, in which he has since continued. In 1878 Mr. Herman married Alferetta Paup, of Tionesta, and they have two children: Harold and June. In politics Mr. Herman is a Democrat.

ELI HOLEMAN, farmer, Tionesta, was born in Tionesta township, Forest Co., Penn., July 9, 1830, and is a son of Alexander and Clarissa (Sexton) Holeman. His paternal grandfather was Eli Holeman, of English parentage, who settled in Tionesta township in 1800, clearing and improving a farm three miles below the borough of that name, and on which he ended his days. He had four children: Charles, Kate (Mrs. Jerry Dunn), Alexander and Jane (Mrs. Moses Pierson). Alexander Holeman, father of Eli Holeman, a farmer by occupation, died February 26, 1874, aged eighty three years, two months and nine days. He was a prominent citizen in his day; held the office of associate judge of Venango county; was a member of the assembly one term; was county commissioner, and also filled other minor offices. He reared a family of nine children: Charles, Elizabeth (Mrs. Dr. W. F. Hunter), Nancy (Mrs. Joseph G. Dader), Ashbel, Jane (Mrs. Hugh Morrison), Eli, John, Mary (Mrs. Jacob Magee) and Richard. Eli Holeman was reared and educated in Tionesta township. He has followed farming the most of his life, but for several years was in the mercantile business in the town of Tionesta, which place has been his residence since 1880. He has been married twice, his first wife being Lydia (daughter of Henry C. and Rebecca (Prather) McCalmont, of President,

Venango Co., Penn., by whom he has two children living: George, and Alice (Mrs. M. L. Vought). Mr. Holeman's second marriage was with Julia L., daughter of Albert and Harriet Blaisdell, of Vineland, N. J., by whom he has one son, Lester. Mr. Holeman is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has served one term as county auditor. Politically he is an advocate of Prohibition.

WILLIAM HOOD, farmer, P. O. Tionesta, was born in Canal township, Venango Co., Penn., January 10, 1828, and is a son of David and Elizabeth (Hasson) Hood. He was reared in his native county, receiving a limited education in the common schools, and in 1848 came to what is now Forest county, where he worked at various occupations until 1852, then settled in Tionesta, and he carried on a blacksmith shop three years, when he sold out his business, and worked for the party he sold to until 1861. He then engaged in lumbering, which he followed until 1877, and since that time he has been engaged in farming. Mr. Hood married, August 28, 1855, Martha, daughter of Anthony Walter, of Clarion county, Penn., and by her has had seven children: Carrie (Mrs. James G. Carson), Anna (Mrs. James H. Fones), John, Charles, Kate, William and Tilden. Mr. Hood is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of the I. O. O. F. In politics he is a Democrat.

H. J. HOPKINS & CO., general merchants, Tionesta. Among the leading business houses of Western Pennsylvania, none is more deserving of mention than the above named firm. The present partnership consists of H. J. Hopkins, L. J. Hopkins, and F. R. Lanson, who succeeded to the business of Holeman & Hopkins in 1883. Each member of this firm assumes certain responsibilities, as follows: H. J. Hopkins looks after the financial interests of the business; L. J. Hopkins has charge of the dry goods, clothing and boot and shoe departments, while F. R. Lanson keeps the books, and assumes charge of the grocery and hardware business. By careful management they have built up a large and extensive trade, merited only by strict attention to and study of the wants of the people and by honorable dealing.

H. J. Hopkins, the senior member of the firm, was born in October, 1848, a son of R. J. and Margaret Hopkins, former of whom is deceased, latter being at present time a resident of Pleasantville, Venango Co., Penn. He started out early in life, working on the farm in summer, and in the lumber woods in winter. When but little over fifteen years of age he enlisted in the Civil war, after his return from which he engaged in various kinds of employment, as well as helping on the farm. In 1868 he left the farm for the oil country, locating in Pleasantville, where he entered the grocery store of D. W. Henderson, as clerk, in which capacity he served for three years; then, after taking a course of instruction in Duff's Commercial College, he went on the road as traveling salesman for a Pittsburgh house, continuing in the same two years. Returning to Pleasantville in 1873, he married Annie Holeman, daughter of A. Holeman, Esq., of that place, and the same year embarked in the clothing business with Mr. Holeman, under the firm name of Holeman & Hopkins. By adding different departments to their business from time to time, and by exercising judicious management, they soon built up a large and successful trade, and in 1881 they erected the iron structure now occupied by H. J. Hopkins & Co., in Tionesta, which they conducted as a branch store until 1883, when the firm dissolved, Mr. Holeman retiring from business, H. J. Hopkins buying Mr. Holeman's interest in the building at Tionesta, and finally succeeding the firm of Holeman & Hopkins at Pleasantville, where he is still carrying on the business. He is also largely interested in the oil-producing industry in Venango.

Warren and McKean counties, as well as in the manufacturing of lumber, being president of the Colwell Creek Lumber Company.

L. J. Hopkins, brother of H. J. Hopkins, was born in 1855. Moving to Kansas City, Mo., in 1878, he filled the position of salesman in a wholesale grocery house until 1880, when he returned to Pennsylvania, in order to enter the employ of Holeman & Hopkins, with whom he remained until the firm dissolved in 1883, he and Mr. Lanson then securing Mr. Holeman's interest in the business of Holeman & Hopkins, in Tionesta. L. J. Hopkins was married in September, 1885, to Miss Marie Jackson, of Tionesta, daughter of T. C. Jackson (deceased). In addition to his mercantile business, Mr. Hopkins is interested in the oil-producing industry in Venango county.

F. R. Lanson was born April 14, 1855, in Busti, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., and is a son of John and Anna Lanson, natives of Sweden, who came to this country in 1847. He began life as a clerk in the general store of C. T. Bordwell, of Bear Lake, Penn., and in 1878 entered the employ of Holeman & Hopkins, Pleasantville, in the same capacity, remaining with them until 1883, when they dissolved partnership, and the present firm was organized at Tionesta. Mr. Lanson was married April 12, 1883, to Miss Alice, daughter of Hon. J. A. Proper, of Tionesta. In addition to his mercantile business Mr. Lanson is interested in the oil-producing industry in Venango county.

CHARLES HUNTER, toll-keeper, Tionesta Bridge Company, Tionesta, was born in Tionesta, Forest Co., Penn., June 16, 1859, and is a son of George S. and Adaline (Scott) Hunter. His paternal grandparents were William and Sarah (Range) Hunter, former of whom was a son of Poland Hunter, a native of Ireland, who was among the first settlers of what is now Tionesta, and erected the first grist mill in the limits of what is now Forest county, on the site of the present one erected by his son, William Hunter. His children were David, Andrew, John, William and Margaret (Mrs. Annanias Dustin). William Hunter followed the occupation of miller until his death; he was the father of sixteen children, of whom twelve grew to maturity: Jane (Mrs. William Siggins), John, Ann (Mrs. Jacob Range), William, Margaret (Mrs. Marvin Abbott), Sarah (Mrs. C. H. Church), George S., Martha (Mrs. Nelson G. Ball), James, Hannah (Mrs. Andrew McCray), Ellen (Mrs. John Alstand) and Moses. Of these George S. Hunter was reared in Tionesta, where he resided until his death, and was extensively engaged in lumbering, milling and general merchandise business. He developed considerable oil territory in Forest county, and for many years was the owner of the ferry between Tionesta and the depot, and was the projector and builder of the present substantial bridge across the Allegheny river at that point. By his wife, who was a daughter of John and Evaline (Brookmyer) Scott, of Franklin, Penn., he had six children: Edgar, Charles, Carrie (Mrs. Edward Samner), William, John and Nellie. He died on April 8, 1885, at the age of sixty years. His second son, Charles, the subject of this sketch, was reared in Tionesta, and has held his present position five years. He married, June 29, 1887, Emma, daughter of George W. and Nellie (Robinson) Sawyer, of Tionesta. Mr. Hunter is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of the I. O. O. F. In politics he is a Democrat.

SAMUEL D. IRWIN, attorney, Tionesta, was born in Franklin, Penn., March 12, 1835, where his father, Richard Irwin, was a celebrated surveyor. His paternal grandfather, Samuel Irwin, was one of the pioneers of Venango county, and his maternal grandfather, Rev. Hezekiah May, one of the pioneers of Tionesta. Samuel D. Irwin had opportunities for obtaining such an education as the schools and academy of Franklin afforded, which were then

looked upon as great educational concerns. Again he studied surveying under his father, and at the age of eighteen years was a practical surveyor. From 1855 to 1857 he attended Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Penn. In 1858 he moved to Iowa, and was appointed principal of the high school at Farmington, but in the fall of that year moved to Paola, Kas., and secured the contract for the survey of lands belonging to the Peorias, Weas, Miamis and Piankeshaws, as well as the lands of the settlers in Miami county. During this period he studied law under William R. Wagstaff, and was admitted to the bar in March, 1862. In 1860 new troubles fell upon the border counties, and Miami county became the center of commotion. Capt. Snyder, Charles Shofield and others resided at Osawatomie, while Jamieson, Montgomery and Lane were often there with their jayhawkers to protect the settlers. Mr. Irwin then belonged to the home guards, organized for the purpose of defending the place against Quantrill and others, but they sometimes entered Missouri. Mr. Irwin was under Gen. J. H. Lane, in his pursuit of Quantrill, in August, 1863, and subsequently served with the militia until the close of August, when he joined Company I, of the Twelfth Kansas Infantry, and proceeded with that command to Fort Smith, Ark., where he was assigned a place at the headquarters of the Frontier Division of the Seventh Army Corps. He participated in the Red River Expedition, in 1864-65, principally with the engineers and scouts, and was honorably discharged at Little Rock, Ark., July 15, 1865. Returning to Pennsylvania he was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar in February, 1867; then went into the oil business at Pit Hole City, but success did not crown this venture, and in 1868 he settled at Tionesta. That year he made the first map of Forest county, which was adopted as the official map, revised editions being issued in 1881 and 1883. His law business now had from him some attention, and after having filled the office of county surveyor, he next became district attorney. Notwithstanding the duties which these positions involved, he found time for literary work, and in 1868 gave to the press his first chapters of the pioneer history of Forest county. In 1876 he completed these most valuable contributions to local history; but, even before complete, the sketches won attention, for, on August 18, 1873, he was honored with a membership in the State Historical Society. His marriage with Miss Mary Thomas, daughter of the State senator, Col. P. D. Thomas, took place March 13, 1871. Mr. Irwin's knowledge of Forest county lands and roads is most complete, and with this comes the kindred knowledge of mineralogy and geology, studies to which he has devoted some time and practical thought. A reference to the general history of the county and of the borough will point out very fully the important parts played by this modern settler of Tionesta.

A. B. KELLY, banker, Tionesta, was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., in January, 1837, and is a son of James D. and Sarah (Bennett) Kelly, natives of the North of Ireland, and of Scotch-Irish parentage. They were quite early settlers of Pittsburgh, where they lived and died. The father carried on business as a lumberman, and was also proprietor of a planing-mill in Pittsburgh. A. B. Kelly was reared in his native city, and educated in the public schools and Washington and Jefferson College. He began his business career as a driller in the Venango oil field, which occupation he followed during the year 1860, and in 1861 he embarked in the manufacture of tight oil barrels by machinery, in Tionesta, in which he was engaged until the fall of 1866. He then went into the oil business as a producer, and also engaged in lumbering. He is now a member of the firm of May, Park & Co., bankers, of Tionesta, which firm was organized in 1872, and has been cashier of the bank since its organization. April 28, 1863, Mr. Kelly married Frances Augusta, a daughter of Hozekiah

and Frances A. (Thatcher) May, of Tionesta, and they have seven children: May Stanley (Mrs. Charles Bonner), Arthur Wellington, James Huntington, Benjamin May, H. Edward, Elsie and Archibald Howard. Mr. and Mrs. Kelly are members of the Presbyterial Church. He is a member of the F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F.; politically he is a Republican, and was a delegate to the Republican National Convention held at Chicago in 1888.

DANIEL STOWE KNOX, postmaster, Tionesta, was born in Windsor, Broome Co., N. Y., November 8, 1831, and is a son of William and Almira (Stowe) Knox; he was reared in his native town until fifteen years of age, when he moved to what is now Kingsley township, Forest Co., Penn., where he attended school for a year. He then engaged in lumbering, in Clarion and Forest counties, Penn., until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, and in September, 1861, went to the front as captain of Company G, Eighty third Pennsylvania Volunteers. He served two years, during which time he was in nine battles, viz: Big Bethel, West Point, Yorktown, Hanover C. H., Gaines' Mills, Malvern Hill, second battle of Bull Run, Antietam and Fredericksburg, and then resigned on account of disability, having been injured at the battle of Bull Run, and received an honorable discharge. He then located in Oil City, Penn., where he embarked in the oil and lumber businesses, remaining there two and one half years, when he again located in Kingsley township, this county, remaining until 1868. Then removing to Tionesta, he embarked in general merchandise business, at which he continued six years, and since 1874, lumbering has been his principal business in Tionesta. Mr. Knox married, June 14, 1853, Elizabeth, daughter of Oliver and Mary O. Spence, of Clarington, Penn., and to them were born nine children: Florence (Mrs. Jacob E. Wenk), Evaline (Mrs. William Smearbaugh), Jessie (Mrs. George Klump), Sallie (deceased), Cora (deceased wife of Jacob Siggins), Edie (Mrs. F. F. Shoup), May, Kate Jane and John (latter deceased). Mr. Knox is a member of the G. A. R. and P. O. S. of A. He has served as justice of the peace at Tionesta twenty years, and Burgess several terms; was appointed postmaster of Tionesta in May, 1889. Politically he is a Republican.

WILLIAM LAWRENCE, lumberman and proprietor of the Lawrence House, Tionesta, was born in Hossen Cassel, Germany, July 6, 1840, and is the son of Hartman and Dorothy (Matho) Lawrence, former of whom died when our subject was six months old; the widowed mother afterward married Jacob Wenk and in 1847 they immigrated to America, locating in Tionesta, where they now reside. William Lawrence had one sister, Dorcas, deceased wife of George Klinestiver. Mr. Lawrence was reared in Tionesta from seven years of age, receiving a common school education. He was in the Civil war, having enlisted August 19, 1861, in Company G, Eighty third Pennsylvania Regiment, and was in the battles of Gaines' Mills (where he was wounded, being confined to hospital four months), Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg (where he was again wounded), as well as other engagements, and received an honorable discharge at Harrisburg, Penn., in September, 1864. After the war he embarked in the grocery business at Tionesta, at which he was engaged three years; then entered the lumber business, which has since been his principal occupation. In February, 1868, he married Hannah S., daughter of Robert and Mary J. (Thompson) McBride, of Tionesta, and they have six children living: Hartman, Laura, Emma, Albert J., John W. and Anna B. Mr. Lawrence is a member of the German Reformed Church, of the F. & A. M. and G. A. R. Politically he is a Republican, and has served one term as treasurer of Forest county.

JOHN W. MORROW, physician and dentist, Tionesta, who was born in Armstrong county, Penn., June 2, 1837, is a son of William and Martha (Hutchinson) Morrow, and is of Scotch-Irish descent. He was reared in his native county, and educated at McElroy's school, Rural Village, and in Day-ton Union Academy. In 1870 he began the study of medicine with Dr. J. M. Pettigrew, of Rural Village, and in the fall of 1871 entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, being graduated March 13, 1873. Prior to his study of medicine he taught school thirteen years. In the Civil war he served one year in Company M, Fifth Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, and was honorably discharged at the close of the struggle. In 1869 he took charge of the United Presbyterian Freedman's Mission School, at Vicksburg, Miss. In 1872 he began the practice of his profession in Atwood, Armstrong Co., Penn., and here he remained until 1881, and was postmaster eight years. He then removed to Tionesta, where he has since resided, having built up a large and lucrative practice. The Doctor has been twice wedded: February 3, 1863, he married Rebecca M., daughter of John and Nancy (Harrison) McFarland, of Armstrong county, and by her had ten children, of whom six survive: Martha H., Nancy C., William G., Matilda C., James D. and Sarah M. On September 8, 1887, Dr. Morrow married his present wife, *nee* Martha J. Uncapher, of Indiana county, Penn. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church, the Venango County Medical Society, and of the G. A. R. Politically he is a Republican, and is now serving his second term as coroner of Forest county. The Doctor is secretary of the board of pension examiners, which was appointed in Tionesta August 23, 1889.

JAMES B. MUSE, son of John S. and Sarah (Walters) Muse, was born at Franklin, Venango Co., Penn., May 4, 1860. His father, a native of Mercer county, still resides at Franklin, and his mother, a native of Newmansville, Clarion county, died about 1861. James B. Muse received his education in the schools of Franklin, and at the age of eighteen years, along with James B. Borland of *The Evening News*, of Franklin, established that paper, February 18, 1878. For three years he was connected with the *News*, and in November, 1882, came to Tionesta, taking a position on the *Commonwealth*. On August 1, 1885, as related in the press chapter, he became part owner of the old *Commonwealth* office, and established the *Democratic Vindicator*. The Muse family are pioneers of Mercer county, and John S. Muse, of Venango, emigrating from Delaware to Pennsylvania about the period of the Revolution.

JOHN A. PROPER, farmer and oil producer, Tionesta, a native of Plum township, Venango Co., Penn., born September 12, 1815, is a son of Daniel and Margaret (Archer) Proper, and is of Holland Dutch and Highland-Scotch descent. His paternal grandfather, Samuel Proper, and maternal grandfather, John Archer, were pioneers of Plum and Cherry Tree townships, respectively, in Venango county. Daniel Proper was a farmer by occupation, and cleared and improved a farm in Plum township, on which he lived and died. Our subject was reared in his native town, and received a limited education in the common schools. Like many other pioneers' sons, he experienced various hardships, and at the age of twenty-one years left home and began life in Randolph, N. Y., as a laborer at \$10 per month. He later engaged as a jobber of lumber, in Warren and Venango counties, and what is now Forest county, up to 1847. In that year he purchased 1,300 acres of timber land in what is now Forest county, erected two mills and manufactured about 15,000,000 feet of lumber. In 1855 he purchased two farms in Clarion county, where he resided until 1867, carrying on a lumber business at the same time. He then sold out and moved to Tionesta, where he has since been engaged in various branches of

business, including that of hotel proprietor in the borough, four years, lumbering up to 1875, and since 1881 he has been a producer of oil at Balltown, carrying on farming also, near Tionesta. He owns two farms of 500 and 100 acres, respectively, 200 acres of the former of which he had cleared himself. Mr. Proper was among the best pilots on the Allegheny and Ohio rivers for a period of thirty years, and underwent many hardships during that time. In the fall of 1847 he married Sarah, daughter of Jacob and Mary Grove, of Plum township, Venango Co., Penn., and they have seven children: Rozilla (Mrs. Daniel Walters), Jennetta (Mrs. Samuel Varner), Oliver W., Alice (Mrs. F. R. Lanson), J. Floyd, Eu Retta and Forest C. Mr. Proper is a prominent and representative citizen of Tionesta; has held many of its local offices, and is now serving his second term as associate judge of Forest county. Politically he is a Republican. Judge Proper has been one of the most rugged and enterprising pioneers of that section of country, of remarkable strength, courage and powers of endurance; a natural woodsman and noted hunter, having, in recent years, when nearly seventy years of age, hunted and killed as many as four deer in one day. His pleasant home is on the banks of the Allegheny river in Tionesta, where he is now living in his old age, hale and hearty, known and respected by his numerous friends as an honest man of undoubted integrity and worth.

CHARLES A. RANDALL, proprietor of the Rural House, Tionesta, was born near Toronto, Canada, December 27, 1846, and is a son of Edward B. and Mary A. (King) Randall, whose parents were natives of Pennsylvania and of Quaker parentage. Charles A. Randall, when quite young, removed to Iowa with his parents. He was educated in the common schools of that State, and attended the Iowa State University, two terms. In 1865 he came to the oil regions of Pennsylvania, and in 1867 to Tionesta, where he now resides, and for a while worked at the carpenter's trade. He was elected justice of the peace in 1875, served four years, but resigned, having been elected sheriff of Forest county in 1879. He was a member of the Electoral College from the Twenty-fifth Congressional District in 1884; was elected to the assembly in 1886, and re-elected in 1888. He has conducted the Rural House in Tionesta since 1874, and is an accommodating and popular landlord. Mr. Randall married, in February, 1871, Mary A., daughter of Charles Wansor, of Mercer county, Penn., and has three children: Lizzie, Vinnie and Ade'va. Mr. Randall is a member of the F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F. Politically he has always been a Republican, and during the war of the Rebellion was employed in the post quartermaster's department at Nashville, Tenn.

JACOB I. RANGE, farmer, P. O. Tionesta, was born in Gettysburg, Penn., September 18, 1822, and is a son of James and Mary (Shetrine) Range, who settled in what is now the borough of Tionesta, in 1826, owning all the land comprising the north half of the present borough, and cleared and made all the improvements in land between the Universalist Church on Elm street and Tubbs run. They both died in Forest county. John Range, paternal grandfather of Jacob I., was originally from Adams county, Penn., and with the brother of Ex President Buchanan, a surveyor, in an early day surveyed through what is now Forest county and its vicinity. He had two sons, John and James. He finally settled in what is now Tionesta, prior to 1820, and cleared that portion of the present borough, lying south of the bridge. He made his home with his son John, in the borough, and died there. James Range father of the subject of this sketch, reared a family of six children: Susan (Mrs. James Brinkerhoff), Mary (Mrs. Isaac Lott), Magdalena (Mrs. William Siggins), Eudeline (Mrs. Nathaniel Siggins), Peter and Jacob I.

The subject of this sketch was reared in Tionesta township until thirteen years of age, then removed to Scrubgrass, Venango Co., Penn., where he resided five years. He spent a good share of his life in farming, and cleared and improved a farm in Harmony township, on which he resided from 1848 to 1864, when he sold out and bought the Dawson farm on Stewart's run, removing in 1889 to Tionesta township. During the oil excitement at Pit Hole City he kept a grocery store at Stewart's run four years. In 1843 he married Ann, daughter of William and Sarah (Range) Hunter, of Tionesta, and they had five children who grew to maturity: Belle (Mrs. John Parker), Jane (Mrs. Thomas Allender), Leonard, Martha A. (deceased) and Lonie (Mrs. S. N. Norris). Mrs. Range died October 13, 1887. Mr. Range is a prominent farmer and citizen, and in politics is a Republican.

GEORGE W. ROBINSON, merchant, Tionesta, was born in Manor township, Armstrong Co., Penn., July 24, 1839, and is the son of John and Hannah (Williams) Robinson. His paternal grandfather was Samuel Robinson, a native of Ireland, whose parents were among the pioneers of Armstrong county, Penn., and his maternal grandfather was George Williams, of Welsh parentage, also an early settler of Armstrong county. The father of our subject, a farmer by occupation, cleared and improved a farm in Valley township, Armstrong county, and in later life removed to Reynoldsville, Jefferson county, same State, where he died. The old homestead in Armstrong county is now owned by our subject, who was reared in his native county. He was in the Civil war, enlisting in July, 1862, in Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers. He participated in all the battles of the army of the Potomac, from Antietam to Appomattox; became first sergeant of his company, and was honorably discharged from the service in June, 1865. In March, 1866, he entered a general store in Armstrong county as a clerk, serving in that capacity two years, when he became a partner in the business, continuing until 1872. He then removed to Tionesta, and embarked in general mercantile business with Jeremiah Bonner, which partnership existed until 1878, when his partner transferred his interest in the business to his son, Charles Bonner, who remained in the firm until the spring of 1886, when our subject bought his interest, and has since conducted the business alone. Mr. Robinson married, in October, 1867, Martha, daughter of Jeremiah and Martha (McCollum) Bonner, of Armstrong county, Penn., and they have three children: Margaret, Arletta and George. In 1883, in company with Charles Bonner, Mr. Robinson purchased a lumber-mill on Tionesta creek, which they operated in partnership up to 1886, and Mr. Robinson has since conducted the business alone. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and of the G. A. R. Politically he is a Republican.

GEORGE W. SAWYER, carpenter and joiner, and sheriff of Forest county, Tionesta, who was born in Charlestown, Mass., January 24, 1838, is a son of Seth and Susan (Frost) Sawyer, and is of Puritan stock. He was reared and educated in his native city, and at the age of seventeen years located in Piqua, Ohio, where he served an apprenticeship of two years at the carpenter's trade; then removed to Illinois where he served other two years. He then returned to Massachusetts, working at his trade as a journeyman until the breaking out of the Civil war, when, in April, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, First Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. In the spring of 1865 he located in Tidioute, Penn., and in the fall of same year settled in Tionesta, where he has since resided, and where he has done extensive business as a carpenter and builder, having erected nearly all of the principal residences and public buildings of Tionesta. His wife was Nellie E., daughter of Henry and

Myra (Haynes) Robinson, of Concord, Mass., and by her he has two children living: Anna F. (Mrs. John T. Carson) and Emma J. (Mrs. Charles Hunter.) Mr. Sawyer is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. He has held many of the local offices of Tionesta; is chief of the fire department; was elected sheriff of Forest county in the fall of 1887; is a Republican in politics, and was chairman of the Republican county committee, 1888.

ZACH T. SHRIVER, driller, Tionesta, was born in Tionesta, April 18, 1850, and is a son of Jacob and Margaret (Range) Shriver. His father, who was a native of Gettysburg, Penn., and a cabinet maker by trade, also following carpenter work for some time, was among the early settlers of Tionesta, where he resided until his death, his last business being the operating of a planing-mill, which he carried on for several years. He had ten children, who grew to maturity: John, James, Jacob (killed in the war), Zach T., Susan (Mrs. Robert Christy), Mary (Mrs. James Woodington), Margaret (Mrs. Albert Pollock), Jennie, Annie, Hattie (Mrs. W. G. Ladds). Zach T. Shriver was reared and educated in Tionesta, where he learned the carpenter's trade, and since the beginning of the oil excitement has followed the occupation of a driller. He married, November 10, 1874, Alice J., daughter of Silas J. and Martha (Teed) Wolcott, of Tionesta, and they have four children: Arthur Clyde, Lums T., Silas J. and James R. Mr. Shriver is a member of the P. O. S. of A., and in politics is a Republican.

WILLIAM SMEARBAUGH, lumberman and merchant, Tionesta, was born in Tionesta township, Forest Co., Penn., October 7, 1854, and is a son of Ferdinand and Dorcas (Mathie) Smearbaugh, natives of Germany, who came to America in 1848, and settled in what is now Tionesta, engaging in farming. The father was a carpenter, which trade he followed to some extent, and as an agriculturist he cleared the farm now owned by Charles Leeper. He died in 1858, leaving two sons: Jacob and William. His widow afterward married Nicholas Weant, and by him she had one son, George Weant. The paternal grandfather of the subject of these lines was Christopher Smearbaugh, a cooper by trade, who settled in Tionesta in 1848, and died at the age of eighty-five years. Nicholas and Anna M. (Byers) Mathie, the maternal grandparents of William Smearbaugh, came from Hesse Cassel, Germany, to Tionesta in 1848, and died there, aged eighty-five and eighty-four years, respectively. William Smearbaugh was reared in Tionesta, and received a limited education in the common schools. In 1881 he embarked in the hotel business at Tionesta, and conducted the Lawrence House two years. In 1883 he was elected treasurer of Forest county, serving one term of three years. In 1880 he engaged in mercantile business in Tionesta, with G. G. Butterfield, under the firm name of William Smearbaugh & Co., which they have since carried on; he has also been in the lumber business since 1886 along with William Lawrence, under the firm name of Lawrence & Smearbaugh. Mr. Smearbaugh married, March 22, 1881, Eva A., daughter of Daniel S. and Elizabeth (Spence) Knox, of Tionesta, and they have three daughters: Florence Marie, Helen and Josephine. Our subject is a member of the German Reformed Church, and of the A. O. U. W. Politically he is a Republican.

GEORGE F. WATSON, lumberman, Tionesta, was born in what is now Kingsley township, Forest Co., Penn., October 20, 1848, and is a son of Francis and Cordelia (Johnson) Watson. His paternal grandfather, Robert Watson, was a native of Ireland, and a pioneer of Titusville, Penn., where he lived and died, and his maternal grandfather, John Johnson, was a native of Vermont, and a pioneer of Venango county. Francis Watson was born in Titusville, Penn., in 1816, and in early manhood located in Tionesta, where he followed

the rivers as a pilot for some years; then engaged in lumbering for twenty years. Since 1869 he has resided in Kingsley township, Forest county, with his son, John G. His children were five in number: George F., William H., John G., Harvey B. and Rebecca (Mrs. Humphrey Downing). George F. Watson was reared in Kingsley township, receiving his education in the common schools, and at Neillstown Academy. He began life as a lumberman with his father-in-law, A. B. Root, and later was associated with his brother-in-law, Aaron Root, and since 1887 has been associated in business with T. B. Collins, under the firm name of Collins & Watson, now operating a mill at Pine Hollow, and turning out from three to four million feet of lumber per annum. Mr. Watson married, in September, 1868, Anna, daughter of Aaron B. and Elizabeth (Zuendel) Root, early settlers of Green township, and by her has five children: Harry B., Minnie, Vernie, Cora and Georgianna. Mr. Watson is a member of the I. O. O. F. Politically he is a Democrat, and an advocate of prohibition.

GEORGE WEANT, farmer and lumberman, Tionesta, was born in Kingsley township, Forest Co., Penn., March 20, 1861, and is a son of Nicholas and Dorcas (Mathie) Weant, natives of Germany and pioneers of what is now Tionesta township, this county, where they still reside. George Weant was reared and educated in Tionesta township, began life as a farmer, and now owns and conducts two farms in that township; he has been engaged in lumbering since 1886. Mr. Weant is a popular and representative citizen. Politically he is a Republican, and is serving his second term as township auditor.

JACOB E. WENK, publisher of the *Forest Republican*, Tionesta, was born in Tionesta December 13, 1853, and is a son of Jacob and Dorothea E. (Mathe) Wenk. His father was a native of Hesse-Cassel, Germany, a shoe-maker by occupation, and came to Tionesta in 1847, where he worked at his trade until his retirement from business, in 1884. His children are Lizzie (Mrs. G. G. Butterfield), Ferdinand and Jacob E. The subject of this sketch was reared in Tionesta, and learned the printer's trade in the office of the *Forest County Bee* (now *Forest Republican*). He worked at the case as a journeyman, ten years, and in January, 1879, purchased the *Forest Republican*, which he has since successfully conducted as editor and proprietor. On April 20, 1882, he married L. Florence, daughter of Daniel S. and Elizabeth (Spence) Knox, of Tionesta, and they have two children living: Carl E. and a son born January 6, 1890 (not yet named). Mr. Wenk is a member of the German Reformed Church and of the A. O. U. W. In politics he is a Republican.

SILAS J. WOLCOTT, oil operator, Tionesta, was born in what is now Hickory township, Forest Co., Penn., November 8, 1833, and is a son of William and Nancy (Gates) Wolcott. His father, who was a native of New England, and a farmer by occupation, was a pioneer of what is now Forest county, and cleared and improved a farm in Hickory township, where he died in 1861. Both he and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Their children were seven in number, viz.: Catherine G. (Mrs. Daniel Noble), Elizabeth (Mrs. Luther Bennett), Sarah A. (Mrs. Philo Barnes), Mary J. (Mrs. Charles Hill), Belinda (Mrs. Joseph Grove), William L. and Silas J. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native township, and received a common-school education. He has been successively a farmer, lumberman, real estate dealer, and has been in his present business since 1879, residing most of his life within the limits of what is now Forest county. He married, in 1855, Martha J., daughter of Joseph and Mary (Richardson) Teed, of Crawford county, Penn., and they have three children: William M., Alice J. (Mrs. Z. T. Shriver) and Nannie B. (Mrs. Harrison Weston). Mr. Wolcott is a mem-

ber of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of the P. O. S. of A. Politically he is a Republican.

HICKORY TOWNSHIP.

CHARLES ALBAUGH, farmer, P. O. East Hickory, was born in Allegany county, N. Y., October 15, 1830, and is a son of John P. and Margaret S. (Schenck) Albaugh, who in 1853 settled in Hickory township, where they lived and died. Charles Albaugh cleared and improved the farm he now occupies, on which he has built over 250 rods of stone fence. He was in the war of the Rebellion, enlisting October 14, 1861, in Company H, Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry; was wounded at White Oak Swamps, Va., and after three years and eight months' service was honorably discharged. He married, December 1, 1853, Sarah, daughter of Joseph and Martha (Demars) Henderson, of Venango county, Penn., and they have six children living: John W., Joseph H., Edward, Alfred, Curtis and Nancy J. Mr. and Mrs. Albaugh are members of the Evangelical Church. Politically he is a Republican.

WILLIAM ALBAUGH, farmer, P. O. East Hickory, was born in Jackson township, Venango Co., Penn., January 13, 1837, and is a son of John P. and Margaret S. (Schenck) Albaugh, who settled in Hickory township in 1853. William was reared in his native township until he was sixteen years of age, and was engaged in various occupations until 1879, when he settled on the farm he now occupies, which he cleared and improved. He was in the Civil war, enlisting in August, 1861, in Company G, Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers. He participated in all the engagements of the regiment, except Fredericksburg, and was honorably discharged after three years' service. Mr. Albaugh married Catherine Rhodes. He is a member of the G. A. R., and in politics is a Republican.

JONATHAN ALBAUGH, farmer, P. O. West Hickory, was born in Jackson township, Venango Co., Penn., April 22, 1844, and is a son of John P. and Margaret S. (Schenck) Albaugh, who settled in Hickory township in 1853 on the farm now occupied by their son Jonathan, a part of which they cleared, and where they lived until their death. Their children were Elias, Charles, Jonathan, James, William and Mary. Jonathan Albaugh was reared in Jackson township, and was nine years of age when he removed with his parents to Hickory township. He has always followed farming, and occupies the old homestead of seventy acres, a good share of which he cleared and improved. He was in the Civil war, enlisting August 11, 1862, in Company G, Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers; was wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville, and was honorably discharged from the service July 12, 1865. He was twice married, his first wife being Elizabeth, daughter of Conrad Remsneider, of Lickingville, Clarion Co., Penn., and by her had three children: Susan (deceased), Flora A., and Martha E. (deceased). His second wife was Sarah, daughter of John and Lorinda (Green) Rhodes, of Forest county, by whom he has two children: Nettie M. and Lydia J. Mr. Albaugh is a member of the Evangelical Church, and of the G. A. R.; in politics he is a Republican.

NELSON G. BALL, farmer, P. O. Pit Hole City, Venango Co., Penn., was born in what is now Hickory township, Forest Co., Penn., April 28, 1832, and is a son of Isaac and Sally (Mauross) Ball, natives of Vermont, and among the pioneers of what is now Forest county, locating first in what is now Harmony township. Here the father conducted a saw-mill for a time, which was erected by George Siggins, but afterward came to Hickory township, and here engaged in lumbering. In 1832 he located in Balltown, built a saw-mill and commenced lumbering. Here he resided ten years, and then returned to Hick

ory township, where he erected a saw- and grist-mill, which he conducted until his death. He had ten children: Fidelia (Mrs. John Gilson), Harriet (Mrs. Robert Hiner), Clinton, Isaac, Sally (Mrs. James Y. Siggins), Lavina (Mrs. Clark Bean), David, Nelson G., Julia (Mrs. William Richardson) and William. Nelson G. Ball was reared in Forest county, and conducted a grist mill at East Hickory for twenty-three years; he then engaged in farming, and resided in Hickory township until 1885, when he removed to Columbus township, Warren county, and there remained until the spring of 1886, when he removed to Allegheny township, Venango Co., Penn., where he now resides. His wife, *nee* Martha Hunter, daughter of William and Sally (Range) Hunter, is a granddaughter of Poland Hunter, a pioneer of Forest county. Mr. and Mrs. Ball have had seven children: J. Wesley, Homer, Austin (deceased), Sally (Mrs. J. Gorman), Jennie (Mrs. Jacob Zahniser), William and Rilla. Mr. Ball is a member of the Free Methodist Church. Politically he is an advocate of prohibition.

T. J. BOWMAN, merchant and lumberman, East Hickory, was born at Beaver Furnace, Clarion Co., Penn., March 27, 1840, and is a son of David and Ellen (Robertson) Bowman, natives of Scotland. His father in early life followed agricultural pursuits, and cleared a farm near Tylersburg, Penn., in which town he was for twenty years engaged in the lumber and mercantile businesses. He died there, in 1888, in his seventy-third year; his widow is still living, enjoying good health. Their children were Thomas J., John (who died of wounds received at Fair Oaks in the Civil war), Martin (who died of disease contracted in the army, and never returned home), Adam (deceased), Robert (deceased), Margaret Jane (deceased), James C., William, Edward, Charles, Frank and Jane (Mrs. Ault, residing at Leeper, Penn.). T. J. Bowman was reared in Farmington, Clarion county, and located in East Hickory in 1862, where he engaged in boat building and lumbering, continuing in the latter business to the present time. He embarked in mercantile business in 1872, and for eighteen years was postmaster at East Hickory. In 1887, in company with H. W. Ledebur, he built a large grist mill at East Hickory (a much-needed institution at that place), having a capacity for grinding twenty tons of feed and two tons of flour per day. Mr. Bowman was married, in December, 1868, to Nancy, daughter of James and Molly (Brown) Green, of East Hickory, and they have four children: Lester D., Leona, Glenni F. and Ellen. Mr. Bowman is a representative citizen and business man. In politics he is a Democrat.

IRA CHURCH, farmer, P. O. East Hickory, was born in Genesee county, N. Y., March 31 1818, and is a son of John and Laura (Corss) Church, who settled in what is now Harmony township, this county, in 1820. The father was a farmer, and for a time operated a still-house; later he removed to New York State, where he died in 1835. Ira Church was reared in what is now Forest county, and in 1842 settled at Church Hill, Hickory township, where he cleared and improved the farm now owned by the Little Hickory Oil Company. With the exception of a three years' residence in Iowa, he has lived in Hickory township ever since, and has occupied his present farm since 1870. He married twice, his first wife being Philema, daughter of Luther and Polly (Copeland) Barnes, of Harmony township, by whom he has eight children living: Charlotte (Mrs. John H. Wentworth), Mary (Mrs. Jacob Shaffer), Laura (Mrs. John Range), Sarah (Mrs. William Foreman), Lucetta (Mrs. Joshua Hall), Luther H., James L. and John C. His second wife was Matilda, daughter of Samuel Dempsey, of Hickory township, and by her he has one son,

Samuel. Mr. Church is a prominent farmer, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics is an independent Republican.

LUTHER H. CHURCH, farmer, P. O. East Hickory, was born in Hickory township, Forest Co., Penn., April 13, 1850, and is a son of Ira and Philena (Barnes) Church. He was reared in Hickory township, received a common-school education, and after attaining his majority worked in the Venango oil region for twelve years. Returning to Hickory township in 1888, he engaged in farming, and since October, 1889, he has again been working in the Venango county oil regions. In November, 1870, he married Sarah M., daughter of Perkins and Sarah (Burguin) Lovell, of Venango county. Mr. Church is a popular citizen and an enterprising farmer. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and in politics is a Republican. He and his wife attend the services of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JAMES M. CHURCH, farmer, P. O. East Hickory, was born in Hickory township, Forest Co., Penn., December 7, 1855, and is a son of Ira and Philena (Barnes) Church, who settled in Hickory township in 1842. He was reared and educated in his native township, where, with the exception of three years he lived in Iowa, he has always resided. In 1880 he married Priscilla, daughter of George W. and Elizabeth Bell, of Armstrong county, Penn. Mrs. Church is a member of the Free Methodist Church. Mr. Church is a popular young farmer, and has lived on the farm he now occupies since 1881. In politics he is a Republican, and has held the office of collector and assessor of his township two years.

JOHN C. CHURCH, farmer, P. O. East Hickory, was born in Hickory township, Forest Co., Penn., November 28, 1861, and is a son of Ira and Philena (Barnes) Church, who settled in Hickory township in 1842. John C. Church was reared in his native township, and received a common-school education. In 1884 he located on the farm he now occupies, a part of which he cleared, making all the improvements in buildings, etc. He married, December 25, 1883, Lizzie, a daughter of Joseph and Christenia (Kniceley) Brewster, of Farmington, Clarion Co., Penn., and has one daughter, Sylvia P. Mr. Church is an enterprising farmer and citizen, and in politics is independent.

JUDSON CLARK, farmer, P. O. East Hickory, was born in Steuben county, N. Y., August 5, 1837, and is a son of Daniel and Lydia (Wellman) Clark, natives of Vermont, and pioneers of Steuben county, N. Y. Judson Clark was reared in his native county, and, after attaining his majority, worked in the lumber woods on Sinnemahoning creek, now in Cameron county, for four years. In the fall of 1865 he came to Hickory township, and followed teaming four years. In 1869 he engaged in farming and has occupied his present farm since 1880. He married, in 1872, Fayette, daughter of Abram Bean, of Hickory township, and they have three children: Nellie, Florence and Orion. Mr. Clark is a representative and enterprising farmer. Politically he is a Democrat.

PARCUS COPELAND, farmer, P. O. East Hickory, was born in what is now Harmony township, Forest Co., Penn., April 10, 1837, and is a son of Ira and Lydia (Thompson) Copeland, natives of Vermont and New York, respectively. The paternal grandparents of Parcus Copeland were among the pioneers of Harmony township, and Ira Copeland cleared and improved the farm taken up by his father, and lived and died there. He reared a family of ten children, named as follows: Mandana (Mrs. Alden Handy), Sarah A. (Mrs. Azro Copeland), Ora (Mrs. Peter Herring), Rhoda (Mrs. Philip Stitz), Charissa (Mrs. David Metcalf), Eliza, Julia (Mrs. Wes. Hayes), Parcus, David and Rufus. Parcus Copeland was reared in Harmony township, and in 1855

settled in Hickory township, where he cleared and improved the farm he now occupies, and has since resided. He was in the Civil war, enlisting November 18, 1861, in Company H. Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry; was wounded at Travillion Station, taken prisoner at Ashby Gap, and spent one month in Libby prison, when he was paroled; six months later he was exchanged, and joined his regiment at City Point, Va., and was honorably discharged after three years' service. In 1855 he married Lucinda, daughter of Moses and Laura (Barnes) Walters, of Hickory township, and to them have been born eight children, of whom six are living: Lydia M. (Mrs. P. C. Hill), Milda (Mrs. Joseph Schwab), George S., Della, Lizzie and Moses. Mr. Copeland is a member of the G. A. R., and in politics is a Democrat.

JAMES HENDERSON, merchant, farmer and lumberman, East Hickory, was born in Venango county, Penn., in April, 1835, and is a son of Joseph and Martha (Dumas) Henderson, natives of Pennsylvania, and pioneers of Venango county. James Henderson was reared in his native county, where he received a limited common school education, and in 1852 located in East Hickory, where he worked in a furnace for a time. At the beginning of the oil excitement he went to Oil City and boated oil down Oil creek until 1865, when he returned to Hickory, and settled on the farm where he now resides, and has since been engaged in farming and lumbering; he also embarked in the mercantile business, at East Hickory, in 1888. In 1866 Mr. Henderson married Nancy L., daughter of Hicks and Susan (Myers) Prather, of Hickory, who were among the pioneers of the township, and cleared and improved the farm now occupied by Mr. Henderson. To Mr. and Mrs. Henderson have been born six children: Almira (Mrs. George Meager), Louisa (Mrs. Walter P. Crouch), Frank, Nellie, John and James. Mr. Henderson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; has served one term as commissioner of Forest county, and in politics is an advocate of prohibition.

CHARLES A. HILL, farmer, P. O. Tionesta, was born in Chenango county, N. Y., August 27, 1831, and is a son of Frederick and Eliza (Shaw) Hill, who settled in Warren county, Penn., in 1818. Mr. Hill was reared and educated in his native State, and located in Hickory township, this county, in 1849, where he worked in the woods for two years. In 1851 he embarked in the lumber business, and also engaged in farming; with the exception of seven years he lived in Wisconsin, he has made his home in Hickory township since 1849. He was in the Civil war, enlisting August 11, 1862, in Company G, Eighty-third Pennsylvania Regiment, and participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and the Wilderness (being wounded in the latter engagement), and was honorably discharged on account of wounds, after two and one-half years' service. He married, in 1848, Mary, J., daughter of William and Nancy (Gates) Wolcott, of Hickory township, Forest Co., Penn., and they have seven children: Nancy J. (Mrs. Peter Lindal), Ida (Mrs. James Butler), Perry C., Truman L., Arnold W., Nettie M. and Minnie J. Mr. Hill is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Tionesta, the A. O. U. W., P. O. S. of A. and G. A. R. He has held several of the local offices in Hickory township, and has served one term as associate judge of Forest county. Politically he is a Republican, and a strong advocate of temperance.

H. W. LEDEBUR, miller, East Hickory, was born in Hanover, Germany, September 1, 1838, and is a son of Conrad and Mary (Hawkes) Ledebur, former of whom came to America in 1841, and located in Pittsburgh, Penn., removing his family there in 1844. There the subject of these lines was reared from six years of age, and was educated in the public schools and Duff's Commercial College. He first came to Forest county in 1859, and located in Green town

ship, where his father and several others had purchased 1,000 acres of land on German hill, which they divided up into 100-acre tracts, on which they placed settlers from Pittsburgh of German birth. Mr. Ledebur remained here two years, and on the breaking out of the Civil war, enlisted, in April, 1861, in Company G, Ninth Pennsylvania Reserves. He served three years and two months, when he was honorably discharged, after participating in the battles of the Potomac and Shenandoah Valley, including two battles of Fredericksburg, Bull Run, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and the Wilderness. In 1864 he returned to Forest county, and engaged in jobbing and cutting lumber in Kings-ley township for seven years; then located in Nebraska, Green township, where he conducted a grist-mill for thirteen years; then removed to his farm in Green township, where he remained two years, coming to East Hickory in 1886. In 1887, in company with T. J. Bowman, he built the large grist mill at East Hickory, which he has since conducted. Mr. Ledebur married, February 9, 1866, Sophia, daughter of William Thase, of Green township, by whom he had eight children: Amos F., Emma, Mary, Richard, Bonnie (deceased), Ida, Arthur and Wilbur. Mr. Ledebur is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, of the I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W. and G. A. R. He served as justice of the peace of Green township two terms, and county commissioner also two terms. In politics he is a Republican.

CALEB R. MIDDLETON, farmer, P. O. East Hickory, was born in Limestone, Warren Co., Penn., March 18, 1830, and is a son of James and Susanah (Richardson) Middleton. His father was a native of Westmoreland county, Penn., and a son of William Middleton, a pioneer of what is now Tionesta. Forest county, locating on what is now known as the Jamison farm, where he resided until his death; he had three children: John, James and Mary (Mrs. Thomas Arters). The maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch was Caleb Richardson, a native of Maine, a pioneer of Harmony township, this county, and later of Hickory, locating on the farm now occupied by Mr. Middleton, a part of which he cleared and improved, and where he died. James Middleton was reared in what is now Forest county, and in early manhood he located in Limestone, Warren Co., Penn., where he cleared and improved a farm, lumbered to some extent, and in later life removed to Deerfield, where he died. He had seven children: William A., Caleb R., Mary Jane, Cyrus J., John M., Mehitable E. and Hannah C. (Mrs. Oscar J. Williams). Caleb R. Middleton was reared in Limestone township, Warren Co., Penn., and after the close of the war of the Rebellion he located in Tidionte in mercantile business till 1867, when he came to Hickory township, and settled on the old homestead of his maternal grandfather, where he has since resided. He has filled several of the local offices in the township, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics he has been a Republican since the organization of the party.

HOWARD WEBER, physician and surgeon, East Hickory, was born in Venango county, Penn., October 28, 1862. He is a son of George K. and Elizabeth Weber, both of German descent, who, about the year 1850, moved from Centre county, Penn., to Dempseystown, same State, where they reared a family of ten children—nine sons and one daughter—and by perseverance and economy accumulated a snug little fortune. They are still living in comfort at Dempseystown. Dr. Weber's brothers, yet living, are as follows: James Buchanan and Charles Henry, in Greeley, Colo.; Edgar H., in the State of Washington; Judson M. and Norton, in Dempseystown, Penn. The deceased brothers are Newton, Emerson and Duff; the sister, Pira Weber, is also deceased. Howard Weber, the subject of these lines, was educated at Allegheny College, Mead-

ville, Penn., and in 1884 began the study of medicine with Dr. Samuel Sherwell, of Brooklyn, N. Y. He entered Long Island Hospital College, Brooklyn, N. Y., in the fall of 1885, and was graduated in March, 1887. In June of the same year he located at East Hickory, this county, where he has built up a wide and steadily growing practice. Dr. Weber was married September 24, 1881, to Etta J., daughter of Robert Montgomery and Elizabeth Ann Carter, of Dempseytown, Penn., and of Irish descent, and three children have been born to this marriage, their names being as follows: Henry Clarence (born February 15, 1883), Mark Urban (born March 8, 1885) and Savilla Hazel (born November 18, 1888).

HARMONY TOWNSHIP.

J. H. BOWMAN, farmer, P. O. Perry, was born near Franklin, Penn., September 30, 1838, and is a son of James and Nancy (Wilson) Bowman, both natives of Venango county, Penn. He was reared on a farm, has been a farmer most of his life, and since 1866, with the exception of five years, has resided on the farm he now occupies. He was in the Civil war, enlisting September 10, 1862, in Company H, Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and served until July 12, 1865, when he was honorably discharged at Lynchburg, Va., and mustered out of the service at Pittsburgh, Penn. On December 8, 1868, he married Laura, daughter of Capt. J. H. and Sarah (Miller) Pennell, of Pleasantville, Venango Co., Penn., and they have four children: Claude, Willie, Belle and Myra. Mr. Bowman is an enterprising citizen; a member of the Presbyterian Church, I. O. O. F. and G. A. R. In politics he is a Democrat.

J. A. DAWSON, farmer, P. O. Tionesta, was born in Allegheny township, Venango Co. (now Harmony, Forest county), Penn., July 13, 1835, and is a son of James and Elizabeth (Allender) Dawson. His father and paternal grandfather were natives of Ireland, and the latter a pioneer of Pit Hole, Venango Co., Penn. His maternal grandfather was of English descent, and a pioneer of what is now Harmony township. James Dawson settled as early as 1812 on the farm now occupied by his son J. A., cleared and improved it, and died there; he was a soldier of the war of 1812. He reared a family of seven children: Jane, Mrs. James Ronald; John A.; Phoebe, Mrs. John Sutherland; Fletcher; Nancy, Mrs. J. Tyler Watts; Isabel, Mrs. John Beatty; and George. J. A. Dawson was reared on the old homestead where, with the exception of four years of his life, he has always resided. He married, in 1868, Susie C., daughter of John W. and Parmelia (Fuller) Smith, of Crawford county, Penn., and they have two sons: George and Ralph. Mr. Dawson is a prominent farmer and leading citizen; politically he is a Republican. Two brothers, George and Fletcher, were in the Union army during the war of the Rebellion.

E. L. JONES, farmer, P. O. Trunkysville, was born in what is now Harmony township, Forest Co., Penn., April 22, 1825, a son of Isaac and Sarah (Hunter) Jones, and is of Welsh and Irish descent. The parents were among the first settlers of Harmony township, and cleared and improved a farm on which they lived and died. The father was married twice, and by his first wife he had ten children—four sons and six daughters—as follows: Mehitabel (Mrs. James Alcom), Elizabeth (Mrs. Rev. S. Smith), Daniel, Eliza (died at the age of ten years), Elijah L. and Elisha (twins), Robert, Margaret (Mrs. M. T. Babbitt), Sarah (Mrs. William Duffield) and Dorcas (Mrs. William Chambers). By his second wife, Rebecca, Isaac Jones had four children: Isaac, Joshua, Rebecca (Mrs. Jackson Goodwin) and William. E. L. Jones was reared in his native town, and from 1852 to 1871 was in the lumber business at Pitts-

burgh; then for a time he resided in Randolph, N. Y., returning to Harmony township in 1876, where he now resides. He married, in 1856, Emma, daughter of Ira and Miranda (Sprague) Sibley, of Pittsburgh, Penn., and they have four children living: Ella (Mrs. Charles M. Dow), Ida E. (Mrs. Frank Young), Anna (Mrs. Charles Raisig) and Charles S. Mr. Jones is a member of the Universalist Church, and of the I. O. O. F. Politically he is a Republican, and is one of the present auditors of Forest county. His paternal grandfather, Daniel Jones, a native of Juniata county, Penn., was a writer in his day of both poetry and prose, and was also very well read in law—one of the first in the county at that time. The wife of Daniel Jones, and grandmother of our subject, was Melitable Arters. The maternal grandfather of E. L. Jones was Robert Hunter, a citizen of Limestone township, Warren Co., Penn.

CHARLES E. LANDERS, farmer, P. O. Perry, was born on the farm where he now resides, in Harmony township, Forest Co., Penn., August 4, 1849, and is a son of Peter and Caroline (Fisher) Landers, the former a native of Eastern New York, and the latter the first white child born in Cassadaga, Chautauqua Co., N. Y. They settled in what is now Harmony township, Forest Co., Penn., in 1839, and cleared and improved the farm now occupied by Charles E., where the father died in 1870. They had ten children, of whom seven grew to maturity: Adoniram J., Byron, Orrin F., Charles E., Emma J. (Mrs. Andrew Carson), David and Lucy (Mrs. C. O. Nyburg). Charles E. Landers was reared on the old homstead, where he has always resided. He was married, May 11, 1880, to Miss Emma L., daughter of D. H. and Anna (Castle) Deman, of Neilltown, this county, and she dying, March 1, 1881, he married, January 4, 1887, Birdie V., daughter of William and Hannah (Overmeyer) Bromley, of Stewart's Run, this county, and they have two children: Goldie B. and Charles Errol. Mr. Landers is a member of the Presbyterian Church and of the Equitable Aid Union; has served as constable, collector and assessor of Harmony township, four years; is a Democrat in politics, and an advocate of prohibition.

J. B. MACHESNEY, merchant and postmaster, Perry, was born in Franklin, Penn., September 9, 1853, and is a son of Samuel and Hannah W. (Shurgert) Machesney, natives of Centre county, Penn. The father, who was a civil engineer by profession, located, about 1855, in Harmony township, where he followed his profession until the breaking out of the Civil war, when he enlisted in Company F, Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry. He was promoted from time to time until he reached the first lieutenantcy of his company, and in 1864 died of disease contracted while in the service. He had four children who grew to maturity: Anna E. (Mrs. J. O. Ross), Fred O., Joseph B. and Thomas B. J. B. Machesney was reared in Harmony township, and educated in the common schools. He began life as clerk in a general store, where he remained more or less for several years, and May 1, 1879, he embarked in general merchandise business, at Neillsburg, in which he has since been successfully engaged. He married, in 1880, Kate E., daughter of John and Anna (Byrd) Woodcock, of Harmony township, and they have two children: Clyde J. and Ralph. Mr. Machesney in politics is a Republican, and has been postmaster of Perry since 1879.

JOSIAH NEILL, farmer, P. O. Perry, was born in what is now Harmony township, Forest Co., Penn., March 6, 1842, and is a son of Isaac and Mary (McCashin) Neill. His paternal grandfather was William Neill, and his maternal grandfather was James McCashin, both pioneers of what is now Harmony township, Forest county, and Allegheny township, Venango county, and both veterans of the war of 1812. William Neill, who was a farmer, cleared a

large tract of land, kept a hotel, and was a prominent and representative citizen of his day. His children were John, Isaac, Robert, Thomas, William, James, Jane (Mrs. James Neill), Ann (Mrs. William Patterson) and Hannah (Mrs. James McCaslin). Isaac Neill was a farmer, and cleared the farm occupied by the subject of this sketch, where he died. His children were Jane (Mrs. Jesse Burchfield), James, William H., Anna (Mrs. Robert Cochran), John, Josiah and Lou. Josiah Neill was reared in his native township, and at his father's death succeeded to the homestead, where he now resides. He married, December 23, 1886, Letha B., daughter of B. C. Scott, of Harmony township, and they have one son, Roy. Politically Mr. Neill is a Democrat.

ORION SIGGINS, dealer in real estate and lumber, West Hickory, was born in what is now Harmony township, Forest Co., Penn., June 3, 1848, and is a son of George S. and Rachel (Dawson) Siggins. His paternal grandfather was George Siggins, whose wife was Jane Young, a descendant of the great British Admiral Hood. George Siggins, last mentioned, was a son of John and Sarah Siggins, natives of the County Sligo, Ireland, and was born in the parish of Drumcliff, in that county, in 1775. The family emigrated to America in 1793, and settled in Centre county, Penn., where John Siggins died in 1801; his wife, Sarah, died in Youngsville, Warren Co., Penn., in 1835, at the age of eighty five years. George Siggins, from information derived from his only surviving son, James Y. Siggins, of Pleasantville, Penn., came from Centre county to Stewart's Run, near where John A. Dawson now resides, in Harmony township, Forest county, about 1801 or 1802, and cleared quite a tract of land. Some years later, on account of a heavy frost, which ruined his crops, he removed to what is now Harmony township, below Faguendus, built a saw-mill and manufactured and shipped lumber down the Allegheny river to Pittsburgh. The war of 1812 breaking out soon after his mill began running, he was drafted, and stationed at Erie, being there at the time of Perry's victory. After the war he sold his mill to Isaac Ball, and settled below Tidionte, soon after migrating to Hickory Town (now West Hickory), a once famous Indian reservation, where he purchased of a squatter, by the name of John Thompson, 1,000 acres, on which the family descendants now reside. He was a life long member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died January 17, 1865, aged eighty seven years. His children were John, William, Mary, Nathaniel H., George S., Isaac C., James Y., Jane (Mrs. Cyrus Richardson) and Rebecca. The maternal grandparents of Orion Siggins were Thomas and Hannah (Connelly) Dawson, pioneers of Stewart's Run, Venango Co., Penn. George Simpson Siggins, father of the subject of this sketch, always followed farming as an occupation, and cleared and improved the homestead farm where Orion now resides, and where he died August 20, 1875, aged sixty-six years. His children were Harriet E. (Mrs. Wesley C. Howe), Hannah (Mrs. James Gilfillan), Rachel R. (Mrs. John Gilfillan), Orion, Elizabeth (Mrs. Clinton Smith), Francis B., Jane L., Julia E. (Mrs. Frank Wheeler) and Justina. Orion Siggins was reared on the old homestead, where he has always resided, following farming up to 1877, since which time he has been in the real estate business, also lumbering quite extensively. He married, November 26, 1884, Miss Alice M., daughter of Joseph and Rachel (McGrew) Hall, of Steubenville, Ohio, and to this union was born, October 17, 1889, one child, a daughter. Mr. Siggins is one of the prominent and leading citizens of Forest county, full of *vim* and enterprise, and always ready and willing to give liberally of his means for the welfare of the community in which he lives. He donated the grounds for the fine tannery and for numerous other purposes at West Hickory; gave large possessions to the Western

New York & Pennsylvania Railroad; also assisted in the construction of other public benefits, and by this liberal policy founded a now flourishing town.

WILLIAM P. SIGGINS, merchant, West Hickory, was born in what is now Harmony township, Forest Co., Penn., May 15, 1840, and is a son of William and Jane (Hunter) Siggins, his paternal grandparents being George and Jane (Young) Siggins, natives of Ireland. George Siggins emigrated from Ireland with his parents in 1793, and they settled in Centre county, Penn. About 1801-02 he settled at Stewart's Run, Venango county, and later in what is now West Hickory, Harmony township. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died in West Hickory January 17, 1865, aged eighty seven years. The maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch was William Hunter, son of Poland Hunter, a native of Ireland, and who was among the first settlers of Tionesta. William Siggins was a farmer by occupation, and cleared and improved the farm now owned by his son, Andrew J., where he died. He had eight sons and three daughters: John, William P., George W., Jane (Mrs. W. C. Barnes), James B., Lewis C., Alex. H., Florence M., Sarah M., Andrew J. and Isaac P. William P. Siggins was reared in Harmony township, where he has always resided. He was in the Civil war, enlisting August 6, 1861, in Company G, Eighty third Pennsylvania Volunteers; was wounded in the breast at Fredericksburg, and honorably discharged after three years' service. He married, November 9, 1864, Elizabeth A., daughter of Moses and Laura (Barnes) Walters, of Hickory township, this county, and they have nine children: Lettie (Mrs. Frank F. Ricker), William, Isaac, Forest, Bertha, Truman, Emma, Purl and Earl (twins). Mr. Siggins succeeded to the old original Siggins homestead in 1883, on the death of his uncle, Isaac Siggins, Esq. Politically he is a Democrat, and has served as constable and collector of Harmony township seven years.

JOHN THOMSON, farmer, P. O. Stewart's Run, was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, April 29, 1827, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Morton) Thomson. He was reared and educated in his native town, and served a five years apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade in the town of Ayr, on the coast of Scotland. He came to America in 1849, and settled in what is now Harmony township, Forest Co., Penn., cleared and improved the farm he now occupies, and at the same time worked twenty years at his trade. He married, October 12, 1849, Jeanette, daughter of William and Mary (Stuart) McCulloch, of Ayrshire, Scotland, and they had twelve children: William, Hugh M., Mary S. (Mrs. Quinton Jamison), John A., Elizabeth (Mrs. James R. Clark), James D., Charles F., Robert F., Gilbert M., Ronald S., Albert L. and Nettie G. Mr. Thomson is one of the prominent farmers and citizens of Harmony township. He has served one term as commissioner of Forest county; is a member of the I. O. O. F., Tionesta Lodge, No. 369, and is a Republican.

CHAPTER XVI.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—JENKS, BARNETT, HOWE,
KINGSLEY AND GREEN TOWNSHIPS.

JENKS TOWNSHIP.

C. W. AMSLER, merchant, Marienville, was born in Washington township, Clarion Co., Penn., July 3, 1849, a son of Henry K. and Magdaline (Kapp) Amsler, natives of Lancaster county, Penn., former of whom, who was one of the pioneers of Clarion county, taking up government land, was an old-time Whig, and is now a Republican, taking an active part in local politics. The family of our subject's mother were also among the pioneers of Clarion county, and the first to settle in Washington township. Mr. and Mrs. Henry K. Amsler are devout members of the Lutheran Church, in which he has been a deacon for many years. They reared nine children, seven of whom are living: Caroline M. (wife of S. D. Rickembrade, in Clarion county), Clara A. (wife of Peter Green, also in Clarion county), C. W., Louisa (wife of Ellis Detrick, in Venango county), William H. (on the homestead farm of his grandfather), Elmer E. and Ida (at home). C. W. Amsler was reared and educated in Clarion county, and at the age of twenty one years engaged as a laborer in the Warren county oil fields. He soon became an operator for himself, and has been through the excitement in the whole field, retiring at Garfield, Penn., in 1884, but finally coming to Marienville, when he embarked in mercantile business with Mr. Sigworth under the firm name of Sigworth & Amsler. Mr. Sigworth retired in 1885, and the present firm of Amsley Bros. & Co. was organized. They are also engaged in the manufacture of lumber and shingles, having mills in Jenks township. Mr. Amsler married, in 1871, Miss Laura A., daughter of John H. and Fannie Sigworth, of Clarion county. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. of Shippensburg, and politically is a Republican. He was appointed postmaster at Marienville, July 1, 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Amsler are members of the Presbyterian Church.

CYRUS BLOOD (deceased) was born in New Ipswich, N. H., in 1795, of English and Irish parentage, and received his education at Boston, Mass. His brother, Samuel Blood, graduated from Harvard College, and began the study of law; his health failing him, he went to Chambersburg, Franklin county, where he taught school many years, and was principal of the Chambersburg Academy, his brother, Cyrus, assisting him, until about the time of his marriage, or shortly before, when he took charge as principal of the Hagerstown Academy; but the confinement of the school-room not agreeing with his health, he traveled for some years. Cyrus Blood married, in 1820, Miss Jane McNulty of Chambersburg, and in 1833 they came to Jefferson county (which had formerly been Indiana county, the north part being afterward set apart for Forest county) and purchased immense tracts of land. Mr. Blood was one of the founders of Forest county, gave it the name and located the county seat at Marienville, upon what was his farm at that time. He was a prominent Democrat, and became the first associate judge of the county; also served as county superintendent, county commissioner, etc. He employed a number of

men in clearing his lands, and did much toward the growth and prosperity of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Blood were prominent members of the Presbyterian Church. He died in 1860; his widow in 1868. Five children were born to their union, named as follows: Marien F. (now Mrs. J. D. Hunt, of Marienville), Kennedy L. (of Brookville, Penn.), Louisa M. (deceased wife of Dr. R. S. Hunt, of Brookville), Clarine L. (now Mrs. S. F. Rohrer, of Marienville), and Parker P. (of Brookville).

J. D. HUNT (deceased) was born in West Hartford, Vt., July 3, 1811. He received a common school education, and in 1833 came to Marienville, engaging as a laborer with Cyrus Blood. In 1843 he married the eldest daughter of Mr. Blood, Miss Marien F., by whom he had two children: Clara B. (wife of Dr. S. S. Towler, of Marienville) and Cyrus F. (also of Marienville). Mr. Hunt erected and operated a saw- and grist mill in connection with his farm. He was a member of the Democratic party, and served the county in the legislature in 1867. He also filled the office of county treasurer, and various other important offices. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and helped to build the church at Marienville. He died in September, 1887. His widow still resides on the homestead in Marienville, which town was named in honor of her by her father.

J. W. COLE, farmer, P. O. Marionville, was born in Kingsley township, Forest Co., Penn., May 6, 1846, a son of Daniel and Lucinda (Green) Cole, natives of Venango county, Penn., and the former a farmer and lumber dealer by occupation. They were prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The mother died in 1867, and the father in 1880. They reared six children, five of whom are living: J. W.; Nelson, in Nebraska, Forest Co., Penn.; Clinton, in Indiana; Elizabeth, wife of Isaac Lennox, in McKean county, Penn.; and Sarah, wife of William Whitney, in Erie county, Penn. J. W. Cole received an ordinary education, and has been principally engaged in lumbering in Kingsley, Tionesta and Jenks townships, Forest county. In 1873 he married Miss Ruth A., daughter of Noah K. Burton, of Jenks township, and they have four children: Florence A., William N., Maud E. and Jessie May. Mr. Cole is a member of the Democratic party; has served five years as justice of the peace, and twelve years as school director; has also been supervisor, trustee and commissioner. He is a member of Jenks Lodge, No. 250, I. O. O. F.

JOHN DODGE, farmer, P. O. Marionville, son of Tyler and Esther (Graves) Dodge, was born in Canada in 1823, and soon after moved with his parents to Ohio, where he was reared and received a common school education. He began life as a laborer on the Erie canal, where he worked for three years, and then carried on farming in Erie county, Penn., for two years. In 1845 he came to Forest county, where he worked for Col. Cyrus Blood for some years; then engaged in boat building at Clarrington, and finally, in 1869, settled on his present farm in Jenks township. He married, in 1856, Miss Louisa, daughter of Jacob Mercelliott, of Jenks township, and they have two children: Warren, in Williamsport, Penn., and Emma, at home. Mr. Dodge participated in the Civil war, enlisting in 1864 in the Forty eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until the close of the struggle. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

RUFUS DODGE, farmer, P. O. Marionville, was born in Ohio, November 29, 1825, a son of Tyler and Esther (Graves) Dodge, farmers by occupation, who settled in Ohio from Canada. Mr. Dodge, at an early age, was bound out to a farmer in Crawford county, Penn., where he was reared, and obtained but a limited education. After his release, he engaged in lumbering, at Clar-

ington and Tionesta, working as a day laborer, for a number of years. He married, in 1856, Miss Mary J. Mercelliott, daughter of Jacob Mercelliott, of Jenks township, and settled on his present farm, which he has cleared and improved. For twenty-two years he carried the mails from Marienville to Sheffield and Brookville. Mr. and Mrs. Dodge are the parents of six children: John M., Annie (widow of Albert Healy), Warren M., Francis, Edgar F. and Florence May. Mr. Dodge is a member of the Democratic party, and has filled various township offices.

REV. J. M. EDWARDS, pastor of the Marienville Methodist Episcopal Church, was born in Butler county, Penn., June 30, 1844, and is a son of James and Elizabeth (Milliken) Edwards, natives of England and Ireland, respectively. The father came to America about 1820, and superintended the building of iron rolling mills for the governors of Virginia and Maryland, and he continued to work at that business for about twenty years. He was educated for the Episcopal ministry, but was never ordained, and finally united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. After marriage, he settled in Butler county, Penn., where he carried on farming until his death, which occurred April 23, 1888; his widow now resides with the subject of this sketch. Their family consisted of three children: Richard and Simon, residing in Butler county, Penn., and J. M. The subject of this writing attended the township schools and Clarion Seminary, finishing his education in private schools. After this he acted as principal of Carrier Seminary, at Clarion, for five years, and was ordained in 1876. He has held charges in Mercer, Clarion and Forest counties, having located at Marienville in 1886. Mr. Edwards is also engaged in manufacturing lumber, having two mills in Jenks township. He was united in marriage, in 1870, with Miss Margaret, daughter of William Martin, of Clarion county, Penn., and they have eight children: Mary, Sadie, John M., Martin, Vincent, Ethel, Grace and Robert. Mr. Edwards was formerly a Democrat, but of late years has been an active member of the Prohibition party.

CHARLES D. ELDRIDGE, farmer, P. O. Marionville, son of David S. and Emeline (Donehower) Eldridge, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., April 30, 1844, and came to Forest county with his parents, in 1849, locating on his present farm in Jenks township. James Eldridge, the grandfather of Charles D., also settled on this farm at the same time. Four children were born to David S. and Emeline Eldridge: Charles D. and George D. (in Jenks township), Marien (wife of Judson Parsons, in Jenks township), and Zebiah L. (wife of William Cunningham, in Howe township). The father died in 1886, and the mother in 1857. Charles D. Eldridge has lived on his present farm since five years of age, and has done much toward clearing and improving the same. He is identified with the Democrat party, and has filled the office of township auditor.

JOHN F. GAUL, farmer, P. O. Marionville, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., March 12, 1820, and is a son of John F. and Catherine M. (Mayhew) Gaul. His paternal grandfather, also named John F. Gaul, was born in Germany, July 4, 1760, and came to America with his parents in 1768. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His maternal grandfather, Samuel Mayhew, was born in New Jersey, July 4, 1760, and also participated in the same war. His father was in the war of 1812, serving as a private in Capt. Hoffman's company, Pennsylvania Rifle Rangers, and his uncle, Christian Gaul, was third lieutenant in the same company and in the same war. John F. Gaul (our subject) was reared in Philadelphia, and after completing his education, served an apprenticeship as a brass founder, afterward engaging in that business in Philadelphia, which he conducted for seven years. June 20, 1855,

he came to Forest county and purchased his present farm, in Jenks township, which was then a virgin forest. He was united in marriage, in 1845, with Miss Harriet, daughter of Daniel Dixon, of New Jersey. She died in 1852, leaving two children: Catherine E. (widow of J. Douglas Lawrence, of Philadelphia) and John F. (in Mexico). Mr. Gaul was afterward married, in 1857, to Miss Deborah, daughter of James Eldridge and by her had two children, one deceased, and James E., living on the home farm, married to Edith, daughter of James A. Scott, of Jenks township, and has one child, James Clinton. John F. Gaul is a member of the Democratic party, with prohibition proclivities. He raised a company in Philadelphia, and joined the Fourth Pennsylvania Reserves, serving as lieutenant colonel, under Gov. Curtin, and resigned in 1862. He was commissioner of Forest county from 1863 to 1870; justice of the peace five years, and school director twelve years. He is a member of Jenks Lodge, No. 250, I. O. O. F., and of the Lutheran Church.

CECIL GROSS, dealer in cherry lumber and logs, also hemlock timber and bark, Marienville, was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., February 7, 1852, and is a son of G. W. and Rebecca M. (Hurlburt) Gross, of Chautauqua and Onondaga counties, N. Y., respectively. Cecil Gross received the advantage of an ordinary education, and for a number of years engaged in butchering in Erie and Venango counties, Penn. In 1884 he located on the Watson farm in Forest county, and thence moved to Marienville, where he carries on his present business. October 12, 1873, he was united in marriage with Miss Linnie E., daughter of Joseph Hall, of Crawford county, Penn. She died in 1882, leaving two children: St. Elmo and Ivan; and Mr. Gross afterward married, in 1887, Miss Lina E., daughter of Robert Morrison. Mrs. Gross is a member of the United Presbyterian Church of Jefferson county. Mr. Gross, in politics, casts his suffrage with the Republican party.

H. H. HENSIL, manufacturer of lumber, lath and shingles, Marienville, was born in Wheeling, W. Va., October 19, 1855. His father, Henry Hensil, a shoemaker by trade, and who was a native of Germany, moved to Allegheny City, Penn., where H. H. Hensil was educated in the public schools. Our subject learned the sawyer's trade, and in 1877 moved to Jefferson county, engaging in the manufacture of lumber, and in 1884 came to Jenks township, Forest county, where he now manufactures 16,000 feet daily. In 1882 he married Miss Nancy J. Stine, daughter of Mrs. Sarah A. Stine, of Jefferson county, and she died March 6, 1888, aged twenty-seven years, ten months and seventeen days, leaving four children: Edward Miles, Annie Bell, Ella May and Lulu Josephine. Mr. Hensil in politics is a Democrat, and is now serving as commissioner of Jenks township. He is a member of the Patriotic Order Sons of America.

Z. S. HIMES, butcher, Marienville, was born in Clarion county, Penn., August 20, 1839, a son of Joseph and Abigail Ann (Space) Himes, natives of that county. They were farmers by occupation, and still reside on the homestead. They are prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Z. S. Himes was educated in the township schools, and engaged in farming until 1877, when he moved to Shippensburg, Clarion Co., Penn., where he kept a hotel for two years. He was elected justice of the peace, which office he held four years. In 1882 he came to Marienville and established his present business, also erecting, in September, 1888, the Forest House, of which he has since been proprietor. December 8, 1869, he married Miss Nancy J. Reimer, of Clarion county, and they have three children: A. E. (in partnership with his father), Abigail (wife of Harvey Stanley, in Tylersburg, Penn.) and May (at home). Politically Mr. Himes is a Republican; has filled the office of

township commissioner, and is now school director. He is a member of the P. O. S. of A., and has been identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church for thirty six years, twenty-two of which he was class leader.

C. F. HUNT, merchant, Marienville, a son of John D. and Marien F. (Blood) Hunt, was born in Jenks township, Forest Co., Penn., September 22, 1852. He received his education in the township schools, and was graduated from Duff's Commercial College, at Pittsburgh. Learning telegraphy, Mr. Hunt worked for the United Pipe Line Company as operator for eight years, and in December, 1887, he established his present general store at Marienville. August 1, 1880, he married Miss Belle L., daughter of Samuel H. Collom, of Philadelphia, Penn., and they have two children: Leigh F. and Earle B. Mr. Hunt is identified with the Democratic party; is a member of the Patriotic Order Sons of America, the Sons of Temperance and the Equitable Aid Union. Mr. and Mrs. Hunt are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is a trustee.

J. W. KAHLE, JR., of the firm of Kahle Bros. & Co., Marienville, was born in Clarion county, Penn., March 31, 1858, a son of J. W. and Ann (Cheers) Kahle. His father, who was a prominent man in Huntingdon county, Penn., finally settled in Clarion county, where he took an active part in Democratic politics, representing the county in the legislature in 1878 and 1879. J. W. Kahle, Jr., is the sixth in a family of eight living children, and received a good education, finishing in Allegheny College, Meadville, Penn., after which he engaged in oil producing in Venango and Warren counties, in company with his brothers, D. P. and J. C. The firm began operations in Marienville in January, 1888, and were successful in finding a good gas well. They immediately organized a plant, and have since supplied the town with gas. Mr. Kahle married in 1885, Miss Sadie Henry, of Clarion county, and they have two children: Wayne and Caribel. Mr. Kahle is a member of the Sons of Temperance, and of the Evangelical Church; he is a Democrat in politics.

CHARLES S. LEECH, lumber manufacturer and merchant, Marienville, was born in Clarion county, Penn., March 20, 1857, a son of John and Susan M. (Everbart) Leech, who moved from Centre county to Clarion, in 1844. Charles was educated at Carrier Seminary, and learned the printer's trade, which he followed four years. He carried on mercantile business at Lickingville, for two years, and was one year at Tylersburg. He then engaged in drilling oil wells through the entire oil field, from 1880 until 1885, when he came to Marienville, where he erected his present planing mill, and has since added a saw-mill, with a daily capacity of 14,000 feet. He established his present store, in 1888. He married in 1877, Miss Kittie B., daughter of Absalom Samlin, of Armstrong county, Penn., and they have three children: J. C., Edna and Frank. Mr. Leech is a Republican. He is a member of Jenks Lodge, No. 250, I. O. O. F., and of the A. O. U. W.

JOHN H. MENSCH, farmer, P. O. Marionville, was born in Northumberland county, Penn., January 29, 1828, a son of Christian and Sarah (Hursh) Mensch, natives of that county, and who moved to Union county in 1839. His father was born in 1801, and died in 1887; his mother died in 1878. They reared eight children: Stephen (in Union county, Penn.), Lewis (in Centre county, Penn.) Elizabeth (Mrs. Silas Roadarmel, in Union county, Penn.), Druzilla (Mrs. Daniel Harter, in Wayne county, Ohio), Mary Ann (in Union county, Penn.), Hannah (Mrs. Henry Strickler, also in Union county, Penn.), Henrietta (Mrs. John Klingman, in Northumberland county), and John H. The subject of these lines carried on farming in Northumberland county. He

was married, in 1860, to Miss Susanna C. Keller, daughter of Henry Keller, of Columbia county, Penn., and settled on his present farm in Jenks township, Forest county, in 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Mensch are the parents of two children: Florence (Mrs. John Paul) and Lewis (at home). Mr. Mensch is identified with the Democratic party, and has filled various township offices. He was formerly a member of the Lutheran Church, but is now an elder in the Presbyterian Church.

J. H. MORRISON, lumber manufacturer, Marienville, was born in Jefferson county, Penn., August 3, 1851, a son of Robert and Martha (Brown) Morrison, the latter of whom, a native of Ireland, came to America when six years of age with her parents, who settled in Clarion county, Penn. The father of our subject was a lumberman by occupation. On August 27, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was killed at the battle of the Wilderness in 1864. His widow afterward married Patterson Leech, and they now reside in Jefferson county. There were six children in the family: J. H., W. A. (in Jefferson county), R. M. (in Marienville), S. S. G. (in Montana), J. A. (in Iowa) and Lina E. (Mrs. Cecil Gross, in Marienville). J. H. Morrison learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for some years. In 1881 he came to Marienville, and has since been engaged in manufacturing lumber, having mills in Jenks township with a capacity of 14,000 feet daily. He married, in 1876, Miss Elizabeth, daughter of James R. Thompson, of Jefferson county, and they have six children: Margaret Elnora, Martha Elsie, Robert Irwin, James Blaine, George Loraine and an infant. In politics Mr. Morrison is a Republican, and is a member of the school board.

JAMES J. PARSONS, farmer, P. O. Marienville, was born in Clarion county, Penn., February 17, 1844, and is a son of David and Maria (Wilkey) Parsons, who cleared a large farm in Clarion county, and afterward moved to Ohio, settling in Mahoning county. He affiliated with the Democratic party, and was with the one hundred day men, commonly called the "Squirrel Hunters," in the Morgan raid. He died in Ohio in 1868, a member of the Presbyterian Church; his widow now resides in Brookville, Penn. They reared four children: Catherine (wife of Munson Cotton, in Reynoldsville, Penn.), Elizabeth (wife of Harvey Craig, in Bethlehem, Penn.), John (went west when about twenty years of age, and while there raised a company and entered the service of his country as a captain, rising to the rank of colonel; he was killed at Atlanta, Ga.) and James J., who remained on the homestead until 1851, when he came to Marienville, and lived with Col. John D. Hunt until he attained his majority. In April, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, Eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers (three months' troops), and served the term of his enlistment; then re-enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers. In 1863 he re-enlisted as a veteran in the same company; and served as lieutenant of same until the close of the war. He was wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks and at Gettysburg, also at Deep Bottom, Va., and was struck in the right breast with a grape-shot, at Chambersville, also struck on the buckle of his belt and knocked off of the works at Spottsylvania. He never left his command except on account of wounds received at Fair Oaks and Gettysburg, though they were all severe. After the close of the war he returned to Forest county, and has since followed lumbering and farming. He married, May 4, 1868, Miss Marion F., daughter of David S. and Emeline Eldridge, of Jenks township, and they have seven children: Reid, Bertha, William, Ella, Mable, David and Nellie. Mr. Parsons is an active member of the Republican party, and has served as county commissioner since

1887. He was postmaster at Marienville four years, and has filled various township offices. He is member of Capt. George Stowe Post, No. 224, G. A. R.

T. J. REYNER, merchant, Marienville, was born in Clarion county, Penn., November 22, 1853, a son of William and Sarah (Henry) Reyner, also natives of Clarion county. The father, who was a carpenter by trade, a Republican in politics, and a member of the Universalist Church, died in 1872; the mother is still living. They reared six children, as follows: C. B., S. H., D. E., W. C. (all of Tylersburg, Penn.), T. J. and Ada (living with T. J.). Mr. Reyner was educated at the public schools of Clarion county, and learned the trade of a carpenter, which he followed for three years. In 1879 he engaged in mercantile business, in Jefferson county, Penn., and continued there for three years. In June, 1882, he came to Marienville, and established his present business, erecting the first stone building in the town. He married, in 1877, Miss Jennie, daughter of Conrad Damer, of Clarion county, Penn., and they have three children: Sarah, John B. and Ida. Mr. Reyner is a member of the Republican party, and for several years was auditor of Jenks township. He is a member of Jenks Lodge, No 250, I. O. O. F., and of the P. O. S. of A., No. 140.

SAMUEL F. ROHRER (deceased) was born in Lancaster county, Penn., October 15, 1817, a son of John and Magdalena (Herr) Rohrer, also natives of Lancaster county, and of German descent. The subject of this commemorative record attended the academy at Strasburg, in his native county, and fitted himself for college, but was prevented from entering the latter by his father's failure in business. It being Mr. Rohrer's earnest desire to become a physician, he pursued the study of medicine for some nine months, but being unable to carry out his plans, and being in a great measure influenced by his parents, he relinquished his studies in that direction, and turned his attention to civil engineering. In this connection he assisted in the surveying of the Cumberland Valley Railroad and other lines, but at length turned his attention to teaching, the schools in Berks, Venango and Clarion counties, Penn., first coming under his able tuition. Between the years 1855 and 1859 Mr. Rohrer moved to Forest county, where he taught school for over twenty five years. He served as commissioners' clerk for several years, county surveyor, township treasurer, etc., and was county superintendent of Forest county three consecutive terms. He was very active in all educational enterprises, and took great interest in the system of public instruction. He died in Marienville, Penn., January 19, 1888. Mr. Rohrer was an honorable, upright man, and had the unqualified good-will of the community in which he lived. He was married October 12, 1870, to Miss C. L. Blood, daughter of Cyrus Blood, of Marienville, and one child was born to this union, Miss Mary Rohrer, who resides in Marienville with her mother.

GEORGE W. ROSE, farmer and justice of the peace, P. O. Marienville, was born at Silver Lake, Susquehanna Co., Penn., October 25, 1813, a son of James and Isabella (Hall) Rose, natives of Philadelphia, Penn. His father was a lawyer by profession, and practiced in Philadelphia, afterward at the bar of Susquehanna county, where he moved to act as agent for the Bingham lands. He was a prominent member of the Whig party, and served as treasurer of the county for one term. The mother of George W. died in 1816, and the father married, for his second wife, Clarissa Griswold, of Vermont, who is also deceased. The father died in 1810. His family consisted of nine children, all by the first wife, two of whom are living: Mary B. (wife of Frederick Leonard, in Bradford county, Penn.), and George W., who was reared in Susquehanna county, Penn., and received his education at the high schools of Tioga county, N. Y. At the age of fourteen years he went to Potter

county, Penn., and when he was eighteen moved to Clarion county, where he was one of the pioneer school teachers. In 1854 he came to Forest county, and located on his present farm, in Jenks township, which was then a wilderness. He has cleared 150 acres, and made all the improvements with the help of his family. He married, July 16, 1844, Miss Ledema, daughter of Joseph Gates, of Albany, N. Y. She died in 1852, leaving four children, three of whom are living: James (on the homestead), Mary Isabella (widow of Warren P. Mercellott, and living with her father), and Annie (wife of John De Hoover, of Brookville, Penn.); Elizabeth is deceased. Mr. Rose was again married, on this occasion, in 1852, to Miss Harriet Barnes, of Warren county, Penn., by whom two children were born: Timothy (residing in Michigan), and Walter (deceased). Mr. Rose has always been an active member of the Democratic party, and held the office of justice of the peace since twenty-four years of age, except from 1857 to 1863, when he served as prothonotary of Forest county. He has also been superintendent of schools for many years.

JOHN P. SHIPE, farmer, P. O. Marienville, was born in Northumberland county, Penn., September 15, 1840, a son of Abraham and Sarah Ann (Culp) Shipe, natives of Northumberland county, and farmers by occupation, former of whom died in 1895, and latter December 27, 1865. They were prominent members of the German Reformed Church. They reared nine children, four of whom are living: Jonas, in Kansas; Sarah, wife of Eli Persing, in Northumberland county; Abraham K., in Jenks township, this county, and John P. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native county, and in 1865 married Miss Lucinda Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Keller, of Columbia county, Penn. In 1874 they moved to Forest county, where he has since been engaged in farming and lumbering in Jenks township. Mr. and Mrs. Shipe have four children: Henry A., Daniel H., Annie Ester and James Albert. Mr. Shipe affiliates with the Democratic party, and has filled various township offices. The family are members of the German Reformed Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. of Northumberland county, Penn.

A. D. STULL, merchant, Marienville, was born in Fayette county, Penn., April 14, 1839, and is a son of David and Sarah (Davis) Stull, of Cambria and Fayette counties, Penn., respectively. A. D. Stull moved in 1842, with his parents, to Clarion county, where they engaged in farming near Edensburg. His father was a Democrat, and served as justice of the peace for five years. Mr. Stull remained on the homestead until he was seventeen years of age, receiving a common school education. In 1855 he engaged as clerk in the mercantile business, and in a few years became a member of the firm, which partnership existed eight years. He then engaged in business at Parker's Landing, Penn., for two years, was four years in Pittsburgh, Penn., after which he established his present prosperous business at Marienville, in February, 1889. He married, in 1861, Miss Mary P., daughter of Daniel B. and Annie Curll, of Clarion county, Penn., and she died in 1872, leaving three children: William Reynolds, in Clarion; Josephine Plummer, wife of Bart Sheridan, in Pittsburgh, Penn.; and Clara Van Lier, living at home. Mr. Stull was again married, on this occasion June 20, 1889, to Miss Annie A. Rankin, of Clarion county. Mr. Stull sent a substitute to the war of the Rebellion. He is a member of Clarion Lodge, No. 277, F. & A. M., and of Clarion Presbyterian Church.

DR. S. S. TOWLER, Marienville, was born in Manchester, England, June 6, 1813, a son of Rev. William and Mary (Phillips) Fowler, who came to America in 1845 and located in New York City, where the father had charge of a Methodist Church. Rev. William Towler was one of the noted ministers of

his country, and was sent to New York by special request to take charge of American missions. He died in that city, November 1, 1846. The mother and family soon after removed to Toronto, Canada, and while on a visit to her brother in England, in 1870, she died. Four of their children are living: Mary, wife of John Flesher, in Manitoba; John P., in Chicago; Dr. S. S., and Charles, a commercial traveler, in Collingwood, Canada. Dr. S. S. Towler was reared in Canada until seventeen years of age, and was educated in Toronto Model School. In 1860 he located at Cleveland, Ohio, and remained there until 1863 when he went into the quartermaster's department at Nashville, Tenn., and was honorably discharged in 1865. He read medicine with Drs. Mahaffey and Hickman, of Cleveland, and graduated from the University of Michigan in 1873. He first began practice at Reynoldsville, then moved to Millerstown, Butler Co., Penn., and in 1878 came to Marienville, where he has since practiced his profession. He also operates in oil and hardwood timber. He married, in 1874, Miss Clara B., daughter of the late Col. John D. Hunt, of Marienville, and they have two children: Maud and Harold. The Doctor is a member of the Butler County Medical Society; has acted as surgeon for the Pittsburgh & Western Railroad for many years, and is a member of the National Association of Railroad Surgeons. He is a member of Jenks Lodge, No. 250, I. O. O. F.; of the E. A. U., No. 351, and is deputy grand worthy patriarch of the Sons of Temperance. He is a Republican in politics, and has filled the office of justice of the peace for ten years. He is an elder in the Presbyterian Church. Dr. Towler is medical examiner for the Equitable Life Insurance Company, of New York; the Penn Mutual, of Philadelphia; the Metropolitan; the Mutual Benefit, of New York; the New England Mutual; the People's Mutual, of Pittsburgh; the A. O. U. W., and the E. A. U.

J. B. WATSON, proprietor of the Watson House, Marienville, was born in Perry township, Armstrong Co., Penn., December 9, 1827, a son of Abraham and Rachel Watson, former of whom was born at Spencer creek, Centre Co., Penn., latter born in Venango county, same State. In 1804 Abraham Watson, moved with his father, Thomas Watson, to that part of Armstrong county which is now Clarion county. They settled near the Poke Furnace, engaging in farming and lumbering, and were among the first and prominent families of the county. Thomas Watson was a colonel in the war of 1812. He drilled the first salt well in Clarion county, at the mouth of Deer creek on the Clarion river. Abraham Watson was Democratic in politics, voting twice for Gen. Jackson, and was a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church. He died in January, 1876; his wife died in 1866. Their children were as follows: Clemens, in Whiteside county, Ill.; J. B.; Jane, Mrs. Harrison Elliott, in Cleveland, Ohio; Hannah, Mrs. J. R. Wick, in Rimersburg, Clarion Co., Penn.; Sarah, Mrs. Samuel Rupert, living on the homestead; Thomas, who was a member of Company A, One Hundred and Third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and died near Newport News, Va.; Annie, wife of John C. Richart, of Perry township, Clarion Co., Penn.; Margaret H., who died at the age of twenty-one years. J. B. Watson was reared on the homestead farm, obtaining his education mostly by studying at home. He was possessed of a fine voice, and for a number of years was engaged in teaching vocal music. His principal occupation was lumbering up to 1860, at which time he began operating in oil at Titusville. In 1869 he was elected prothonotary of Clarion county, serving six years in that capacity, after which he again resumed the oil business at Ebensburg, continuing in same until 1881. Coming to Forest county December 12, 1882, Mr. Watson built his present hotel at Marienville. He married, in 1859, Miss Margaret Caroline, daughter of John and Hannah Murray, of

Clarion county, and by this union they reared three children: Hannah K., who died May 18, 1888; Edwin Alexander, land agent at Springfield, Kas., and John Thomas, living at home. Mr. Watson is a staunch Democrat, and takes an active part in county politics. In 1873 he established the *Jacksonian*, of Clarion county, which paper he edited for some years. During the war of the Rebellion he received a captain's commission, but owing to an attack of bilious fever was unable to serve. He was appointed postmaster, at Marienville, in November, 1885, and served until July 1, 1889. He was a member of Clarion Lodge, No. 252, I. O. O. F., and passed all the chairs; is also a member of Clarion Lodge, F. & A. M. Mr. and Mrs. Watson were members of the Presbyterian Church, but lately Mr. Watson declined to act as a ruling elder for good and valid reasons, and gave his name as a member to unite with the Methodist Episcopal Church. His hotel was burned with half its contents, January 1, 1890, at about one o'clock a. m., with a loss of \$3,500, and no insurance. The cause of the fire was the melting of a stove in a barber shop, through over pressure of gas. With characteristic energy and *vim*, in two days after the fire, Mr. Watson began to arrange for another and larger house.

D. E. WHITE, machinist, Marienville, was born in Erie county, N. Y., in 1853, and is a son of James H. and Jane (Joslin) White, natives of Erie county, and farmers by occupation. D. E. White received an ordinary education, after which he learned the machinist's trade, at which he has since worked. In 1882 he came to Marienville in connection with the hub factory, and since the burning of the same has been engaged in business for himself, operating a machine shop. In 1875 he married Miss Maria Boyer, of Erie county, N. Y., and they have one child, Eugene. Mr. White is independent in politics. He is a member of Jenks Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Marienville.

BARNETT TOWNSHIP.

A. COOK, lumber manufacturer and merchant, Cooksburg, was born in Venango county, Penn., in 1824, a son of John and Susan (Helpman) Cook. The father was born east of the Alleghany mountains, and eventually settled in that part of Jefferson (now Forest) county, where he entered a tract of land and built a saw mill. Running the lumber down the river to Pittsburgh on these trips (which he made in a canoe), he would bring back provisions for his family. His first wife dying in 1830, he married, for his second, Mrs. Ritter, who died in 1872. John Cook belonged to the old Whig party, and filled many of the early offices of the county. He died in 1858. Hon. A. Cook, who was one in a family of eleven children, was educated in the schools of the period, and when young, began to assist his father in his business. In 1846 he started in the lumber business for himself, and has since been one of the extensive dealers in the county; by hard work and good judgment, his firm has become one of the wealthiest in the county. He owns large tracts of timber land, a large mill at Pittsburgh and the mill at Cooksburg, which town was principally built by him, and is named in honor of him. Mr. Cook married, in 1849, Miss Rebecca Ann, daughter of John Mays, of Forest county, and they have reared six children: J. W. (at home), A. W. (attending to the Pittsburgh branch of the business), and Jake, Ida May, Burt and Hattie, all at home. Mr. Cook has always been identified with the Republican party. In 1870 he was elected associate judge of the county, serving five years. He has also filled the offices of county auditor, county commissioner, and all other local offices. He has been a stockholder and officer in the Second National Bank of Clarion, Penn., since its formation, and for the past three years its president. He is a believer in the Universalist doctrine.

G. W. ELDER, proprietor of the Shields House, Clarington, was born in Clarion county, Penn., May 28, 1832, a son of William and Mary (Barr) Elder, natives of Centre county, Penn. He received his education in Clarion county, and has since followed lumbering and farming. In 1880 he came to Clarington, and engaged in boat building, which he still follows. In 1884 he took possession of his present hotel. He married, in 1858, Miss Alvina Shaffer, daughter of Charles Shaffer, of Venango county, and they have nine children: Charles, in Venango county; John A. and L. S., in Barnett township; G. B., at home; Emma, wife of Dr. H. Simming, in Barnett township; Ida, wife of Isaac Payne, in Gilfoyle, Penn.; W. S., in Barnett township; Jennie and J. K., at home. Mr. Elder is a Democrat; he sent a substitute to the war of the Rebellion. Mrs. Elder is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOSEPH HALL, farmer and lumberman, P. O. Redelyffe, was born in Butler county, Penn., May 23, 1845, a son of Cornelius and Susan (Slater) Hall, former of whom was born in Crawford county, Penn., of Prussian and French parentage, latter being a native of Clarion county, same State. They were farmers by occupation, and prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Cornelius Hall was a Democrat in politics, and filled various township offices; he died in Butler county, Penn., in 1874; his widow yet survives. Their family consisted of thirteen children, twelve of whom are still living: John H. (in Clarion county), Joseph, Samuel J. (in Oklahoma), Susan (wife of August P. Von Slyke, in Wisconsin), Jerry M., Cornelius W. (in Redelyffe), Nancy A. (wife of John Stevenson, in Butler county), Mary J. (wife of Lewis Stevenson, also in Butler county), Thomas A. (in St. Louis), Melinda (wife of Henry Young, in Redelyffe), Melvin A. and William C. (also in Redelyffe). Joseph Hall was reared and educated in Butler county, Penn., and has been principally engaged in lumbering in Clarion, Elk and Forest counties, settling in Barnett township, this county, in 1866. He married, in 1867, Miss Harriet, daughter of Robert Huling, and they have had seven children: Sarah O. (Mrs. J. B. Work, in Jenks township), Cora A. (Mrs. E. L. Sutton, in Redelyffe), Lewis R., Mary E., Matilda S., Alice (deceased) and Hattie. Mr. Hall in politics is a Republican. He has been auditor, and is now school director of the township. He has been steward and exhorter in the United Brethren Church.

CORNELIUS W. HALL, farmer, P. O. Redelyffe, was born in Butler county, Penn., January 31, 1854. He has been principally engaged in farming and lumbering, settling in Barnett township, Forest county, in 1885. He married, in 1885, Miss Aurissa, daughter of John H. Love, of Forest county, and they have two children: Benjamin Melvin and Bessie A. Mr. Hall is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; in politics an adherent of the Republican party.

ROBERT HULING (deceased) was born at Lock Haven, Penn., December 25, 1809, a son of William and Jane (Chatham) Huling, natives of that place. In 1820 they moved to Clarion county, Penn., where Robert received an ordinary education. He learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed for some years, and in 1839 he moved to Jefferson county, where he worked at his trade and also cleared a farm. In 1857 he came to Forest county, and here settled upon his late farm in Barnett township. Mr. Huling married, in 1837, Miss Mary Mays, daughter of John Mays, of Forest county, and they reared eight children, four of whom are living: Albert and John (in Redelyffe), Louisa (wife of Emanuel Cook, in Jefferson county) and Harriet (wife of Joseph Hall, also in Redelyffe). Mr. Huling died July 2, 1888, a prominent member of the United Brethren Church. Politically he has always been identified with the Republican party, and filled various township offices.

WILLIAM SHIELDS, retired, Clarington, was born in North Londonderry, Ireland, August 9, 1820, and is a son of William and Margaret (Douglass) Shields. He was educated in Ireland, and in 1847 came to America, remaining in New York City for some time, then went to Putnam county, N. Y., where he obtained employment in the blacksmith department of the West Point Foundry, remaining there three years. In 1850 he moved to Jefferson county, Penn., and obtained employment in the lumber woods. May 1, 1851, he came to Clarington, and for five years worked for Mr. Armstrong. He then purchased the hotel known as the Shields House, which he conducted for twenty-one years, and since then he has been engaged in farming. Mr. Shields married, October 13, 1851, Miss Nancy Winlack, of Jefferson county, Penn., and they have reared three children: W. D. and S. H., merchants in Clarington, and Jennie, living at home. Mr. Shields is a member of the Democratic party, and served five years as justice of the peace.

WILLIAM D. SHIELDS, lumber manufacturer and merchant, Clarington, a son of William and Nancy (Winlack) Shields, was born at Clarington, Forest Co., Penn., May 18, 1858. He was educated at the township schools, and Iron City Commercial College, at Pittsburgh, and has since been engaged in lumbering, boat building, etc., in connection with his brother, S. H. Shields, under the firm name of W. D. & S. H. Shields. They also conduct a general mercantile business, which was established in 1881. Our subject was married, in 1884, to Miss Edith, daughter of Henry L. Van Horn, of Indiana county, Penn., and they have one child, Van S. Mr. Shields is identified with the Democratic party; was elected county commissioner in 1884, and is now serving his second term; has also filled various township offices. He is a member of Mingo Lodge, No. 592, I. O. O. F., of Clarion county, and of the K. of P., No. 477, of Brookville, Jefferson county.

HOWE TOWNSHIP.

T. W. CORAH, merchant, Balltown, was born in Leicester-shire, England, January 29, 1848, a son of John and Annie M. (Dawson) Corah, who came to America in 1853, located in Herkimer county, N. Y., and engaged in farming. The father died there in 1856; the mother remarried, and now resides in Erie county, N. Y. She had four children by her first husband. One son, Henry, was a member of the One Hundredth New York Volunteer Regiment, and died in the Baltimore Hospital. T. W. Corah was educated in Erie county, N. Y., and in 1868 moved to the coal country, where he went through the whole field as laborer, producer, etc. In 1884 he located in Balltown, where he has since been proprietor of the Balltown House, and in 1887 he established a general mercantile business. He married, in 1876, Miss Jennie Valentine, daughter of Heman Valentine, of Warren county, Penn., and they have six children, Jessie May, Edgar, Edward Milton, Viola C., Edna Blanche and Lena. Mr. Corah is a Democrat in politics, and served the county as auditor three years; also filled other township offices. He is a member of Tionesta Lodge, No. 257, F. & A. M.

WILLIAM H. FROST, lumber manufacturer, P. O. Pigeon, was born in Brockwayville, Jefferson Co., Penn., November 6, 1843, a son of Abial and Mary Ann (Wilson) Frost, natives of New York State (the former born in 1806), and early settlers in Jefferson county. His father, who was a sawyer, operated one of the first mills in the county, and afterward settled upon a farm, becoming one of the prominent men of the county, and enjoying a reputation for uprightness and integrity. He was identified with the Democratic party, and filled various township offices; he was a prominent member of the

Methodist Episcopal Church for many years. He died February 12, 1889, his wife having died in 1857. Four of their children are still living: Elizabeth (wife of Justice Gage, in Brockwayville), John W. (on the homestead in Jefferson county), William H. and Hiram (in Brockwayville). William H. Frost received an ordinary education, and has been engaged in the lumber business since he was eighteen years of age. He served in the war of the Rebellion under Capt. N. M. Brockway, and helped to capture Morgan in Ohio. In December, 1880, he came to Forest county, first locating in Jenks township, where he has since been engaged in manufacturing lumber, under the firm names of W. H. Frost and Damon & Frost and W. H. Frost & Co., etc. December 25, 1863, he married Miss Annice Powell, daughter of Reuben and Angeline Powell, of Brockwayville, Penn., and they have six children: Elizabeth, Mary, Annie, Wilson, Angeline and Raymond. Mr. Frost is independent in politics, an advocate of prohibition, and served as postmaster at Pigeon for seven years. In 1882 he established a small store at that place, and his business increased until he was obliged to erect a new building. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. L. SAXTON, merchant, Balltown, was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., March 10, 1836, a son of Charles and Samantha (Howe) Saxton. He received an ordinary education, and engaged in farming. For twelve years he followed the oil fields in different kinds of labor, and in 1883 located at Balltown, where he established his present business. In 1857 he married Miss Angeline, daughter of Peter Schofield, of Chautauqua county, N. Y. She died in 1877, leaving six children: Riley and Rosetta (in Chautauqua county), George, Ada (now Mrs. Simon Freer, in Kansas City, Mo.), Alonzo (at Sheffield Junction, Penn.), and Maudie (now Mrs. Henry Odell, in Derrick City, Penn.). Mr. Saxton, afterward married, in 1880, Mrs. Lacell. He affiliates with the Republican party, and has served as overseer of the poor, and in various local offices. He is class-leader in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

KINGSLEY TOWNSHIP.

R. R. ANDREWS, merchant, Kellettville, was born in Newburg, N. Y., October 25, 1845, a son of Ransom and Julia (Barnes) Andrews, natives of Chenango county, N. Y. His father was a printer by trade, and edited the *Arns*, of Binghamton, N. Y., for a number of years, and was afterward connected in business with Horace Greeley, in New York City. He now resides in Canada. R. R. Andrews received an ordinary education, and in 1865 enlisted in the Twentieth New York Battery, serving until the close of the war, after which he engaged in the extract business, at Painted Post, N. Y., Trout Run, Lycoming Co., Penn., and Smethport, McKean Co., Penn. In 1882 he came to Kellettville, and took charge of the extract works for W. W. Kellett until 1884 when he established his present mercantile business. After leaving Trout Run Mr. Andrews traveled in Europe, making London, England, his headquarters, his family stopping at South Kensington, London, for one year. After making the second trip, he traveled through the Southwestern States for the same man, N. Spencer Thomas, of Elmira, N. Y., and in the spring of 1889 he took a trip through Oregon and Washington Territories, returning by way of California and Salt Lake. Mr. Andrews married, in 1878, Miss Maria Rarick, of New York State, and they have one child, Charles. Our subject is identified with the Republican party, and was appointed postmaster in 1887. Mr. and Mrs. Andrews are members of the Free Methodist Church.

E. BERLIN, merchant and farmer, Whig Hill, was born in Clarion county, Penn., January 11, 1835, a son of Paul and Nancy (Tomlin) Berlin, former a native of Westmoreland county, Penn., and the latter of Clarion county, Penn. Jacob Berlin, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was one of the early settlers of Clarion county. He was in the war of 1812, and died at the age of ninety-eight years. Pam Berlin was reared and married in Clarion county, and became one of the prominent farmers of the vicinity. He came to Forest county in the spring of 1855, and settled on the present farm of E. Berlin. He was a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Lutheran Church. He died in 1873, and his widow in 1876. They reared nine children: Lavina (Mrs. Jacob Myers, in Olean, N. Y.), Elizabeth (Mrs. William Reed, in Clarion county, Penn.), E. Jacob (who was killed by an accident in 1885), Annie (Mrs. Joseph Swailes, in Pittsburgh, Penn.), Sarah (Mrs. Wesley Whitehill, in Kingsley township), John H. (also in Kingsley township), Lucy (Mrs. Raymond Graham, also in Kingsley township), Nancy E. (Mrs. William Bailey, in Warren county, Penn.). Mr. Berlin came with his parents to Forest county, Penn., and has since resided on the homestead. He married, in 1859, Miss Hannah Neil, daughter of Robert Neil, of Venango county, Penn., and by her has seven children: J. E. (a merchant in Mayburg), Elizabeth (Mrs. Thomas Flynn, in Green township), Ida (Mrs. Thomas Bruce, in Warren county), Derilla J. (Mrs. John Shank, in Kingsley township), Robert Adelbert, Edith and Mabel. Mr. Berlin has been extensively engaged in lumbering in connection with farming. In 1883 he established his present mercantile business at Whig Hill. He is a Democrat in politics; has served as county commissioner for seven years, also filled various township offices. He was appointed postmaster in 1884, and still holds that office. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN H. BERLIN, farmer, P. O. Whig Hill, a son of Paul and Nancy (Tomlin) Berlin, was born in Clarion county, Penn., January 15, 1840, and was reared and educated in his native county. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. He was wounded at the battle of Laurel Hill, taken prisoner and confined in Richmond Hospital, and for two weeks in Libby Prison. After the close of the war, he came to Forest county, and engaged in lumbering. He married, in 1868, Miss Lavina L. Beck, daughter of Jacob Beck, of Kingsley township, Forest county, and they have since resided on his present farm. He has five children: Mary May (Mrs. Richard Flynn), Ida Catherine (Mrs. Charles Hoover), Jacob L., Clemon H. and Lulia Elizabeth, all at home. Mr. Berlin is a Democrat in politics, and is a member of Tionesta Post, No. 274, G. A. R. He is a trustee in the Evangelical Church.

WILLIAM A. DUSENBURY, merchant and lumber manufacturer, of the firm of Dusenbury & Wheeler, Newtown Mills, was born in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., September 17, 1838, a son of Henry and Caroline (Butler) Dusenbury, of Delaware county, N. Y. He was reared in his native county, was educated in the township schools, and has always followed the lumber business. October 4, 1867, he came to Forest county, and located at Newtown Mills, where he has since resided. He manufactures an average of 3,000,000 feet of lumber per year; also conducts a tannery and mill at West Hickory. In 1878 he married Miss Helen Truesdale, daughter of Hiram Truesdale, a native of Warren county, N. Y. (now deceased), and Helen (Conerom) Truesdale, and they have two children: William A. and Edgar Truesdale. Mr. Dusenbury is identified with the Republican party, and has held the office of justice of the peace and other township offices. He has been postmaster at Newtown Mills since 1868. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

C. F. GILLESPIE, farmer, P. O. Whig Hill, was born in Kittanning, Armstrong Co., Penn., March 31, 1827, a son of David and Rebecca (Hayse) Gillespie, of Scotch-Irish nativity. When he was eleven years of age he removed to Sandy Lake, Penn., where he assisted his father in clearing a farm. At the age of nineteen years, he went to Franklin, Penn., where he learned the puddler's trade, and worked in the iron works at that place. In 1849 he came to Forest county, and worked at plastering and painting in Tionesta, and then for thirteen years manufactured lumber for H. Stowe. He removed to his farm in Whig Hill, in October, 1865, and here he has since resided. Mr. Gillespie married, September 23, 1853, Miss Catherine E., daughter of Henry and Dorothy Zuendel, and to them have been born five sons and one daughter: Frank, R. Z., H. E., W. S., F. W. and Katie E.

GEORGE S. HINDMAN, farmer, P. O. Whig Hill, was born in Armstrong county, Penn., October 15, 1834, a son of William and Mary (Long) Hindman, natives of that county. He came to Forest county in 1859, and followed lumbering at Newtown Mills until 1861, when he enlisted in Company G, Eighty-third P. V. L., being honorably discharged in 1863. He then engaged in lumbering until 1867, in which year he settled on his present farm. He married, in 1864, Miss Matilda J. Manross, daughter of William Manross, of Venango county, and they have four children: William, Mary (Mrs. L. H. Barnes, of Kingsley township), Frank and Irene. Mr. Hindman is a Democrat, and has filled various township offices. He is a member of Tionesta Post, No. 274, G. A. R., and of the Evangelical Church, in which he is steward.

CHARLES A. HOWE, superintendent of the Tionesta Tanning Company, Tionesta, was born in New Bedford, Mass., December 16, 1832, a son of Roswell and Sylvia (Freeman) Howe, of Plymouth county, Mass., and Windham county, Vt., respectively. Mr. Howe was reared in his native county, until twelve years of age. He secured his education by his own efforts, and entered a mercantile store as clerk, where he obtained a good business training. He afterward served an apprenticeship to the tanning business, under his uncle, after which he had charge of tanneries in New Hampshire and Vermont. In April, 1886, he came to Tionesta, and built the present tannery at Kellettville for the Tionesta Tanning Company, and has since acted as general superintendent of the same, having full charge of the business. July 3, 1871, he married Miss Lucy A. Bazin, daughter of John Bazin, of New Market, N. H., and by her has two children: Charles Roswell and Benjamin Freeman. Mr. Howe is identified with the Republican party. He is a member of King Solomon's Lodge, No. 43, F. & A. M., of Bellows Falls, Vt.

JOHN R. OSGOOD, lumber jobber and justice of the peace, Newtown Mills, was born at Newtown Mills, Penn., July 28, 1858, a son of Hiram and Christiana (Shelus) Osgood. John Osgood, the grandfather of John R. and who was a miller by occupation, settled in Kingsley township, Forest Co., Penn., about the year 1834. Hiram Osgood, who was a lumberman and farmer, died in January, 1880; his widow still survives him. John R. Osgood was educated at the township schools, and has always been engaged in jobbing lumber. He married, September 6, 1883, Miss Annie, daughter of Seibert Burhen, of Kingsley township, and they have one child, Katie May. Politically, Mr. Osgood is a Republican, and has filled various township offices. In February, 1889, he was elected justice of the peace. He is a member of Tionesta Lodge, No. 369, I. O. O. F.

JONAS SHUNK, farmer, P. O. Whig Hill, was born in Centre county, Penn., January 22, 1833, a son of John and Lydia (Breune) Shunk, of that county. In 1848 he moved to Venango county, and afterward settled in For-

est county, locating on his present farm in 1875. He married, in 1855, Miss Susanna Young, daughter of Joseph Young, of Clarion county, and they have six children: Isaac (in Ohio), John (in Kingsley township, married to Rilda Berlin, and has one child, Gertrude), Ida (Mrs. I. C. Delo, also in Kingsley township), Minnie, Durie and Nellie. In 1863 Mr. Shunk enlisted in Company K, Seventy-sixth P. V. I., serving until the close of the war; he was wounded at Petersburg, July 30, 1864. Mr. Shunk is a member of Tionesta Post, No. 274, G. A. R. He is a steward in the Methodist Episcopal Church; in politics a Republican.

WILLIAM TOBEY, lumber manufacturer, Kellettville, Penn., was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., August 9, 1825, a son of Alden and Bloomey (Rugg) Tobey, of Vermont. Mr. Tobey remained on the homestead until thirty years of age, when he engaged in lumbering in Cattaraugus and adjoining counties. In April, 1856, he went to McKean county, Penn., and acted as superintendent for a lumber firm, for five years, and afterward went to Warren county, where he remained four years, and from there he came to Balltown, Forest county, where he operated the lumber mill for Howe & Co. In 1867 he settled upon his present homestead, and has since had charge of the Buck mills. Mr. Tobey was first married in 1849, to Jane Mason, of Cattaraugus county, N. Y., by whom he had four children: Darius, pastor of the Free Methodist Church in Franklin, Penn.; Kate, Mrs. Jas. T. Brennan, in Tionesta; Nettie, Mrs. Pat. Normill, in Tionesta, Penn., and Hattie L. In 1887 Mr. Tobey was again married, on this occasion, to Mrs. Mary Ann Catlin. He affiliates with the Democratic party, and has filled various township offices. He is a member of Tionesta Lodge, No. 369, I. O. O. F.

H. A. ZUENDEL, farmer, P. O. Starr, was born in Germany in 1821, a son of Henry and Dorothy Zuendel, who emigrated to America in 1840, and first located in Nebraska, Penn. In 1841 they settled on Dutch hill, on the farm now owned by Henry Kizer, which they cleared and improved. Henry Zuendel was an elder in the German Reformed Church, and helped build the first church on the hill. In 1865 he moved to Erie county, Penn., where he died in 1872; his widow still lives in that county. They reared six children: Conrad, in Erie county; John Adams, in Kingsley township; H. A.; Annie (Mrs. William White, in Kansas); Eva Elizabeth (Mrs. A. B. Root, in the State of Washington) and Kate Elizabeth (Mrs. C. F. Gillespie, of Whig Hill). H. A. Zuendel was educated in Germany, and has followed the occupation of farming and lumbering, settling on his present farm in 1853. He married, in 1847, Miss Annie Christina Zuendel, daughter of Adam Zuendel, of Green township, and they have reared seven children: Elizabeth; George, in Green township; John H., in Kingsley township; Conrad; Ernest E., in Hickory township; John M. and Mary E. Mr. Zuendel was formerly a Democrat, but is now a supporter of the Prohibition party; for three years he served as county auditor, and three years as county commissioner; was school director for nineteen years, and filled various other township offices. He is class leader in the Evangelical Church, and has a local license to preach.

GREEN TOWNSHIP.

F. E. ALLISON, of East Hickory, was born in Clinton county, Penn., about five miles from the city of Lock Haven. His grandfather, Archibald Allison, who was of Scotch Irish descent, born in 1718, was married to Mary Kennedy, third daughter of John Kennedy, a native of the shire of Galloway, and parish of Kirkmaddon, Scotland, November 1, 1730. They landed in America June 18, 1773, the family consisting of four sons: David, Mathew, Archibald, Jr., and James—and three daughters: Catherine, Jane and Eleanor. Archibald,

Jr., was about six feet three inches in height, weighing about 190 pounds, "cordy as an elk, and swift as a reindeer." He was an expert with the rifle in his day, and was a chosen scout of Lee and Washington. [See history of the early settlement in the eastern counties, also, history of Dauphin and Cumberland counties.] His brother, Mathew (the father of the subject of our sketch), was born September 15, 1755. He enlisted in the Revolutionary army, at the age of nineteen, and at the close of the war he received his pay in what was called "Continental money," which afterward proved to be worthless. He married Sarah Mahaffy, of Cumberland county, Penn., and to them were born four children: William, Margaret, Mary and Sarah. Removing from Cumberland to Nittany Valley, Mathew there purchased 200 acres of land, where he opened up a farm. In 1800 he was appointed by the governor of Pennsylvania to run the boundary line for a new county which he named "Centre County," and for many terms served as commissioner of the same. After the death of his wife, Sarah, he married Miss Catherine Lamb, who bore him eight children: Samuel L. (who in turn enlisted and served during the war of 1812-13, under Gen. Wm. Harrison, grandfather of our present chief magistrate), Archibald, James, David, John, Jane, Catherine and Nellie. John removed to Ohio, married a Miss Mary Williams, and became the father of William B. Allison, the present United States senator from Dubuque, Iowa; Jane married William Goodfellow, of Wayne county, Ohio; Nellie married James Moore, of Seneca county, Ohio, and Catherine married Hugh McManigal, of Big Valley, Centre Co., Penn. Mr. Allison was again married, to a Miss Sarah Baine, a Quakeress of Philadelphia, and to this union were born five children: Mathew Jackson Allison, of Enterprise, Warren county, Penn.; Mary Ann (now Mrs. George Rishel, of Clinton county), Robert C. Allison (a Presbyterian minister, graduate of Amherst College), died in Southerland, Mass., A. D. 1886; Thomas J. Allison (removed to Freeport, Ill., in 1846), died May 22, 1850. Their father died February 9, 1828. F. E. Allison was reared in Clinton county, in the small village of Salona, until he was eighteen years of age. When a youth he was the "village chore boy," earning and receiving small sums of money for doing errands, chopping stove wood, etc., which money he invested in books, and tallow candles to enable him to study by night. Having obtained a fair education by his own efforts, he came to Venango county, and engaged in school teaching, but soon abandoned the profession as \$13 were the highest monthly wages paid by the school boards; and it might be added here that he boarded around with the scholars, and occasionally "aired the spare bed." He was employed as superintendent of an iron furnace by James Hughes, Myers & Hunter, for several years, and again accepted a similar position with William Cross, in Hickory township, where subsequently he engaged in the mercantile and lumber businesses. Mr. Allison was married in August, 1851, to Barbara A. Smith, and to them were born nine children, viz.: Orlando I., Josephine A., William Forest, Mary, Ann, Susan Almyra (now Mrs. I. L. Klienstiver), Emma Jane (now Mrs. N. G. Cole), Lucy Elvernon and Irvine Holbrook. Mrs. Allison died on November 17, 1885. He has also an adopted daughter, Ellen C., who married James K. Green, now of Harmony. (The oldest son was blown up by the premature explosion of nitro glycerine, near the mouth of Scrubgrass, in Venango county; he had a wife and three children—two boys and one girl). Josephine A. was thrown from a carriage near Plummer, Venango county, and killed, on the 4th of July, 1854. Politically Mr. Allison was one of the first Republicans in northern Venango county (now Forest), but is now among the prominent leaders of the Prohibition party. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JAMES GILFILLAN, millwright, P. O. Nebraska, was born August 22, 1838, at the Albion mines, Nova Scotia, a son of Rev. James and Jane (Robertson) Gilfillan, natives of Scotland, who came to the United States when each was about thirteen years of age. They resided in Schuylkill county, Penn., and were there married and had two children; they then removed to Nova Scotia, where the subject of these lines was born, and when he was two years old the family returned to Schuylkill county, Penn. From there, when James, Jr., was a boy of six years, they came to Clarion county, Penn., where they settled on a piece of wild land and cleared up a farm. The father was an ordained minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died in Ohio, in 1864, while in active work. The subject of our sketch resided on the farm in Clarion county until he was in his eighteenth year, when he moved to Venango county, Penn., and was there apprenticed to learn the joiner's trade, afterward carrying on that business in the same county where he put up numerous buildings. Subsequently he took up the trade of millwright, building several mills in Venango (now Forest) county and vicinity, among them the large one owned by Collins, Darrah & Co., at Nebraska; and since 1864 Mr. Gilfillan has most of the time more or less been identified with mills. He came to Forest county when it was a part of Venango county, and when the county seat was established at Tionesta. In 1863 he was united in marriage with Hannah I. Siggins, of West Hickory, Forest Co., Penn., who bore him four children: Alba J., Genevieve (Mrs. Charles Smith, of Warren, Penn.) Gertrude and Rachel D. Mr. Gilfillan is a member of the Methodist Church, and has served as class-leader for a number of years. In politics he is a Democrat; has held the office of jury commissioner, and for three terms was justice of the peace. He has two brothers who served in the Union army during the Civil war—Thomas, of Indiana, who participated in every battle the army of the Potomac was engaged in, being wounded in the last one, and John R., of Tidionte, Penn., who was with Sherman's army during the last year of the war, and was discharged at the end of the struggle.

HENRY KISER, farmer, P. O. Tionesta, was born in Germany, April 23, 1836, a son of Frederick and Sophia (Klompermeyer) Kiser, former of whom, a carpenter by trade, came to America in 1841, and died about three years after his arrival. His widow afterward married Frederick Copman, who came to America with her family in 1848, locating at Pittsburgh. Conrad, the brother of Henry, enlisted at Pittsburgh, in the Mexican war, and has never since been heard from. Henry Kiser was educated in Germany, and, after coming to America, found employment in McKee's glass works for three years. In 1851 he came to Forest county, Penn., and for several years followed lumbering, settling on his present farm in 1866. He married, in 1858, Miss Martha, daughter of Nicholas Matha, of Green township, this county, and they have reared nine children: Edward, in Green township; Catherine, wife of Archib Puffinberger, in Kingsley township; Mary, wife of Oliver Laird, in Allegheny City, Penn.; Eva, Emma, Harvey, Florence and Raphael. Mr. Kiser is a Republican, and the family are members of the Lutheran Church.

GEORGE KLINESTIVER, blacksmith, Nebraska, was born in Germany, July 3, 1836, a son of Henry and Catherine (Hess) Klinestiver, who came to America in 1848, located in Tionesta, and afterward on Ross run, where they engaged in farming. They reared four children, Christina (Mrs. Peter Wolf, in Tionesta township), George, Catherine (wife of William Maty, in Illinois) and Mary Ann (wife of Sidney Smith, in Hickory, Penn.). Mr. Klinestiver received an ordinary education, and learned the blacksmith's trade, which he has since followed. In 1857 he married Miss Dorcas Lawrence, who died in

1869, leaving five children: William (in Golinza), Jacob, Charles, Henry and Florence. He was again married in 1871, this time to Miss Fredericka Baumgardner, by whom he has three children: Emma, George and Frederick. Mr. Klinestiver is identified with the Republican party, and is a member of the German Reformed Church.

FRANK X. KREITLER, merchant and lumberman, of the firm of Collins & Kreidler, Nebraska, Penn., was born in Germany, December 4, 1842, a son of Barnhart and Mary Kreidler. He came to America in 1859, and remained three years in New Rochelle, N. Y., where he learned the barber's trade. In 1863 he moved to Brookville, Jefferson Co., Penn., where he conducted a barber shop for twenty-five years, and also engaged to some extent in lumbering. In 1869 he married Miss Eliza Knieriemen, of New Rochelle, N. Y. In 1886 he purchased an interest in the firm of Collins, Darrah & Co., and in 1887 located at Nebraska, where he has since had charge of a mercantile business, and is also a member of the lumber firm of Collins, Darrah & Co. In 1864 he enlisted in Company B, Two Hundred and Eleventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served till the close of the war. He is past master of Hobah Lodge, No. 276, F. & A. M., and a member of Jefferson Chapter, No. 225, of Brookville; member of Brookville Post, No. 242, G. A. R., and of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically he is a Republican.

GEORGE J. LACY (deceased), late of the firm of G. J. & F. C. Lacy, lumber manufacturers, Golinza, was born in Nebraska, Forest Co., Penn., February 28, 1852. His father, George S. Lacy, was born in Penn Yan, Yates Co., N. Y., and about 1848 came to Forest county, where he purchased 7,000 acres of land, and carried on lumbering until 1864. In 1848 he married Miss Caroline Ford, whose father, John Ford, was the original purchaser of the land, and also the lands now owned by D. T. Collins & Co., and a good share of German Hill. In 1865 George S. Lacy moved to Philadelphia, and then in 1876 to Pittsburgh, where he now conducts a lumber yard and planing-mill. His wife died May 4, 1888. Their family consisted of three children: Mary C. (Mrs. Dr. C. W. Stranahan, in Erie, Penn.), G. J., and F. C. (in Pittsburgh). George J. Lacy, at the age of twelve years, went to New Brighton to school, and completed his education at Philadelphia. In business he was always engaged in the lumber trade, and, in 1872, in connection with his brother, F. C., took charge of the business which was carried on under the firm name of G. J. & F. C. Lacy, at Golinza. On June 15, 1880, he married Miss Martha Klies, daughter of the well-known Dr. George Klies, of Pittsburgh, Penn., and to this union were born two children: George S. and Caroline M. Mr. Lacy died at noon, October 24, 1889, and was buried at Erie on the following Sunday, being laid at rest beside his mother. He was one of the most active Democrats of the county, and filled various important offices. As a general business man he was unexcelled, and as a lumberman, especially, he had not his peer in this part of the country, his ability in that line having never been questioned, on one occasion being attested to by affidavits bearing the signatures of over thirty gentlemen eminently qualified to judge of his superiority and unquestionable business sagacity and acumen. Mr. Lacy was a man of very superior literary attainments, also, at all times impressing his hearers with his wonderful intellect and amazing retentive memory of things he had read. He could quote from the best ancient and modern writers, as time and place required, and was a most pleasing, instructive and graceful conversationalist. His library was pronounced by all to be the largest and best selected in Forest and adjoining counties, some well-known connoisseurs judging it to be the most complete in the western part of Pennsylvania. The library is still in Mrs. Lacy's possession, with the addition, since his death, of

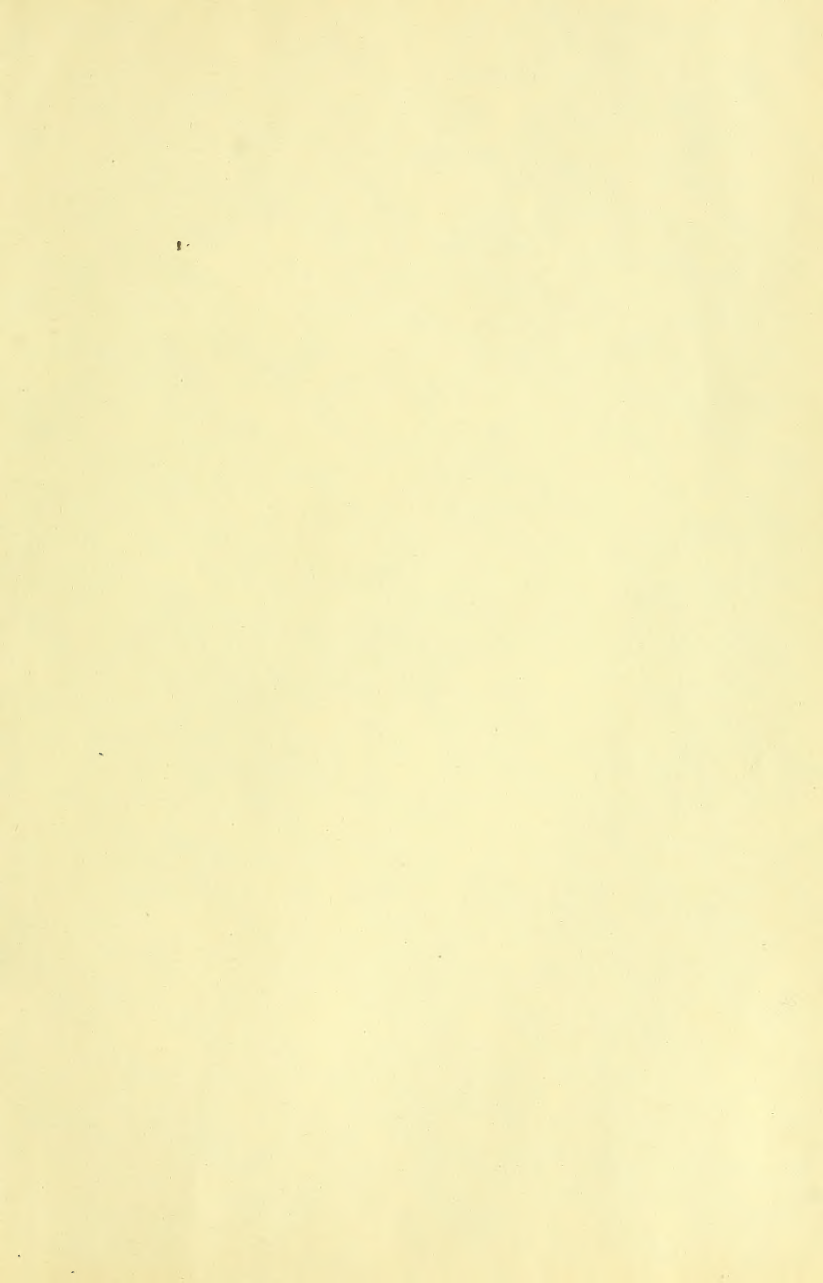
a few rare books selected from a list he had made out to purchase just before his decease. Mr. Lacy's researches for the truth were in rare and ancient manuscripts, not trusting to the interpretations of others. At his funeral the feeling of the prominent citizens who were present was that a good man had been removed, and that the community had lost one who could not well be spared. Allusions were made to his learning, his searches for the truth, and his kindness of heart. Mr. Lacy will ever be remembered by his friends as a scholar, whose labors were indefatigable, and, although at his death only thirty-seven years old, few have his mastery of book lore.

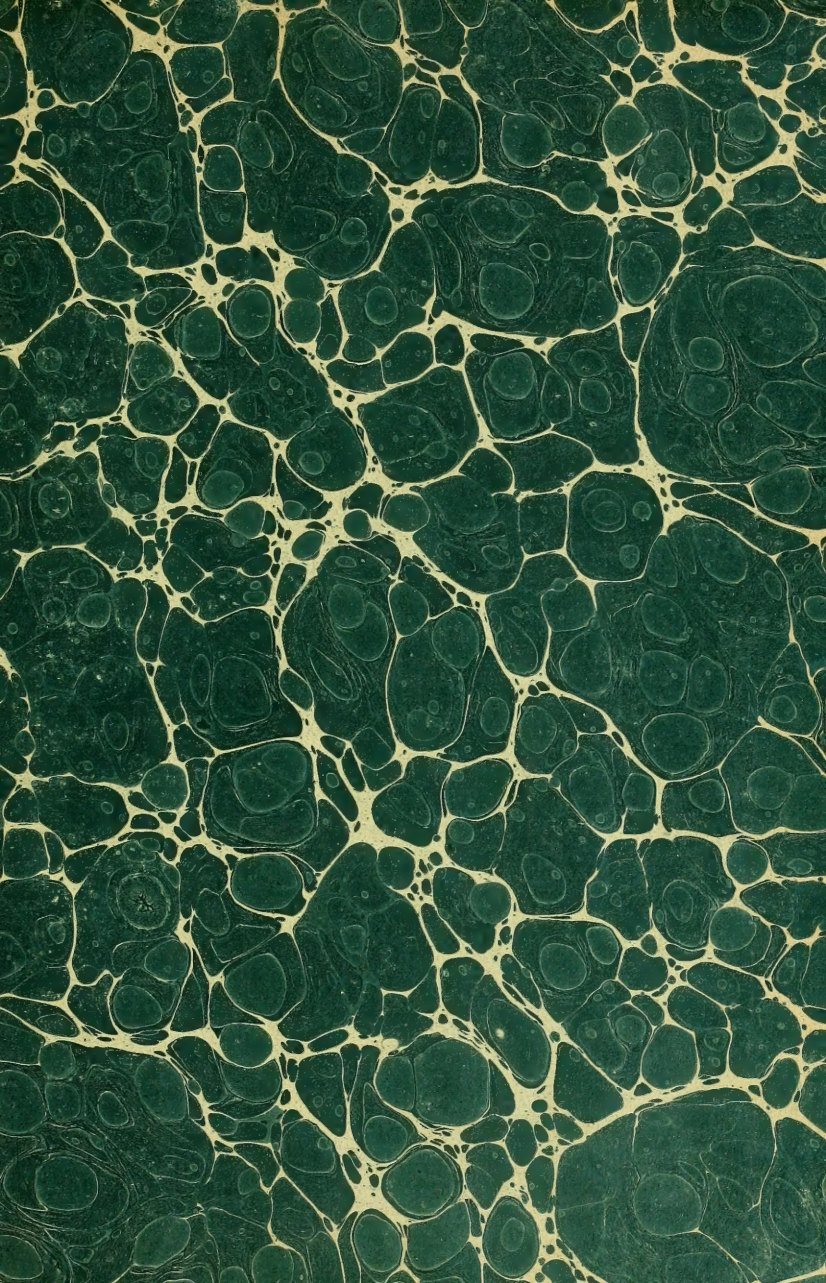
WILLIAM THASE, farmer, P. O. Starr, was born in Prussia, September 25, 1820, and came to America in 1847, locating in Allegheny City, Penn. He married, in 1849, Miss Minnie Zagehurst, a native of Hanover, Germany, by whom he had one child, Sophia, wife of Henry W. Ledebur, of Hickory township. He was again married, in 1851, to Miss Dora Diekrager, who was born in Germany, May 21, 1820. January 1, 1866, he settled upon his present farm, in Green township, and he has cleared and improved the same. Mr. Thase is a staunch Republican, and cast his first vote for Fremont. He is an elder in the Lutheran Church.

GEORGE B. WALTERS, farmer, P. O. Newmansville, Clarion Co., Penn., was born in Westmoreland county, Penn., in 1826, a son of David and Mary (Nealy) Walters, natives of that county, who moved to Clarion county in 1832. The grandfather of George B. was in the war of 1812; he afterward cleared a farm, and kept a hotel for a number of years. The parents of Mr. Walters reared eleven children; those living are George B., James, Daniel (of Tionesta), Henry and Josephine (on the homestead). Mr. Walters received but a limited education, aiding his father in clearing the land and other duties, which deprived him of study. At the age of twenty-two he began lumbering, which he continued until 1872, when he purchased his present farm. He married, in 1874, Miss Annie, daughter of Michael Hoy, and they have two children: David and Daniel. Politically Mr. Walters is a Democrat, and has filled several township offices. The Walters family were among the first settlers in this section of the country, and by hard work and perseverance have transformed the forest into fine cultured farms.

PETER YOUNGK, farmer, P. O. Nebraska, was born in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, February 6, 1834, and is a son of John W. and Catherine E. (Trabing) Youngk. He was reared in Rahrda, where he was educated and served an apprenticeship of three years at the shoemaker's trade. In September, 1854, he came to America, and located in Tionesta, Penn., where he worked at his trade until February, 1855, then removed to Nebraska, in Green township, and worked at his trade there, two months; he afterward worked at lumbering, for nine years, principally as a jobber. In 1861 he settled on the farm he now occupies in Green township, most of which he cleared and improved, and where he has since resided. He married, August 4, 1855, Eva Catherine Wiegand, a native of Rahrda, Hesse-Cassel, Germany, born October 26, 1838, daughter of Dietrich and Mary (Kleinsteiber) Wiegand, early settlers of Green township, and who came to America in 1848. By this union there are ten children: Martha E. (Mrs. Willis Kerr), Fred W., Mary (Mrs. Charles Schraeder), John, Edward, Louisa, Henry, Kate, and Charles and Albert (twins). Mr. Youngk and family are members of Mount Zion Lutheran Church. Politically he is a Democrat, and has held the office of township treasurer ten years, school director twelve years, and overseer of the poor ten years.







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